

Risks Relating to IRSA's Investment in Banco Hipotecario

- COVID-19 may negatively impact the operations and financial situation of Banco Hipotecario.
- Banco Hipotecario's capacity to successfully access the local and international markets on favorable terms affects its cost of funding.
- The asset quality of financial institutions is exposed to the non-financial public sector's and Central Bank's indebtedness.
- The short-term structure of Banco Hipotecario's deposit base could lead to a reduction in liquidity levels and limit the long-term expansion of financial intermediation.
- Banco Hipotecario operates in a highly regulated environment and its operations are subject to capital controls regulations adopted by several regulatory agencies.

Risks Relating to our ADSs and Common Shares

- Common shares eligible for sale could adversely affect the price of our common shares and ADSs.
- If we issue additional equity securities in the future, you may suffer dilution, and trading prices for our equity securities may decline.
- We are subject to certain different corporate disclosure requirements and accounting standards than domestic issuers of listed securities in the United States.
- Investors may not be able to effect service of process within the U.S., limiting their recovery of any foreign judgment.
- If we are considered to be a passive foreign investment company for United States federal income tax purposes, U.S. holders of our common shares or ADSs would suffer negative consequences.
- Holders of the ADS may be unable to exercise voting rights with respect to the common shares underlying their ADSs.
- Under Argentine law, shareholder rights may be fewer or less well defined than in other jurisdictions and our ability to pay dividends is limited by law and our by-laws.
- Restrictions on the movement of capital out of Argentina may impair your ability to receive dividends and distributions on, and the proceeds of any sale of, the common shares underlying the ADSs.
- Our shareholders may be subject to liability for certain votes of their securities.
- The warrants are exercisable under limited circumstances and will expire.

Risk Factors

You should carefully consider the risks described below, in addition to the other information contained in this Annual Report, before making an investment decision. We also may face additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us, or which as of the date of this Annual Report we might not consider significant, which may adversely affect our business. In general, you take more risk when you invest in securities of issuers in emerging markets, such as Argentina, than when you invest in securities of issuers in the United States, and certain other markets. You should understand that an investment in our common shares and American Depositary Shares ("ADSs") involves a high degree of risk, including the possibility of loss of your entire investment.

Risks Relating to Argentina

The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and government measures to contain the virus are adversely affecting our business and results of operations, and, as conditions are evolving rapidly, we cannot accurately predict the ultimate impact on our results of operations.

The outbreak of COVID-19 rapidly spread across the globe in 2020 and is continuing to disrupt worldwide economic activity. Countries around the world, including across Latin America, have adopted extraordinary measures to limit the spread of COVID-19, including imposing travel restrictions and bans, closing borders, establishing restrictions on public gatherings, instructing residents to practice social distancing, requiring closures of non-essential businesses, issuing stay at home advisories and orders, implementing quarantines and similar actions. The degree of containment of the virus, and the recovery in travel, has varied country by country. During the recovery period, there have been instances where cases of COVID-19 have started to increase again after a period of decline, which in some cases impacted the recovery of the economy in certain countries. COVID-19 has also had broader economic impacts, including an increase in unemployment levels and reduction in economic activity, which could lead to recession and further reduction in consumer or business spending, which may negatively impact the timing and level of a recovery in consumer demand.

As of the date of this Annual Report, most of the operations and properties are located in Argentina. As a result, the quality of our assets, our financial condition and the results of our operations are dependent upon the macroeconomic, regulatory, social and political conditions prevailing in Argentina. These conditions include changes to growth rates, inflation rates, exchange rates, interest rates, taxes, foreign exchange controls, government policies, social instability, and other political, economic or international developments taking place in, or otherwise affecting, Argentina.

In order to mitigate the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and mandatory lockdown and shutdown of non-essential businesses, the Argentine government has adopted social aid, monetary and fiscal measures. We cannot assure you whether these measures will be sufficient to prevent a severe economic downturn in Argentina, particularly if current conditions are prolonged and if Argentina's main trading partners are concurrently facing an economic recession.

Some of the measures adopted by the Argentine government may adversely affect the business and financial condition of companies operating in the real estate sector, such as our Company. These temporary measures include the issuance of stay-at-home orders, closures of non-essential businesses such as shopping malls, prohibition of layoffs without cause and suspension of workers, among others. These measures have required, among other things, that we shut down our shopping mall properties from March 20 until October 14, 2020, and then again from April 15, 2021 until June 14, 2021, resulting in lower rental revenue from our shopping mall clients whose rent is based in part on sales revenue.

Finally, on September 16, 2021, the City of Buenos Aires Government, announced plans for the gradual lifting of restrictions in the City of Buenos Aires. As of the date of this Annual Report, different activities ranging from social gatherings, commercial activities and gastronomic venues are no longer restricted. For more information in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic and their impact on our Company, see "Item 5.A. Operating Results - The Ongoing COVID-19 Pandemic." Although these measures may help attenuate the economic impact on the Argentine economy overall, they may have a negative impact on our business and results of operations. We have also been forced to keep the DirecTV Arena stadium closed throughout the entire 2021 fiscal year.

Additionally, we face various risks arising from the economic impact of the pandemic and government measures which are difficult to predict accurately at this time, such as:

- Consumer spending has sharply dropped and its persistence may generate a change in consumer habits and a trend in favor of e-commerce, which would translate into lower attendance at shopping malls or public places, thus adversely affecting our tenants' ability to generate income and default on or terminate our leases;
- The situation generated by COVID-19 could cause an increase in our operating costs and the operating costs of our tenants, who may be unable to meet their payment obligations under the leases entered into with the Company. This situation could cause a reduction in our rental income and negatively affect our financial situation;
- An extended period of remote work by our employees could deplete our technological resources and result in or exacerbate certain operational risks, including an increased risk of cybersecurity. Remote work environments may be less secure and more susceptible to hacking attacks, including phishing and social engineering attempts to exploit the COVID-19 pandemic; and
- COVID-19 poses a threat to the well-being and morale of our employees. While we have implemented a business continuity plan to protect the health of our employees and we have contingency plans for key employees or executive officers who may become ill or unable to perform their duties for an extended period of time, such plans cannot anticipate all scenarios, and we may experience a possible loss of productivity or a delay in the deployment of certain strategic plans.

We are continuously monitoring the impact of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic on our Company. The ultimate impact of the pandemic on our business, results of operations and financial condition remains highly uncertain and will depend on future developments outside of our control, including the intensity and duration of the pandemic and the government measures taken in order to contain the virus or mitigate the economic impact. To the extent the COVID-19 pandemic adversely affects our business, it may also have the effect of heightening many of the other risks described in this "Risk Factors" section. The Argentine government is moving forward with the vaccination plan, and as of the date of this Annual Report, more than 69.5 million doses of the COVID-19 vaccine had been administered. Currently, there are more than 25.6 million people fully vaccinated in Argentina, representing approximately 56% of Argentina's total population. However, the large scale and challenging logistics of distributing the vaccines, as well as uncertainty over the efficacy of the vaccine against new variants of the virus, may contribute to delays in economic recovery.

We depend on macroeconomic and political conditions in Argentina.

The Argentine economy has experienced significant volatility in recent decades, characterized by periods of low or negative growth, high levels of inflation and depreciation of the currency. As a consequence, our business and operations have been, and could in the future be, affected to varying degrees by economic and political developments and other material events affecting the Argentine economy, such as: inflation; price controls; foreign exchange controls; fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates; governmental policies regarding spending and investment, national, provincial or municipal tax increases and other initiatives increasing government involvement with economic activity; civil unrest and local security concerns. You should make your own investigation into Argentina's economy and its prevailing conditions before making an investment in us.

Historically, Argentina went through periods of severe political, economic and social crisis. Among other consequences, these crises resulted in Argentina defaulting on its foreign debt obligations, introducing emergency measures and numerous changes in economic policies that affected utilities, financial institutions, and many other sectors of the economy. Argentina also suffered a significant real depreciation of the Peso, which in turn caused numerous Argentine private sector debtors with foreign currency exposure to default on their outstanding debt. In the past three years, GDP grew 2.7% in 2017, but it contracted 2.5% in 2018, 2.2% in 2019 and 6.5% in 2020. On September 17, 2021, the Argentine Treasury announced that it expected GDP to grow 4% in 2022 and fiscal deficit to reach 3.3%, both figures higher than previously forecast.

The primary elections (Elecciones Primarias, Abiertas y Simultáneas y Obligatorias or "PASO", per its acronym in Spanish), which define which political parties and which candidates of the different political parties may run in the general elections for senators and representatives, took place in September 12, 2021. In these elections, the Frente de Todos coalition obtained 24.66% of the votes for the City of Buenos Aires, and 33.64% in the Province of Buenos Aires, while the Juntos por el Cambio coalition, obtained 48.19% of the votes in the City of Buenos Aires and 37.99% in the Province of Buenos Aires. After the defeat in the PASO elections, there was renewal in the Cabinet.

We can offer no assurances as to the policies that may be implemented by president Alberto Fernández, or that political developments in Argentina will not adversely affect the Argentine economy and our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, we cannot assure you that future economic, regulatory, social and political developments in Argentina will not impair our business, financial condition or results of operations, or cause the market value of our shares to decline.

Continuing high rates of inflation may have an adverse effect on the economy and our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Historically, high rates of inflation have undermined the Argentine economy and the Argentine government's ability to foster conditions for stable growth. High rates of inflation may also undermine Argentina's competitiveness in international markets and adversely affect economic activity and employment, as well as our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The INDEC reported cumulative variation of the CPI of 47.6% for 2018, 53.8% for 2019 and 36.1% for 2020. INDEC reported a CPI of 4.0%, 3.6%, 4.8%, 4.1%, 3.3% and 3.2% for January, February, March, April, May and June 2021, respectively.

In recent years, the Argentine government has taken certain measures to curb inflation, such as implementing price controls and limiting wage increases. We cannot assure you that inflation rates will not continue to escalate in the future or that the measures adopted or that may be adopted by the Fernández administration to control inflation will be effective or successful. High rates of inflation remain a challenge for Argentina. Significant increases in the rates of 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 affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

A high level of uncertainty with regard to these economic variables, and a general lack of stability in terms of inflation, could have a negative impact on economic activity and adversely affect our financial condition.

As of July 1, 2018, the Argentine Peso qualified as a currency of a hyperinflationary economy and we were required to restate our historical financial statements in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting year, which could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Pursuant to IAS 29 "Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies", the financial statements of entities whose functional currency is that of a hyperinflationary economy must be restated for the effects of changes in a suitable general price index. IAS 29 does not prescribe when hyperinflation arises, but includes several characteristics of hyperinflation. The IASB does not identify specific hyperinflationary jurisdictions. However, in June 2018, the International Practices Task Force of the Centre for Quality, which monitors "highly inflationary countries", categorized Argentina as a country with projected three-year cumulative inflation rate greater than 100%. Additionally, some of the other qualitative factors of IAS 29 were present, providing prima facie evidence that the Argentine economy is hyperinflationary for the purposes of IAS 29. Therefore, Argentine companies that prepare financial statements pursuant to IFRS and use the Peso as their functional currency were required to apply IAS 29 to their financial statements for periods ending on and after July 1, 2018.

Adjustments to reflect inflation, including tax indexation, such as those required by IAS 29, are in principle prohibited in Argentina. However, on December 4, 2018, the Argentine government enacted Law No. 27,468, which lifted the ban on indexation of financial statements. Some regulatory authorities, such as the CNV and the IGJ, have required that financial statements for periods ended on and after December 31, 2018 be restated for inflation in accordance with IAS 29.

During the first three fiscal years beginning after January 1, 2018, tax indexation is applicable if the variation in the CPI exceeds 55% in 2019, 30% in 2020 and 15% in 2021. The result of tax indexation was assigned as follows:

- Year ended June 30, 2019: one third in that same year and the remaining two thirds in equal parts in the following two years.
- Years ended June 30, 2020 and 2021: one sixth that same year and the remaining portions in equal parts in the five following years.

In fiscal year 2022, the tax indexation will be applicable if the variation in the accumulated CPI in the 36 months prior to the end of the fiscal year being settled is higher than 100%. In that case, the result of tax indexation is fully assigned to the fiscal year in which it originated.

We cannot predict the future impact that the eventual application of tax indexation and related inflation adjustments described above will have on our financial statements or their effects on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

High levels of public spending in Argentina could generate long-lasting adverse consequences for the Argentine economy.

During recent years, the Argentine government has substantially increased public spending. Argentina recorded a primary deficit of 2.4%, 0.4% and 6.5% of GDP in 2018, 2019 and 2020, respectively; and as of June 2021, it was 0.5% of GDP. However, the Fernández administration has indicated that it will seek to foster economic growth, which may require additional public spending. If government spending continues to outpace fiscal revenue, the fiscal deficit is likely to increase. Additionally, the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the nationwide lockdown and due the defeat in PASO elections; may also require the Argentine government to increase public spending.

The Argentine government's ability to access the long-term financial markets to finance such increased spending is limited given the high levels of public sector indebtedness. The inability to access the capital markets to fund its deficit or the use of other sources of financing may have a negative impact on the economy and, in addition, could limit the access to such capital markets for Argentine companies, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Argentina's ability to obtain financing in the international capital markets is limited, which may impair our ability to access international credit markets to finance our operations in Argentina.

In 2018, due to Argentina's limited access to the international capital and lending markets, the Argentine government and the IMF entered into a "stand-by" arrangement for USD 57.1 billion principal amount with a 36-month maturity. As of the date of this Annual Report, Argentina has received disbursements under the agreement totaling USD 44.8 billion. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Fernández administration has publicly announced that it will refrain from requesting additional disbursements under this agreement, and instead vowed to renegotiate its terms and conditions in good faith.

Shortly after taking office, the Fernández administration also initiated negotiations with creditors in order to restructure the country's current Peso- and U.S. dollar-denominated public debt. In this context, on February 5, 2020, the Argentine Congress passed Law No. 27,544, pursuant to which the sustainability of the sovereign debt was declared a national priority, authorizing the Ministry of Economy to renegotiate new terms and conditions with Argentina's creditors within certain parameters.

Additionally, in the midst of debt restructuring negotiations, on April 5, 2020 the Argentine government issued Decree No. 346/2020, through which the repayment of Argentine law-governed dollar-denominated notes was postponed.

On April 21, 2020, the Argentine government launched an exchange offer with the aim of refinancing its external indebtedness in a manner which does not compromise the development and potential growth of Argentina over the next years. On August 17, 2020, the Argentine government submitted its modified bond restructuring offer to the SEC. On August 31, 2020, the Argentine government announced the results of its bond restructuring offer, announcing that holders owning 93.5% in principal amount of bonds outstanding and that this participation percentage was subsequently increased to 99% by virtue of the application of collective action clauses of the restructured bonds. However, the Argentine government faces the challenge of restructuring its debt in foreign currency issued under Argentine law, as well as its debt with the IMF. On September 20, 2021, the Argentine Government allocated 1,885 million dollars to (IMF), to meet the first capital payment for the loan assumed in 2018 by the management of Mauricio Macri. For the rest of the year, Argentina must face commitments with the multilateral organization for almost 400 million dollars in interest in November, and another 1,880 million dollars on December 22, 2021. We cannot predict the outcome of these negotiations.

Moreover, difficulties in accessing Argentina's international credit may have an impact on our company as the Argentine government postponed the maturity dates of its bonds and cut interest rates.

For more information see "Restrictions on transfers of foreign currency and the repatriation of capital from Argentina may impair our ability to pay dividends and distributions and investors may face restrictions on their ability to collect capital and interest payments in connection with corporate bonds issued by Argentine companies".

Significant fluctuation in the exchange rate of the Peso against foreign currencies may adversely affect the Argentine economy as well as our financial condition and results of operations.

Fluctuations in the rates of exchange of the Peso against foreign currencies, particularly the U.S. dollar, may adversely affect the Argentine economy, our financial condition and results of operations. In 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021, the Peso depreciated by approximately 105%, 59%, 40% and 18% (as of the 26 of October 2021) against the U.S. dollar, respectively. Depreciation of the Peso in real terms can have a negative impact on the ability of Argentine businesses to honor their foreign currency-denominated debt, and also lead to very high inflation and significant reduced real wages. The depreciation of the Peso can also negatively impact businesses whose success is dependent on domestic market demand, and adversely affect the Argentine government's ability to honor its foreign debt obligations. A substantial increase in the exchange rate of the Peso against foreign currencies of the Peso against the U.S. dollar also represents risks for the Argentine economy since it may lead to a deterioration of the country's current account balance and the balance of payments which may have a negative effect on GDP growth and employment, and reduce the revenue of the Argentine public sector by reducing tax revenue in real terms, due to its current heavy dependence on export taxes.

As a result of the greater volatility of the Peso, the former administration announced several measures to restore market confidence and stabilize the value of the Argentine Peso. Among them, during 2018, the Argentine government negotiated two agreements with the IMF, increased interest rates and the Argentine Central Bank decided to intervene in the exchange market in order to stabilize the value of the Peso. During 2019, based on a new understanding with the IMF, the Government established new guidelines for stricter control of the monetary base, which would remain in place until December 2019, in an attempt to reduce the amount of Pesos available in the market and reduce the demand for foreign currency. Complementing these measures, in September 2019 foreign currency controls were reinstated in Argentina. As a consequence of the re-imposition of exchange controls, the spread between the official exchange rate and other exchange rates resulting implicitly from certain common capital markets operations (“dólar MEP” or “contado con liquidación”) has broadened significantly, reaching a value of approximately 84% above the official exchange rate. As of October 26, 2021, the seller exchange rate quoted by Banco de la Nación Argentina was ARS 99.5600 per USD 1.00.

The success of any measures taken by the Argentine government to restore market confidence and stabilize the value of the Argentine Peso is uncertain and the continued depreciation of the Peso could have a significant adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Certain measures that may be taken by the Argentine government may adversely affect the Argentine economy and, as a result, our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Argentine government exercises substantial control over the economy and may increase its level of intervention in certain areas of the economy, including through the regulation of market conditions and prices.

By way of example, in 2008 the Fernández de Kirchner administration nationalized and replaced the former private pension system with a public “pay-as-you-go” pension system. As a result, all resources administered by the private pension funds, including significant equity interests in a wide range of listed companies, were transferred to a separate fund (*Fondo de Garantía de Sustentabilidad*, or “FGS”) to be administered by the National Social Security Administration (*Administración Nacional de la Seguridad Social*, or “ANSES”, per its acronym in Spanish). The dissolution of the private pension funds and the transfer of their financial assets to the FGS have had important repercussions on the financing of private sector companies. Debt and equity instruments which previously could be placed with pension fund administrators are now entirely subject to the discretion of the ANSES. Since it acquired equity interests in privately owned companies through the process of replacing the pension system, the ANSES is entitled to designate government representatives to the boards of directors of those entities. Pursuant to Decree No. 1,278/12, issued by the Executive Branch on July 25, 2012, the ANSES’s representatives must report directly to the Ministry of Public Finance are subject to a mandatory information-sharing regime, under which, among other obligations, they must immediately inform the Ministry of Public Finance of the agenda for each meeting of the board of director and provide related documentation.

Also, in April 2012, the Fernández de Kirchner administration decreed the removal of directors and senior officers of YPF S.A. (“YPF”), the country’s largest oil and gas company, that at the time was controlled by the Spanish group Repsol, and submitted a bill to the Argentine Congress to expropriate shares held by Repsol representing 51% of the total outstanding equity of YPF. The Argentine Congress approved the bill in May 2012 through the passage of Law No. 26,741, which declared the production, industrialization, transportation and marketing of hydrocarbons to be activities of public interest and fundamental policies of Argentina, and empowered the Argentine government to adopt any measures necessary to achieve self-sufficiency in hydrocarbon supply. In February 2014, the Argentine government and Repsol announced that they had reached an agreement on the terms of the compensation payable to Repsol for the expropriation of the YPF shares. Such compensation totaled USD 5 billion payable by delivery of Argentine sovereign bonds with various maturities. The agreement, which was ratified by Law No. 26,932, settled the claim filed by Repsol before the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (“ICSID”).

Additionally, in June 2020, President Alberto Fernández announced a project to intervene and expropriate the cereal exporting company Vicentin S.A.I.C (“Vicentin”) under which the national public administration would take control of 51% of Vicentin, which is in creditor competition as a result of the company’s ARS 350 million debt with state-owned Banco de la Nación Argentina, on a total increase of USD 1.35 billion. However, on June 19, 2020, the holder of the Civil and Commercial Court, responsible for carrying out Vicentin’s call for creditors, decided to restore the company’s original Board of Directors to office for 60 days and to give the observer status to the interventors appointed by the administration of Alberto Fernández.

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As for taxes, the Government regulated the “Ley de Aporte Solidario y Extraordinario” to mitigate the effects of the pandemic (Law No. 27,605) - also known as “aporte de las grandes fortunas o impuesto a las riquezas”. It established a one-time contribution of a rate starting at 2% of the assets of individuals who have declared more than ARS 200 million in assets. The contribution will rise up to 3% in the case of assets of between ARS 800 million and ARS 1,500 million; will be extended up to 3.25% for those between ARS 1,500 million and ARS 3,000 million; and those who exceed that value will be taxed at 3.5%. The number of taxpayers covered by the regulations is estimated at 12,000.

Decree 42/2021 also empowered the Federal Administration of Public Revenue (AFIP) to be in charge of “implementing the information regimes for the purpose of collecting data” and thus prevent tax evasion operations. In this sense, when the law was sanctioned and promulgated, some businessmen with large assets threatened to start a fiscal rebellion.

Historically, actions of the Argentine government concerning the economy, including decisions regarding interest rates, taxes, price controls, wage increases, increased benefits for workers, exchange controls and potential changes in the market of foreign currency, have had a substantial adverse effect on Argentina’s economic growth.

It is widely reported by private economists that expropriations, price controls, exchange controls and other direct involvement by the Argentine government in the economy have had an adverse impact on the level of investment in Argentina, the access of Argentine companies to international capital markets and Argentina’s commercial and diplomatic relations with other countries. If the level of government intervention in the economy continues or increases, the Argentine economy and, in turn, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected.

The Argentine government may mandate salary increases for private sector employees, which would increase our operating costs.

In the past, the Argentine government has passed laws, regulations and decrees requiring companies in the private sector to maintain minimum wage levels and provide specific benefits to employees. Argentine employers, both in the public and private sectors, have experienced significant pressure from their employees and labor organizations to increase wages and to provide additional employee benefits. Due to high levels of inflation, employees and labor organizations regularly demand significant wage increases.

Through Decree No.11/2021, a staggered increase of the minimum salary was approved as follows: (i)September 1, 2021, ARS 31,104.00 for all full-time monthly workers and ARS 155.52 per hour for day laborers; (ii) October 1, 2021, ARS 32,000.00 for all full-time monthly workers and ARS 160.00 per hour for day laborers; and (iii) February 1, 2022, ARS 33,000.00 for all full-time monthly workers and ARS 165.00 per hour for day laborers. In addition, the Argentine government has arranged various measures to mitigate the impact of inflation and exchange rate fluctuation in wages. In December 2019, Decree No. 34/2019 doubled legally-mandated severance pay for termination of employment. The Government went a step further amid the COVID-19 pandemic, and issued Decree No. 329/2020, restricting the ability to terminate employment with or without cause for 60 business days, prorogued it for 60 additional business days by Decree No.624/2020 and finally through Decree 266/21 it was extended until May 31, 2021. Also, in January 2020, the Argentine government issued Decree No. 14/2020 which established a general increase for all employees of ARS 3,000 in January 2020, and an additional amount of ARS 1,000 in February 2020 (total ARS 4,000 effective as of February 2020).

It is possible that the Argentine government could adopt measures mandating further salary increases or the provision of additional employee benefits in the future. Any such measures could have a material and adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Property values in U.S. dollars in Argentina could decline significantly.

Property values in U.S. dollars are influenced by multiple factors that are beyond our control, such as a decreased demand for real estate properties due to a deterioration of macroeconomic conditions or an increase in supply of real estate properties that could adversely affect the value in U.S. dollars of real estate properties. We cannot assure you that property values in U.S. dollars will increase or that they will not be reduced. Most of the properties we own are located in Argentina. As a result, a reduction in the value in U.S. dollars of properties in Argentina could materially affect our business and our financial statements due to the valuation of our investment properties at fair market value in U.S. dollars.

Restrictions on transfers of foreign currency and the repatriation of capital from Argentina may impair our ability to pay dividends and distributions and investors may face restrictions on their ability to collect capital and interest payments in connection with corporate bonds issued by Argentine companies.

On September 1, 2019, the Central Bank issued Communication “A” 6,770, which established various rules for exports of goods and services, imports of goods and services, foreign assets, non-resident operations, financial debt, debts between residents, profits and dividends, and information systems. The Communication was issued in response to the publication of Decree 609/2019, pursuant to which the Argentine government implemented foreign exchange regulations until December 31, 2019. Decree 609/2019 sets forth the obligation to convert the value of goods and services exported into Pesos in the local financial system, in accordance with terms and conditions established by the Central Bank.

On October 5, 2021, by means of General Resolution 907/21, a limit on the sale of securities which are denominated in U.S. dollars and issued under local law was established at the end of each week for those transactions that had a concurrence of tenders received with a priority of price and time. This limit may not exceed the amount of fifty thousand nominal values settled. Plus, it was also established as prior condition for those transactions that the orders may only be given if no sales have been made with foreign settlement in the previous thirty days, and a commit not to do so within thirty subsequent calendar days.

Additionally, on December 5, 2019 the Central Bank issued Communication “A” 6,844, setting forth the consolidated set of rules governing foreign trade and exchange (“*Exterior y Cambios*” in Spanish).

Among other restrictions, Communication “A” 6,844 requires prior authorization from the Central Bank for the pre-cancellation of debts corresponding to imports of goods and services. For overdue or on-demand debts for the import of goods with related parties abroad outstanding as of August 31, 2019, the importer must request authorization from the Central Bank if the debts exceed USD 2 million per month. Central Bank authorization is also required for payments of services with related parties abroad. Prior authorization from the Central Bank is required for the “constitution of foreign assets” (e.g., purchase of foreign currency, among others) by legal entities, local governments, mutual funds, trusts and other vehicles. Additionally, individuals must request authorization from the Central Bank for the “formation of foreign assets,” family aid and the granting of guarantees in derivative transactions, when those items exceed USD 200 in the calendar month, among other circumstances.

With respect to financial debt, borrowers must enter and settle in the foreign exchange market new financial debts from abroad that are disbursed from September 1, 2019. Compliance with this requirement must be proved to access the foreign exchange market and cancel the principal and interest. Communication “A” 6,844 also requires companies to obtain prior authorization from the Central Bank before transferring profits and dividends abroad, as a general rule.

Likewise, Communication “A” 6,854, issued on December 27, 2019 established that rules incorporated into the consolidated text of the regulations on foreign trade and exchange other than those applicable for export of goods and services, as set forth in Communication “A” 6,844, shall remain in full force and effect as from December 31, 2019.

On June 2020, the Central Bank issued Communication “A” 7,030, through which it established that for the purpose of accessing the exchange market for the realization of certain transactions such as (i) payment of imports and other purchases of goods abroad, (ii) purchase of foreign currency by residents with specific application, (iii) payment of profits and dividends, (iv) payment of capital and interest on financial indebtedness, among others, the entity shall have the prior consent of the Central Bank unless it has an affidavit from the client stating that at the time of access to the exchange market: (i) all of its foreign currency holdings in the country are deposited in accounts in financial institutions and that it does not have liquid external assets available; and (ii) undertakes to liquidate on the exchange market, within five working days of its making available, those funds that it receives abroad arising from the collection of loans granted to third parties, the collection of a term deposit or the sale of any type of asset, where those funds have been acquired after May 28 2020.

On the other hand, the Communication provides that until June 30, 2020 (a period subsequently extended until July 31, 2020 by Communication “A” 7,052), - when accessing the market for the payment of imports of goods or for the cancellation of debts arising from the import of goods, the Central Bank must pre-approve the transaction unless the entity has: (i) a customer’s affidavit stating that the total amount of payments associated with its imports of goods during 2020 does not exceed the amount by which the importer would have access to the exchange market that was officialized between January 1, 2020 and the day leading up to accessing the exchange market; and (ii) documentation that allows the company to verify compliance with the remaining requirements established for the operation by the exchange regulations.

At the same time, the Communication provides that until June 30, 2020 (a period subsequently extended until July 31, 2020 by Communication “A” 7,052), prior approval of the Central Bank will be required for access to the foreign market for the cancellation of financial indebtedness principal services with the foreign sector where the creditor is a counterparty linked to the debtor.

On March 18, 2021, the Central Bank issued Communication “A” 7,239 extending the restrictions on access to the foreign exchange market for payments of imports of goods or the cancellation of principal of debts arising from the imports of goods and the cancellation of capital services of financial indebtedness with related counterparties provided for in Communication “A” 7,030 and complementary.

As for transactions corresponding to foreign market outflows, the Communication amends from 30 to 90 days the period within which (i) no sales of securities with liquidation in foreign currency or transfers thereof to foreign entities shall have been concluded in the country, and (ii) sales of securities with liquidation in foreign currency or transfers thereof to entities abroad shall not be arranged in the country, in this case, counted from the moment the foreign market was accessed.

On September 15, 2020, Communication “A” 7,106, amended by Communication “A” 7,272, established that companies must refinance maturities of financial debt principal in the period from October 15, 2020 to December 31, 2021. In this sense, the Central Bank will give access to companies for up to 40% of maturities and companies must refinance the rest within at least two years or should be cancelled using currency already in possession of the Company. Furthermore, Resolution No. 856/2020 of the CNV established a 15-day “parking” requirement for both transfers of securities from local accounts abroad. On January 11, 2021, by means of Resolution No. 878/21, the CNV reduced the minimum holding period to one business day, both for transactions involving securities with liquidation on foreign currency in the local market and also for liquidation of securities transactions from foreign to local depositaries.

As a result of all the exchange restrictions mentioned and all those that may be issued in the future by the Central Bank in the context of the exercise of its powers, it is clarified that there may be potential “holdouts” in the context of the restructurings that Argentine companies are obliged to carry out with the consequent possible claims. The Central Bank measure, would, in many cases, result in non-compliance or a default on corporate debt denominated in U.S. dollars. It will be a challenge for issuers of corporate debt denominated in U.S. dollars to fully quantify the implications of Communication “A” 7,106 and its amendments. In order to fulfill the requirements of this regulation, a refinancing plan for financial debt due for registration until December 31, 2020 must be submitted to the Argentine Central Bank before September 30, 2020. For maturities to be registered between January 1, 2021 and March 31, 2021, the plan must be submitted at least 30 calendar days prior to the maturity of the principal to be refinanced. Which implies in a risk to obtain financing for new productive projects. As a consequence, there could be an increase in the spreads of corporate bonds. In addition, since June 2020, through Communication “A” 7,030, companies could no longer access to the MULC to cancel financial debt between companies in advance. It is also noted that such possible proposals for restructurings will fully comply with the requirements established by the applicable and current regulations, as long as the non-compliance brings the application of the foreign exchange criminal law to the members of our Board of Directors.

Furthermore, on February 22, 2021, the Central Bank decided to extend the refinancing plans (point 7 of Communication “A” 7,106, which expired on March 31, 2021). Thus, it established that the provisions of point 7 mentioned will be applicable to those who register capital maturities scheduled between April 1 of 2021 and December 31, 2021 for the debts detailed therein (extended by means of Communication “A” 7,272 modifying both Communications “A” 7,106 and 7,230). The refinancing plan must be submitted to the Central Bank by March 15, 2021 for capital maturities scheduled between April 1, 2021 and April 15, 2021. In the remaining cases, it must be submitted at least 30 calendar days before the maturity of the capital to be refinanced, which implies a risk to obtain financing for new productive projects. As a result, there could be an increase in corporate bond spreads. Specifically, the obligation to renegotiate is maintained, although the minimum from which the monthly maturities must be rescheduled is raised from USD 1 million to USD 2 million and frees from this requirement companies that throughout 2020 have restructured their debts under the same indication of the Central Bank and that this year face maturities of these reschedulings. Plus, the debts originated in the year 2020 that have been paid and settled are not reached either.

Finally, on August 13, 2021, through Communication “A” 7,340, the Central Bank incorporated as point 4.3.3. of the rules on “Foreign and exchange”, that transactions for the purchase and sale of securities carried out with settlement in foreign currency must be paid for by one of the following mechanisms: (a) by transfer of funds to and from sight accounts in the name of the client in local financial institutions; and (b) against wire on bank accounts in the name of the customer with a foreign entity that is not incorporated in countries or territories where the Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (“FATF”) are not applied, or are not sufficiently applied. In no case, the settlement of these operations is allowed by payment in foreign currency notes, or by depositing them in custody accounts or in third-party accounts.

As of the date of this Annual Report, the restrictions outlined above remain in place. Such measures may negatively affect Argentina’s international competitiveness, discouraging foreign investments and lending by foreign investors or increasing foreign capital outflow which could have an adverse effect on economic activity in Argentina, and which in turn could adversely affect our business and results of operations. Any restrictions on transferring funds abroad imposed by the government could undermine our ability to pay dividends on our ADSs in U.S. dollars. Furthermore, these measures may cause delays or impose restrictions on the ability to collect payments of capital and interest on bonds issued by us. The challenge will be to achieve acceptance by creditors, in accordance with the Central Bank regulations mentioned above, especially when it has highly diversified and retail creditors.

The company has several dollar-denominated maturities affected by these measures. For more information see *“Operating and Financial Review and Prospects-Liquidity and capital resources-Indebtedness”*.

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

Argentina’s economy is vulnerable to external shocks that could be caused by adverse developments affecting its principal trading partners. A significant decline in the economic growth of any of Argentina’s major trading partners (including Brazil, the European Union, China and the United States), including as a result of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, could have a material adverse impact on Argentina’s balance of trade and adversely affect Argentina’s economic growth. In addition, Argentina may be affected by economic and market conditions in other markets worldwide.

On October 2018, Jair Bolsonaro was elected president of Brazil, Argentina’s largest export market and the principal source of imports. Mr. Bolsonaro has libertarian, conservative and nationalist tendencies and assumed office on January 1, 2019. Given that Brazil is the largest economy in Latin America, the economic measures it implements can have great impact in the region. A further deterioration in economic conditions in Brazil may reduce the demand for Argentine exports to the neighboring country and, if this occurs, it could have a negative effect on the Argentine economy and potentially on our operations.

In addition, financial and securities markets in Argentina have been influenced by economic and market conditions in other markets worldwide. Although economic conditions vary from country to country, investors’ perceptions of events occurring in other countries have in the past substantially affected, and may continue to substantially affect, capital flows into, and investments in securities from issuers in, other countries, including Argentina. International investors’ reactions to events occurring in one market sometimes demonstrate a “contagion” effect in which an entire region or class of investment is disfavored by international investors.

On November 3, 2020, presidential elections took place in the United States. Former Vice President Joseph R. Biden Jr. was the Democratic nominee to challenge President Trump. Finally, on November 7, 2020, Democrat Joe Biden was declared president. Mr. Biden became the 46th president on January 20, 2021. We cannot predict how any measures adopted by the Biden administration may affect Argentina, nor the effect that the any other measure taken by the Biden administration could cause on global economic conditions and the stability of global financial markets.

In July 2019, the Common Market of the South (“MERCOSUR”) signed a strategic partnership agreement with the European Union (the “EU”), which was expected to enter into force in 2021, once approved by the relevant legislatures of each member country. The objective of this agreement is to promote investments, regional integration, increase the competitiveness of the economy and achieve an increase in GDP. However, the effect that this agreement could have on the Argentine economy and the policies implemented by the Argentine government is uncertain. In October 2020, The European Parliament passed a non-binding resolution opposing the ratification of the trade agreement between the European Union and Mercosur due to concerns over the environmental policy of the Jair Bolsonaro government.

Changes in social, political, regulatory and economic conditions in other countries or regions, or in the laws and policies governing foreign trade, could create uncertainty in the international markets and could have a negative impact on emerging market economies, including the Argentine economy. Also, if these countries fall into a recession, the Argentine economy would be impacted by a decline in its exports, particularly of its main agricultural commodities. All of these factors could have a negative impact on Argentina’s economy and, in turn, our business, financial condition and results of operations.

High commodity prices contributed to the increase in Argentine exports and to high government tax revenue from export withholdings. Consequently, the Argentine economy has remained relatively dependent on the price of its main agricultural products, primarily soy. This dependence has rendered the Argentine economy more vulnerable to commodity prices fluctuations.

A continuous decline in international prices of Argentina's main commodity exports could have a negative impact on the levels of government revenue 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 and, therefore, our business, results of operations and financial condition.

The absence of a solid institutional framework and corruption have been pointed out as an important problem for Argentina and continue to be. Recognizing that the failure to address these issues could increase the risk of political instability, distort decision-making processes and adversely affect Argentina's international reputation and ability to attract foreign investment, the former Macri administration adopted several measures aimed at strengthening Argentina's institutions and curbing corruption. These measures include the reduction of criminal sentences in exchange for cooperation with the government in corruption investigations, increased access to public information, the seizing of assets from corrupt officials, increasing the powers of the Anticorruption Office (Oficina Anticorrupción) and the passing of a new public ethics law, among others. The Fernández administration's ability and determination to implement these initiatives taken by the former administration is uncertain, as it would require, among other things, the involvement of the judicial branch, which is independent, as well as legislative support.

We cannot guarantee that the implementation of these measures will be successful or if implemented that such measures will have the intended outcomes.

Our internal policies and procedures might not be sufficient to guarantee compliance with anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws and regulations.

Our operations are subject to various anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws and regulations, including the Corporate Criminal Liability Law and the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977 (the "FCPA"). Both the Corporate Criminal Liability Law and the FCPA impose liability against companies who engage in bribery of government officials, either directly or through intermediaries. The anti-corruption laws generally prohibit providing anything of value to government officials for the purposes of obtaining or retaining business or securing any improper business advantage. As part of our business, we may deal with entities in which the employees are considered government officials. We have a compliance program that is designed to manage the risks of doing business in light of these new and existing legal and regulatory requirements.

Although we have internal policies and procedures designed to ensure compliance with applicable anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws and regulations, there can be no assurance that such policies and procedures will be sufficient. Violations of anti-corruption laws and sanctions regulations could lead to financial penalties being imposed on us, limits being placed on our activities, our authorizations and licenses being revoked, damage to our reputation and other consequences that could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Further, litigations or investigations relating to alleged or suspected violations of anti-corruption laws and sanctions regulations could be costly.

Risks Relating to Brazil

The measures taken or to be implemented by the Brazilian government in response to the COVID-19 pandemic may have an adverse effect on our business and operations.

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared the COVID-19 outbreak a pandemic. Brazilian federal, state and municipal governments and other authorities have adopted a number of measures to address the potential impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, including:

- to contain or delay the spread of COVID-19, the Brazilian Ministry of Health (*Ministério da Saúde*), as well as several state and municipal authorities have adopted or recommended social distancing measures;
- in March 2020, the Brazilian federal government created a Crisis Committee to Monitor the Impacts of COVID-19 in Brazil. Since then, it has announced several measures to address the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic in Brazil;
- the Brazilian National Congress has held discussions regarding several measures to increase the Brazilian government's revenues, such as imposing new taxes, revoking tax benefits and increasing the rates of current taxes; and
- a revision of tax benefits and increase of the rates of current taxes.

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It is also possible that our commercial agreements, including rural partnership agreements, could be affected by the adverse impacts derived from the COVID-19 pandemic, since the parties thereto may be unable to comply with their contractual obligations. The COVID-19 pandemic would most likely be considered as an act of God or force majeure event by Brazilian courts. If our agreements are litigated, parties thereto could try to justify nonperformance and request: (i) termination without penalties; (ii) adjustment or release from contractual obligations; (iii) adjustment or release from the effects of arrears; and (iv) adjustment or release from penalties for breach of contract, which, could have a material adverse effect on our business and operations.

In addition, there is considerable uncertainty regarding the possible outcomes of the COVID-19 pandemic. We cannot predict what other measures will be implemented to mitigate the impacts of COVID-19 and whether they will lead to restrictions or limitations that could affect our business operations. The deterioration of global economic conditions as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic may decrease demand for our products and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. The COVID-19 pandemic may also heighten several of the other risk factors described in this annual report.

The Brazilian government has exercised, and continues to exercise, significant influence over the Brazilian economy, which, together with Brazilian political and economic conditions, may adversely affect us.

We may be adversely affected by the following factors, as well as the Brazilian federal government's response to these factors:

- economic and social instability;
- increase in interest rates;
- exchange controls and restrictions on remittances abroad;
- restrictions and taxes on agricultural exports;
- exchange rate fluctuations;
- inflation;
- volatility and liquidity in domestic capital and credit markets;
- expansion or contraction of the Brazilian economy, as measured by GDP growth rates;
- allegations of corruption against political parties, elected officials or other public officials, including allegations made in relation to the Lava Jato investigation;
- government measures aimed at controlling the COVID-19 pandemic;
- government policies related to our sector; and
- fiscal or monetary policy and amendments to tax legislation; and other political, diplomatic, social or economic developments in or affecting Brazil.

Historically, the Brazilian government has frequently intervened in the Brazilian economy and has occasionally made significant changes in economic policies and regulations, including, among others, the enactment of new tax laws, changes in monetary, fiscal and tax policies, currency devaluations, capital controls and limits on imports.

The Brazilian economy has been experiencing a slowdown. The Brazilian GDP decreased 3.6% in 2016, increased 1.0% in 2017, increased 1.1% in 2018, increased 1.1% in 2019, decreased 4.1% in 2020 and increased 6.4% in the first six months of 2021.

Inflation, unemployment and interest rates have increased more recently, and the Brazilian *real* has weakened significantly in relation to the U.S. dollar. The market expectations for 2021 are that the Brazilian economy will grow, partially recovering from the contraction observed during 2020 as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic. Adverse economic conditions in Brazil may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

As a result of investigations carried out in connection with the *Lava Jato* (Car Wash) operation into corruption in Brazil, a number of senior politicians, including congressmen, and executive officers of certain of the major state-owned companies in Brazil have resigned or been arrested, while others are being investigated for allegations of unethical and illegal conduct. The matters that have come, and may continue to come, to light as a result of, or in connection with, the *Lava Jato* operation and other similar operations have adversely affected, and we expect that they will continue to adversely affect, the Brazilian economy, markets and trading prices of securities issued by Brazilian issuers in the near future.

The ultimate outcome of these investigations is uncertain, but they have already had an adverse effect on the image and reputation of the implicated companies, and on the general market perception of the Brazilian economy, the political environment and the Brazilian capital markets. The development of these investigations has affected and may continue to adversely affect us. We cannot predict if these investigations will bring further political or economic instability to Brazil, or if new allegations will be raised against high-level members of the Brazilian federal government. In addition, we cannot predict the results of these investigations, nor their effects on the Brazilian economy.

The ongoing economic uncertainty and political instability in Brazil may adversely affect the Brazilian economy, our business, and the market price of our shares and ADSs.

Brazil's political environment has historically influenced, and continues to influence, the performance of the country's economy. Political crises have affected and continue to affect the confidence of investors and the general public, which have historically resulted in economic deceleration and heightened volatility in the securities issued by Brazilian companies.

In recent years, there has been significant political turmoil in connection with the impeachment of the former president (who was removed from office in August 2016) and ongoing investigations of her successor (who left office in January 2019) as part of the ongoing "Lava Jato" investigations. Presidential elections were held in Brazil in October 2018. We cannot predict which policies the new President of Brazil, who assumed office on January 1, 2019, may adopt or change during his mandate or the effect that any such policies might have on our business and on the Brazilian economy. Any such new policies or changes to current policies may have a material adverse effect on us. The political uncertainty resulting from the presidential elections and the transition to a new government may have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition and the price of our shares and ADSs.

Furthermore, Brazil's federal budget has been in deficit since 2014. Similarly, the governments of Brazil's constituent states are also facing fiscal concerns due to their high debt burdens, declining revenues and inflexible expenditures. While the Brazilian Congress has approved a ceiling on government spending that will limit primary public expenditure growth to the prior year's inflation for a period of at least 10 years, local and foreign investors believe that fiscal reforms, and in particular a reform of Brazil's pension system, will be critical for Brazil to comply with the spending limit. As of the date of this annual report, discussions in the Brazilian Congress relating to such reforms remain ongoing. Diminished confidence in the Brazilian government's budgetary condition and fiscal stance could result in downgrades of Brazil's sovereign debt by credit rating agencies, negatively impact Brazil's economy, lead to further depreciation of the *real* and an increase in inflation and interest rates, thus adversely affecting our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Uncertainty about the Brazilian government's implementation of changes in policies or regulations that affect such implementation may contribute to economic instability in Brazil and increase the volatility of securities issued abroad by Brazilian companies, including our securities. Any of the above factors may create additional political uncertainty, adversely affect the Brazilian economy, our business, financial condition, results of operations and the market price of our shares and ADSs.

Inflation, coupled with the Brazilian government's measures to fight inflation, may hinder Brazilian economic growth and increase interest rates, which could have a material adverse effect on us.

Brazil has in the past experienced significantly high rates of inflation. As a result, the Brazilian government adopted monetary policies that resulted in Brazilian interest rates being among the highest in the world. The Central Bank's Monetary Policy Committee (*Comitê de Política Monetária do Banco Central*, or COPOM), establishes an official interest rate target for the Brazilian financial system based on the level of economic growth, inflation rate and other economic indicators in Brazil. Between 2004 and 2019, the official Brazilian interest rate varied from 19.75% to 8.75% per year. In response to an increase in inflation in 2010, the Brazilian government increased the official Brazilian interest rate, the SELIC rate, which was 10.75% per year as of December 31, 2010. The SELIC rate has increased and decreased since then and, as of June 30, 2019, it was 6.50% per year. The inflation rates, as measured by the General Market Price Index (*Índice Geral de Preços-Mercado*), or IGP-M, and calculated by *Fundação Getúlio Vargas*, or FGV, were (0.52)% in 2017, 7.54% in 2018, 7.30% in 2019 and 23.14% in 2020. Cumulative inflation in the first six months of 2021, calculated by the same index, was 15.08%. The inflation rates, as measured by the Extended National Consumer Price Index (*Índice Nacional de Preços ao Consumidor Amplo*), or IPCA, and calculated by Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística, or IBGE, were -0.23% in 2017, 1.26% in 2018, 0.01% in 2019 and 0.26% in 2020. Cumulative inflation in the first six months of 2021, calculated by the same index, was 3.77%.

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Inflation and the government measures to fight inflation have had and may continue to have significant effects on the Brazilian economy and our business. In addition, the Brazilian government's measures to control inflation have often included maintaining a tight monetary policy with high interest rates, thereby restricting the availability of credit and slowing economic growth. On the other hand, an easing of monetary policies of the Brazilian government may trigger increases in inflation. In the event of an increase in inflation, we may not be able to adjust our daily rates to offset the effects of inflation on our cost structure, which may materially and adversely affect us.

An increase in interest rates may have a significant adverse effect on us. In addition, as of June 30, 2021, certain of our loans were subject to interest rate fluctuations, such as the Brazilian long-term interest rate (*Taxa de Juros de Longo Prazo*, or TJLP), and the interbank deposit rate (*Certificados de Depósitos Interbancários*), or CDI. In the event of an abrupt increase in interest rates, our ability to comply with our financial obligations may be materially and adversely affected.

A deterioration in general economic and market conditions or the perception of risk in other countries, principally in emerging countries or the United States, may have a negative impact on the Brazilian economy and us.

Economic and market conditions in other countries, including United States and Latin American and other emerging market countries, may affect the Brazilian economy and the market for securities issued by Brazilian companies. Although economic conditions in these countries may differ significantly from those in Brazil, investors' reactions to developments in these other countries may have an adverse effect on the market value of securities of Brazilian issuers. Crises in other emerging market countries could dampen investor enthusiasm for securities of Brazilian issuers, including ours, which could adversely affect the market price of our common shares. In the past, the adverse development of economic conditions in emerging markets resulted in a significant flow of funds out of the country and a decrease in the quantity of foreign capital invested in Brazil. Changes in the prices of securities of public companies, lack of available credit, reductions in spending, general slowdown of the global economy, exchange rate instability and inflationary pressure may adversely affect, directly or indirectly, the Brazilian economy and securities market. Global economic downturns and related instability in the international financial system have had, and may continue to have, a negative effect on economic growth in Brazil. Global economic downturns reduce the availability of liquidity and credit to fund the continuation and expansion of business operations worldwide.

In addition, the Brazilian economy is affected by international economic and market conditions generally, especially economic conditions in the United States. Share prices on B3 S.A. - Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão, or B3, for example, have historically been sensitive to fluctuations in U.S. interest rates and the behavior of the major U.S. stock indexes. An increase in interest rates in other countries, especially the United States, may reduce global liquidity and investors' interest in the Brazilian capital markets, adversely affecting the price of our common shares.

The imposition of restrictions on acquisitions of agricultural properties by foreign nationals in Brazil may materially restrict the development of our business.

In August 2010, the then-president of Brazil approved the opinion of the Federal Attorney General affirming the constitutionality of Brazilian Law No. 5,709/71, which imposes important limitations on the acquisition and lease of land in Brazil by foreigners and by Brazilian companies controlled by foreigners. Pursuant to this legislation, companies that are majority-owned by foreigners are not allowed to acquire agricultural properties in excess of 100 indefinite exploration modules, or MEI (which are measurement units adopted by the National Institute of Agrarian Development (*Instituto Nacional de Colonização e Reforma Agrária*, or INCRA), within different Brazilian regions, and which range from five to 100 hectares) absent the prior approval of the Brazilian Congress, while the acquisition of areas measuring less than 100 MEIs by such companies requires the prior approval of INCRA. In addition, agricultural areas that are owned by foreigners or companies controlled by foreigners shall not exceed 25% of the surface area of the municipality, of which area up to 40% shall not belong to foreigners or companies controlled by foreigners of the same nationality, meaning that the sum of agricultural areas that belong to foreigners or companies controlled by foreigners of the same nationality shall not exceed 10% of the surface area of the relevant municipality. In addition, INCRA is also required to verify if the agricultural, cattle-raising, industrial or colonization projects to be developed in such areas were previously approved by the relevant authorities. After that analysis, INCRA will issue a certificate allowing the acquisition or rural lease of the property. The purchase and rural lease of agricultural properties that do not comply with the aforementioned requirements need to be authorized by the Brazilian Congress. In both cases, it is not possible to determine an estimated time frame for the approval procedure, since at the date of this annual report, there are no known cases on the grating of such certificates.

Recently, Brazilian Law No. 13,986, of April 7, 2020, amended Law No. 5,709/91 and provided that the limitations mentioned above do not apply (i) to the pledge of real estate as collateral (including the fiduciary transfer of real estate property); and (ii) to debt settlements arising from the execution of real estate collateral. Both exceptions favor Brazilian companies controlled by foreigners or foreign entities, which creates new business opportunities.

As of September 30, 2021, approximately 55.1% of Brasilagro's common shares were held by foreigners. Bearing that in mind, the implementation of Law No. 5,709/71 may impose on us additional procedures and approvals in connection with future acquisitions of land, which may result in material delays and our inability to obtain required approvals. There is also a case pending on the Supreme Court (*Supremo Tribunal Federal*, or STF) on the Opinion No. 461/2012-E, issued by São Paulo's General Controller of Justice (*Corregedoria Geral de Justiça do Estado de São Paulo*), which has established that entities providing notary and registrar services located in the State of São Paulo are exempt from observing certain restrictions and requirements imposed by Law No. 5,709/71 and Decree No. 74,965/74. Moreover, on April 16, 2015, the Brazilian Rural Society filed a claim for the acknowledgment of non-compliance with basic principles (ADPF) under certain provisions of the Brazilian Constitution with the Supreme Court in order to (i) rule that paragraph 1, article 1, of Law No. 5,709/71 was repealed by the 1988 Federal Constitution and (ii) reverse the opinion issued by the Federal Attorney General (AGU) of 2010. As of the date hereof, we are not able to provide an estimate of the timeframe for a final judgment to be issued by the STF in both cases.

Depending on the final decisions of these pending lawsuits, we may need to modify our business strategy and intended practices in order to be able to acquire agricultural properties. This might have the effect of increasing the number of transactions we must complete, which would increase our transaction costs. It might also require the execution of joint ventures or shareholder agreements, which increases the complexity and risks associated with such transactions.

Any regulatory limitations and restrictions could materially limit our ability to acquire agricultural properties, increase the investments, transaction costs or complexity of such transactions, or complicate the regulatory procedures required, any of which could materially and adversely affect us and our ability to successfully implement our business strategy.

We are subject to extensive Brazilian environmental regulation that may significantly increase the company's expenses.

Our business activities in Brazil are subject to extensive federal, state and municipal laws and regulations concerning environmental protection, which impose on us various environmental obligations, such as environmental licensing requirements, minimum standards for the release of effluents, use of agrochemicals, management of solid waste, protection of certain areas (legal reserve and permanent preservation areas), and the need for a special authorization to use water, among others. The failure to comply with such laws and regulations may subject the violator to administrative fines, mandatory interruption of activities and criminal sanctions, in addition to the obligation to rectify damages and pay environmental and third-party damage compensation, without any caps. In addition, Brazilian environmental law adopts a joint and several and strict liability system for environmental damages, which makes the polluter liable even in cases where it is not negligent and would render us jointly and severally liable for the obligations of our contractors or off-takers. If we become subject to environmental liabilities, any costs we may incur to rectify possible environmental damage would lead to a reduction in our financial resources, which would otherwise remain at our disposal for current or future strategic investment, thus causing an adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

As environmental laws and their enforcement become increasingly stricter, our expenses for complying with environmental requirements are likely to increase in the future. Furthermore, the possible implementation of new regulations, changes in existing regulations or the adoption of other measures could cause the amount and frequency of our expenditures on environmental preservation to vary significantly compared to present estimates or historical costs. Any unplanned future expenses could force us to reduce or forego strategic investments and as a result could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Relating to other Countries Where We Operate

Our business is dependent on economic conditions in the countries where we operate or intend to operate.

We have made investments in farmland in Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Bolivia and we may possibly make investments in other countries in and outside Latin America and United States, among others. Owing that demand for livestock and agricultural products is usually correlated to economic conditions prevailing in the local market, which in turn is dependent on the macroeconomic condition of the country in which the market is located, our financial condition and results of operations are, to a considerable extent, dependent upon political and economic conditions prevailing from time to time in the countries where we operate. Latin American countries have historically experienced uneven periods of economic growth, as well as recession, periods of high inflation and economic instability. Certain countries have experienced severe economic crises, which may still have future effects. As a result, governments may not have the necessary financial resources to implement reforms and foster growth. Any of these adverse economic conditions could have a material adverse effect on our business.

We face the risk of political and economic crises, instability, terrorism, civil strife, expropriation and other risks of doing business in emerging markets.

In addition to Argentina and Brazil, we conduct or intend to conduct our operations in other Latin American countries such as Paraguay and Bolivia, among others. Economic and political developments in the countries in which we operate, including future economic changes or crisis (such as inflation or recession), government deadlock, political instability, terrorism, civil strife, changes in laws and regulations, expropriation or nationalization of property, and exchange controls could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In particular, fluctuations in the economies of Argentina and Brazil and actions adopted by the governments of those countries have had and may continue to have a significant impact on companies operating in those countries, including us. Specifically, we have been affected and may continue to be affected by inflation, increased interest rates, fluctuations in the value of the Argentine Peso and Brazilian Real against foreign currencies, price and foreign exchange controls, regulatory policies, business and tax regulations and in general by the political, social and economic scenarios in Argentina and Brazil and in other countries that may affect Argentina and Brazil.

Although economic conditions in one country may differ significantly from another country, we cannot assure that events in one only country will not adversely affect our business or the market value of, or market for, our common shares and/or ADSs.

Governments in the countries where we operate or intend to operate exercise significant influence over their economies.

Emerging market governments, including governments in the countries where we operate, frequently intervene in the economies of their respective countries and occasionally make significant changes in monetary, credit, industry and other policies and regulations. Governmental actions to control inflation and other policies and regulations have often involved, among other measures, price controls, currency devaluations, capital controls and limits on imports. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may be adversely affected by changes in government policies or regulations, including factors, such as:

- exchange rates and exchange control policies;
- inflation rates;
- labor laws;
- economic growth;
- currency fluctuations;

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- monetary policy;
- liquidity and solvency of the financial system;
- limitations on ownership of rural land by foreigners;
- developments in trade negotiations through the World Trade Organization or other international organizations;
- environmental regulations;
- restrictions on repatriation of investments and on the transfer of funds abroad;
- expropriation or nationalization;
- import/export restrictions or other laws and policies affecting foreign trade and investment;
- price controls or price fixing regulations;
- restrictions on land acquisition or use or agricultural commodity production
- interest rates;
- tariff and inflation control policies;
- import duties on information technology equipment;
- liquidity of domestic capital and lending markets;
- electricity rationing;
- tax policies;
- armed conflict or war declaration; and
- other political, social and economic developments, including political, social or economic instability, in or affecting the country where each business is based.

Uncertainty on whether governments will implement changes in policy or regulation affecting these or other factors in the future may contribute to economic uncertainty and heightened volatility in the securities markets, which may have a material and adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. In addition, an eventual reduction of foreign investment in any of the countries where we operate may have a negative impact on such country's economy, affecting interest rates and the ability of companies to access financial markets.

Local currencies used in the conduct of our business are subject to exchange rate volatility and exchange controls.

The currencies of many Latin American countries have experienced substantial volatility in recent years. Currency movements, as well as higher interest rates, have materially and adversely affected the economies of many Latin American countries, including countries in which account for or are expected to account for a significant portion of our revenues. The depreciation of local currencies creates inflationary pressures that may have an adverse effect on us generally, and may restrict access to international capital markets. On the other hand, the appreciation of local currencies against the U.S. Dollar may lead to deterioration in the balance of payments of the countries where we operate, as well as to a lower economic growth.

In 2019, the U.S. dollar to the peso exchange rate increased 59% compared to 2018. In 2020, the U.S. dollar to the peso exchange rate increased 40% compared to 2019 and so far in 2021 it increased by 18% as of October 26. We cannot predict future fluctuations in the exchange rate of the Argentine Peso or whether the Argentine government will change its currency policy.

Historically, the Brazilian currency has historically suffered frequent fluctuations. As a consequence of inflationary pressures, in the past, the Brazilian government has implemented several economic plans and adopted a series of exchange rate policies, including sudden devaluations, periodic mini-devaluations during which the frequency of adjustments has ranged from daily to monthly, floating exchange rate systems, exchange controls and dual exchange rate markets. Formally the value of the Real against foreign currencies is determined under a free-floating exchange rate regime, but in fact the Brazilian government is currently intervening in the market, through currency swaps and trading in the spot market, among other measures, every time the currency exchange rate is above or below the levels that the Brazilian government considers appropriate, taking into account, inflation, growth, the performance of the Real against the U.S. dollar in comparison with other currencies and other economic factors. Periodically, there are significant fluctuations in the value of the Real against the U.S. dollar. During 2019, the Real depreciated 3.6% against the U.S. dollar and so far in 2020, the Real depreciated 28% against the U.S. dollar.

Future fluctuations in the value of the local currencies relative to the U.S. dollar in the countries in which we operate may occur, and if such fluctuations were to occur in one or a combination of the countries in which we operate, our results of operations or financial condition could be adversely affected.

Inflation and certain government measures to curb inflation may have adverse effects on the economies of the countries where we operate or intend to operate our business and our operations.

In the past, high levels of inflation have adversely affected the economies and financial markets of some of the countries in which we operate, particularly Argentina and Brazil, and the ability of their governments to create conditions that stimulate or maintain economic growth. Moreover, governmental measures to curb inflation and speculation about possible future governmental measures have contributed to the negative economic impact of inflation and have created general economic uncertainty. As part of these measures, governments have at times maintained a restrictive monetary policy and high interest rates that has limited the availability of credit and economic growth.

A portion of our operating costs in Argentina are denominated in Argentine Pesos and most of our operating costs in Brazil are denominated in Brazilian Reais. Inflation in Argentina or Brazil without a corresponding Peso or Real devaluation, could result in an increase in our operating costs without a commensurate increase in our revenues, which could adversely affect our financial condition and our ability to pay our foreign currency denominated obligations.

In February 2014 the INDEC modified the methodology for the calculation of the consumer price index (“CPI”) and the gross domestic product. Under the new calculation methodology, the CPI increased by 23.9% in 2014 and 11.9% as of October 2015 (for the first nine months of 2015). However, opposition lawmakers reported an inflation rate of 38.5% and 27.5%, respectively. In December 2015, the Macri administration appointed a former director of a private consulting firm to manage the INDEC. The new director initially suspended the publication of any official data prepared by INDEC and implemented certain methodological reforms and adjusted certain indices based on those reforms. In January 25, 2016, INDEC published two alternative measures of the CPI for the year 2015, 29.6% and 31.6%, which were based on data from the City of Buenos Aires and the Province of San Luis. After implementing these methodological reforms in June 2016, the INDEC resumed its publication of the consumer price index.

Brazil has historically experienced high rates of inflation. Inflation, as well as government efforts to curb inflation, has had significant negative effects on the Brazilian economy, particularly prior to 1995. Inflation rates were 7.8% in 2007 and 9.8% in 2008, compared to deflation of 1.7% in 2009, inflation of 11.3% in 2010, inflation of 5.1% in 2011, inflation of 7.8% in 2012, inflation of 5.5% in 2013, inflation of 3.7% in 2014, inflation of 10.5% in 2015, 7.2% in 2016, 2.1% in 2017, 3.4% in 2018, 4.5% in 2019 and 4.5% in 2020, as measured by the General Market Price Index (Índice Geral de Preços - Mercado), compiled by the Getúlio Vargas Foundation (Fundação Getúlio Vargas). A significant proportion of our cash costs and our operating expenses are denominated in Brazilian Reais and tend to increase with Brazilian inflation. The Brazilian government’s measures to control inflation have in the past included maintaining a tight monetary policy with high interest rates, thereby restricting the availability of credit and reducing economic growth. This policy has changed in the last two years, when the Brazilian government decreased the interest rate by 525 basis points. Subsequently, the high inflation, arising from the lower interest rate, and the intention to maintain this rate at low levels, led the Brazilian government to adopt other measures to control inflation, such as tax relief for several sectors of the economy and tax cuts for the products included in the basic food basket. These measures were not sufficient to control the inflation, which led the Brazilian government to reinstate a tighter monetary policy. As a result, interest rates have fluctuated significantly. The Special System for Settlement and Custody (Sistema Especial de Liquidação e Custódia, or “SELIC”) interest rate in Brazil at year-end was 10.0% in 2013, 11.75% in 2014, 14.25% in 2015, 13.75% in 2016, 7% in 2017, 6.75% in 2018, 6.00% in 2019 and 2.00% in 2020, as determined by the Comitê de Política Monetária, or COPOM.

Supply problems at our farms and processing facilities and impair our ability to deliver our products to our customers in a timely manner Argentina and/or Brazil may experience high levels of inflation in the future, which may impact domestic demand for our products. Inflationary pressures may also weaken investor confidence in Argentina and/or Brazil, curtail our ability to access foreign financial markets and lead to further government intervention in the economy, including interest rate increases, restrictions on tariff adjustments to offset inflation, intervention in foreign exchange markets and actions to adjust or fix currency values, which may trigger or exacerbate increases in inflation, and consequently have an adverse impact on us. In an inflationary environment, the value of uncollected accounts receivable, as well as of unpaid accounts payable, declines rapidly. If the countries in which we operate experience high levels of inflation in the future and price controls are imposed, we may not be able to adjust the rates we charge our customers to fully offset the impact of inflation on our cost structures, which could adversely affect our results of operations or financial condition.

Depreciation of the Peso or the Real relative to the U.S. Dollar or the Euro may also create additional inflationary pressures in Argentina or Brazil that may negatively affect us. Depreciation generally curtails access to foreign financial markets and may prompt government intervention, including recessionary governmental policies. Depreciation also reduces the U.S. Dollar or Euro value of dividends and other distributions on our common shares and the U.S. Dollar or Euro equivalent of the market price of our common shares. Any of the foregoing might adversely affect our business, operating results, and cash flow, as well as the market price of our common shares.

Conversely, in the short term, a significant increase in the value of the Peso or the Real against the U.S. Dollar would adversely affect the respective Argentine and/or Brazilian government’s income from exports. This could have a negative effect on GDP growth and employment and could also reduce the public sector’s revenues in those countries by reducing tax collection in real terms, as a portion of public sector revenues are derived from the collection of export taxes.

Developments in other markets may affect the Latin American countries where we operate or intend to operate, and as a result our financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected.

The market value of securities of companies such as us may be, to varying degrees, affected by economic and market conditions in other global markets. Although economic conditions vary from country to country, investors’ perception of the events occurring in one country may substantially affect capital flows into and securities from issuers in other countries, including Latin American countries. Various Latin American economies have been adversely impacted by the political and economic events that occurred in several emerging economies in recent times. Furthermore, Latin American economies may be affected by events in developed economies which are trading partners or that impact the global economy and adversely affect our activities and the results of our operations.

Land in Latin American countries may be subject to expropriation or occupation.

Our land may be subject to expropriation by the governments of the countries where we operate and intend to operate. An expropriation could materially impair the normal use of our lands or have a material adverse effect on our results of operations. In addition, social movements, such as *Movimento dos Trabalhadores Rurais Sem Terra* and *Comissão Pastoral da Terra in Brazil*, are active in certain countries where we operate or intend to operate. Such movements advocate land reform and mandatory property redistribution by governments. Invasions and occupations of rural areas by a large number of individuals is common practice for these movements, and, in certain areas, including some of those in which we are likely to invest, police protection and effective eviction proceedings are not available to land owners. As a result, we cannot assure you that our properties will not be subject to invasion or occupation. A land invasion or occupation could materially affect the normal use of our properties or have a material adverse effect on us or the value of our common shares and our ADSs.

We may invest in countries other than Argentina and Brazil and cannot give you any assurance as to the countries in which we will ultimately invest, and we could fail to list all risk factors for each possible country.

We have a broad and opportunistic business strategy therefore we may invest in countries other than Argentina and Brazil including countries in other emerging markets outside Latin America (e.g., Africa). As a result, it is not possible at this time to identify all risk factors that may affect our future operations and the value of our common shares and ADSs.

Disruption of transportation and logistics services or insufficient investment in public infrastructure could adversely affect our operating results.

One of the principal disadvantages of the agricultural sector in the countries in which we operate is that key growing regions lie far from major ports. As a result, efficient access to transportation infrastructure and ports is critical to the growth of agriculture as a whole in the countries in which we operate and of our operations in particular. Improvements in transportation infrastructure are likely to be required to make more agricultural production accessible to export terminals at competitive prices. A substantial portion of agricultural production in the countries in which we operate is currently transported by truck, a means of transportation significantly more expensive than the rail transportation available to U.S. and other international producers. Our dependence on truck transportation may affect our position as a low-cost producer so that our ability to compete in the world markets may be impaired.

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Even though road and rail improvement projects have been considered for some areas of Brazil, and in some cases implemented, substantial investments are required for road and rail improvement projects, which may not be completed on a timely basis, if at all. Any delay or failure in developing infrastructure systems could reduce the demand for our products, impede our products' delivery or impose additional costs on us. We currently outsource the transportation and logistics services necessary to operate our business. Any disruption in these services could result in supply problems at our farms and processing facilities and impair our ability to deliver our products to our customers in a timely manner.

The result of Brasilagro's operations are dependent upon economic conditions in Paraguay, in which Brasilagro operates, and any decline in economic conditions could harm our results of operations or financial condition.

As of June 30, 2020, 6.7% of our assets were located in Paraguay. Paraguay has a history of economic and political instability, exchange controls, frequent changes in regulatory policies, corruption, and weak judicial security. However, in 2013, Paraguay had the highest GDP growth rate in Latin America and the third highest in the world with 14%. Since then, GDP has grown by 4% in 2014, 3% in 2015, 3.8% in 2016, 4.3% in 2017, 3.6% in 2018, 0.2% in 2019 and it decreased 6.0% in 2020. The Paraguay's GDP is closely related to the performance of the Paraguayan agricultural sector, which can be volatile and could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The exchange rate of Paraguay is free and floating and the Central Bank of Paraguay participates actively in the exchange market in order to reduce volatility. In 2018, the Paraguayan currency appreciated against the dollar by 6.7%, in 2019 the appreciation was 8.26% while in 2020 the appreciation was 6.7%. A significant depreciation of the local currency could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. However, since most of our costs of raw materials and supplies are denominated in U.S. dollars, a significant depreciation of the local currency could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations, as well as impact other expenses, such as professional fees and maintenance costs.

In addition, a significant deterioration in the economic growth of Paraguay or any of its main trading partners, such as Brazil or Argentina, could have a material impact on the trade balance of Paraguay and could adversely affect their economic growth, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The result of Brasilagro's operations are dependent upon economic conditions in Bolivia, in which Brasilagro operates, and any decline in economic conditions could harm our results of operations or financial condition.

As of June 30, 2020, 5.8% of our assets were located in Bolivia. Bolivia is exposed to frequent has a history of economic, social and political instability, exchange controls, frequent changes in regulatory frameworks policies, civic and labour strikes, high tax rates and corruption among state officials, the judiciary and also the private sector.

Bolivia is exposed to high risk of social unrest, causing marches and roadblocks deployed by protesters to pressure the government, increasing disruption risks. Furthermore, protests over environmental issues often overlap significantly with labour disputes, which can escalate into disruptive forms of protest, including site occupations.

In turn, the Bolivian economy is the 14th largest in Latin America and is heavily dependent on export commodities such as natural gas and minerals. Bolivia's GDP growth over the last decade has been among the highest in Latin America, growing by 4.9% in 2015, 4.3% in 2016, 4.2% in 2017, 4.2% in 2018 and 2.2% in 2019, while in 2020 it had a decrease by 7.3%. Within this context, inflation has been relatively low and under control for the last 30 years. The inflation rate for 2020 was around 0.67%. In addition, Bolivia it is in the process of becoming an active partner of MERCOSUR, a common market aiming to gradually integrate economic activity among Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and Bolivia.

A significant deterioration in the global and internal macroeconomics, political stability or social unrest of Bolivia, could have a material impact on their economic growth, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. On October 18, 2020, Bolivia's general elections were held, with the aim of electing e President, Vice-President and deputies of the country. Luis Arce, belonging to the Movement to Socialism (MAS) was elected in the first round, with 54.41% of the votes. The elections were announced by Bolivia's former president, Evo Morales, on November 10, 2019, hours before his resignation. They were scheduled to be held on May 3, 2020, but due to the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic elections had to be postponed to the aforementioned date.

Risks Relating to Our Agricultural Business

Fluctuation in market prices for our agriculture products could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Prices for crops, oilseeds and by-products, like those of other commodities, have historically been cyclical and sensitive to domestic and international changes in supply and demand and can be expected to fluctuate significantly. In addition, the agricultural products and by-products we produce are traded on commodities and futures exchanges and thus are subject to speculative trading, which may adversely affect us. The prices that we are able to obtain for our agriculture products depend on many factors beyond our control, including:

- prevailing world prices, which historically have been subject to significant fluctuations over relatively short periods of time, depending on worldwide demand and supply;
- changes in the agricultural subsidy levels in certain important countries (mainly the United States and countries in the European Union) and the adoption of other government policies affecting industry market conditions and prices;
- changes to trade barriers of certain important consumer markets (including China, India, the U.S. and the E.U.) and the adoption of other governmental policies affecting industry market conditions and prices;
- changes in government policies for biofuels;
- world inventory levels, i.e., the supply of commodities carried over from year to year;
- climatic conditions and natural disasters in areas where agricultural products are cultivated;
- the production capacity of our competitors; and
- demand for and supply of competing commodities and substitutes.

Unpredictable weather conditions, pest infestations and diseases may have an adverse impact on our crop yields and cattle production.

The occurrence of severe adverse weather conditions, especially droughts, hail, or floods, is unpredictable and may have a potentially devastating impact upon our crop production and, to a lesser extent, our cattle and wool production, and may otherwise adversely affect the supply and price of the agricultural commodities that we sell and use in our business. The occurrence of severe adverse weather conditions may reduce yields on our farmlands or require us to increase our level of investment to maintain yields. Additionally, higher than average temperatures and rainfall can contribute to an increased presence of pest and insects that may adversely impact our agricultural production.

According to the United States Department of Agriculture (“USDA”) estimates, Argentina’s crops output (wheat, corn and soybean) for the 2020/2021 season is expected to increase by 9%, reaching a production of 124 million tons, as compared to the previous cycle. The estimated production of soybean is supposed to reach 51 million tons, the wheat production 20 million tons and the corn production 53 million tons.

The occurrence and effects of disease and plagues can be unpredictable and devastating to agricultural products, potentially rendering all or a substantial portion of the affected harvests unsuitable for sale. Our agricultural products are also susceptible to fungus and bacteria that are associated with excessively moist conditions. Even when only a portion of the production is damaged, our results of operations could be adversely affected because all or a substantial portion of the production costs have been incurred. Although some diseases are treatable, the cost of treatment is high, and we cannot assure you that such events in the future will not adversely affect our operating results and financial condition. Furthermore, if we fail to control a given plague or disease and our production is threatened, we may be unable to supply our main customers, which could affect our results of operations and financial condition.

As a result, we cannot assure you that the current and future severe adverse weather conditions or pest infestations will not adversely affect our operating results and financial condition.

Our cattle are subject to diseases.

Diseases among our cattle herds, such as mastitis, tuberculosis, brucellosis and foot-and-mouth disease, can have an adverse effect on fattening production, rendering cows unable to produce meat for human consumption. Outbreaks of cattle diseases may also result in the closure of certain important markets, such as the United States, to our cattle products. Although we abide by national veterinary health guidelines, which include laboratory analyses and vaccination, to control diseases among the herds, especially foot-and-mouth disease, we cannot assure that future outbreaks of cattle diseases will not occur. A future outbreak of diseases among our cattle herds may adversely affect our cattle sales which could adversely affect our operating results and financial condition.

In addition, outbreaks, or fears of outbreaks, of any of these or other animal diseases can lead to the cancellation of our customers' orders and, particularly if the disease can affect humans, or create adverse publicity that can have adverse material effect in the consumer demand of our products. In addition, animal disease outbreaks may result in foreign government actions to close the export markets of some or all of our products, which may result in the destruction of some or all of these animals.

We may be exposed to material losses due to volatile crop prices since a significant portion of our production is not hedged, and exposed to crop price risk.

Due to the fact that we do not have all of our crops hedged, we are unable to have minimum price guarantees for all of our production and are therefore exposed to significant risks associated with the level and volatility of crop prices. We are subject to fluctuations in crop prices which could result in receiving a lower price for our crops than our production cost. We are also subject to exchange rate risks related to our crops that are hedged, because our futures and options positions are valued in U.S. Dollars, and thus are subject to exchange rate risk.

In addition, if severe weather or any other disaster generates a lower crop production than the position already sold in the market, we may suffer material losses in the repurchase of the sold contracts.

The creation of new export taxes may have an adverse impact on our sales and results of operations.

In order to prevent inflation and variations in the exchange rate from adversely affecting prices of primary and manufactured products (including agricultural products), and to increase tax collections and reduce Argentina's fiscal deficit, the Argentine government has imposed new taxes on exports.

In December 2015, the government of Mauricio Macri announced the reduction of 35 to 30% of export duties on soybean and the removing of all of the export duties for the rest of the products. To the date, the Argentine government is analyzing the possibility of reducing again the tax for soybean exports. In addition, Decree 1343/17 implemented a monthly reduction of 0.5% of the export duty in force on soybean, wheat and soybean oil from January 2018 to December 2019 inclusive.

On September 4, 2018, pursuant to Decree 793/2018, the Argentine Government reestablished, until December 31, 2020, a 12% export tax on goods and services included in the MERCOSUR Common Nomenclature with a cap of ARS 3 for each dollar of taxable value or the official FOB price, as appropriate, for the goods and services set forth in Annex I of the aforementioned decree and of ARS 4 for all other manufactured products.

On December 28, 2018, the Argentine government issued Decree No. 1201/2018, which establishes, until December 31, 2020, an export tax of 12% to the export of services rendered in the country, whose effective use or exploitation is carried out abroad and establishes that said export duty may not exceed ARS 4 for each U.S. dollar of the taxable value. If applicable, that limit will remain in pesos until the obligation is canceled. The measure took effect on January 1, 2019 and will take effect for operations that are lent and billed as of that date. We cannot assure that in case of assuming a new government, retention rates could be increased, mainly for exports of primary products and that such taxes could have an adverse impact on our financial condition and results of operations.

Export taxes may have a material adverse effect on our sales and results of operations. We produce exportable goods and, therefore, an increase in export taxes is likely to result in a decrease in our products' price, and, therefore, may result in a decrease of our sales. We cannot guarantee the impact of those or any other future measures that might be adopted by the Argentine government on our financial condition and result of operations.

We may face risks associated with land-takings in Argentina.

Land-taking is a long-standing problem in Argentina that has escalated throughout the years with every economic crisis, especially now in the context of the COVID-19 economic crisis.

The spread of land takes has revived in Argentina an old debate in Argentina. There is a conflict between two groups that claim, on the one hand, a right to decent housing, and on the other hand a group that claims that the right to private property should be respected Argentina's constant and cyclical economic crises over the past 50 years have also caused poverty to rise sharply, so less people can access a roof, resulting in a housing deficit.

As a consequence, we cannot provide assurance that government responses to such disruptions will restore investor confidence in Argentine lands, which could have an adverse impact on our financial condition and results of operations.

A global economic recession could decrease the demand for our products or lower prices.

The demand for the products we sell may be affected by international, national and local economic conditions that are beyond our control. Adverse changes in the real or perceived economic climate, such as rising fuel prices, higher interest rates, falls and / or volatility of real estate and real estate markets, more restrictive credit markets, taxes higher and changes in government policies could reduce the level of demand or prices of the products we produce. We cannot predict the time or duration, magnitude or strength of this slowdown or economic recovery. If a recession continues for a prolonged period of time or worsens, we may experience a prolonged period of declining demand and prices. In addition, economic recessions have and can negatively affect our suppliers, which can lead to interruptions in goods and services and financial losses.

An international credit crisis could have a negative impact on our major customers which in turn could materially adversely affect our results of operations and liquidity.

The most recent international credit crisis that started in 2008 had a significant negative impact on businesses around the world. Although we believe that available borrowing capacity under the current conditions and proceeds resulting from potential farmland sales will provide us with sufficient liquidity through the current economic environment, the impact of the crisis on our major customers cannot be predicted and may be quite severe. A disruption in the ability of our significant customers to access liquidity could cause serious disruptions or an overall deterioration of their businesses which could lead to a reduction in their future orders of our products and the inability or failure on their part to meet their payment obligations to us, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and liquidity.

Government intervention in the markets may have a direct impact on our prices.

The Argentine government has set certain industry market conditions and prices in the past. In order to prevent a substantial increase in the price of basic products as a result of inflation, the Argentine government is adopting an interventionist policy. In March 2002, the Argentine government fixed the price for milk after a conflict among producers and the government. Since 2005, the Argentine government, in order to increase the domestic availability of beef and reduce domestic prices, adopted several measures: it increased turnover tax and established a minimum average number of animals to be slaughtered. In March 2006, the registries for beef exports were temporarily suspended. This last measure was softened once prices decreased. There can be no assurance that the Argentine government will not interfere in other areas by setting prices or regulating other market conditions. Accordingly, we cannot assure you that we will be able to freely negotiate all our products' prices in the future or that the prices or other market conditions that the Argentine government could impose will allow us to freely negotiate the price of our products.

We do not maintain insurance over all our crop storage facilities; therefore, if a fire or other disaster damages some or all of our harvest, we will not be completely covered.

Our production is, in general, subject to different risks and hazards, including adverse weather conditions, fires, diseases, pest infestations and other natural phenomena. We store a significant portion of our grain production during harvest due to the seasonal drop in prices that normally occurs at that time. Currently, we store a significant portion of our grain production in plastic silos. We do not maintain insurance on our plastic silos. Although our plastic silos are placed in several different locations, and it is unlikely that a natural disaster affects all of them simultaneously, a fire or other natural disaster which damages the stored grain, particularly if such event occurs shortly after harvesting, could have an adverse effect on our operating results and financial condition.

Worldwide competition in the markets for our products could adversely affect our business and results of operations.

We experience substantial worldwide competition in each of our markets in which we operate, and in many of our product lines. The market for cereals, oil seeds and by-products is highly competitive and also sensitive to changes in industry capacity, producer inventories and cyclical changes in the world's economies, any of which may significantly affect the selling prices of our products and thereby our profitability. Argentina is more competitive in the oilseed market than in the market for cereals. Due to the fact that many of our products are agricultural commodities, they compete in the international markets almost exclusively on the basis of price. The market for commodities is highly fragmented. Small producers can also be important competitors, some of which operate in the informal economy and are able to offer lower prices by meeting lower quality standards. Competition from other producers is a barrier to expanding our sales in the domestic/foreign market. Many other producers of these products are larger than us, and have greater financial and other resources. Moreover, many other producers receive subsidies from their respective countries while we do not receive any such subsidies from the Argentine government. These subsidies may allow producers from other countries to produce at lower costs than us and/or endure periods of low prices and operating losses for longer periods than we can. Any increased competitive pressure with respect to our products could materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Social movements may affect the use of our agricultural properties or cause damage to them.

Social movements, such as the Landless Rural Workers' Movement (*Movimento dos Trabalhadores Rurais Sem Terra*) and the Pastoral Land Commission (*Comissão Pastoral da Terra*) are active in Brazil and advocate land reform and property redistribution by the Brazilian government. Invasion and occupation of agricultural land by large numbers of people is a common practice among the members of such movements and, in certain regions, including those where we currently invest, remedies such as police protection or eviction procedures are inadequate or non-existent. As a result, we cannot assure you that our agricultural properties will not be subject to invasion or occupation by any social movement. Any invasion or occupation may materially impair the use of our lands and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

If we are unable to maintain our relationships with our customers, our business may be adversely affected.

Our cattle sales are diversified but we are and will continue to be significantly dependent on a number of third party relationships, mainly with our customers for crop sales. For the fiscal year 2021, our sales from the agribusiness segment (excluding sales of farms) were made to approximately 300 customers. Sales to our ten largest customers represented approximately 45% to 50% of our net sales. Some of these customers included Cargill, FASA, Bunge Alimentos S.A. and GLENCORE. We have signed non-binding letters of intent with some of our largest customers that allow us to estimate the volume of the demand for certain products and to plan production accordingly. We generally enter into short-term agreements with a term of less than a year.

We sell our crop production mainly to exporters and manufacturers that process the raw materials to produce meal and oil, products that are sent to the export markets. The Argentine crop market is characterized by a few purchasers and a great number of sellers. Although most of the purchasers are international companies with strong financial conditions, we cannot assure you that this situation will remain the same in the future or this market will not get more concentrated in the future.

We may not be able to maintain or form new relationships with customers or others who provide products and services that are important to our business. Accordingly, we cannot assure you that our existing or prospective relationships will result in sustained business or the generation of significant revenues.

Our business is seasonal, and our revenues may fluctuate significantly depending on the growing cycle.

Our agricultural business is highly seasonal due to its nature and cycle. The harvest and sale of crops (corn, soybean and sunflower) generally occurs from February to June. Wheat is harvested from December to January. Our operations and sales are affected by the growing cycle of the crops we process and by decreases during the summer in the price of the cattle we fatten. As a result, our results of operations have varied significantly from period to period, and are likely to continue to vary, due to seasonal factors.

A substantial portion of our assets is farmland that is highly illiquid.

We have been successful in partially rotating and monetizing a portion of our investments in farmland. Ownership of a significant portion of the land we operate is a key part of our business model. However, agricultural real estate is generally an illiquid asset. Moreover, the adoption of laws and regulations that impose limitations on ownership of rural land by foreigners in the jurisdictions in which we operate may also limit the liquidity of our farmland holdings. See “-Risks Related to Argentina- The Rural Land Law and its application.” As a result, it is unlikely that we will be able to adjust our owned agricultural real estate portfolio promptly in response to changes in economic, business or regulatory conditions. Illiquidity in local market conditions may adversely affect our ability to complete dispositions, to receive proceeds generated from any such sales or to repatriate any such proceeds.

The restrictions imposed on our subsidiaries' dividend payments may adversely affect us.

We have subsidiaries, and therefore, dividends in cash and other permitted payments of our subsidiaries constitute a major source of our income. The debt agreements of our subsidiaries contain covenants that may restrict their ability to pay dividends or proceed with other types of distributions. If our subsidiaries are prevented from making payments to us or if they are only allowed to pay limited amounts, we may be unable to pay dividends or to repay our indebtedness.

We could be materially and adversely affected by our investment in Brasilagro.

We consolidated our financial statements with our subsidiary Brasilagro. Brasilagro was formed on September 23, 2005 to exploit opportunities in the Brazilian agricultural sector. Brasilagro seeks to acquire and develop future properties to produce a diversified range of agricultural products (which may include sugarcane, grains, cotton, forestry products and livestock). Brasilagro is a startup company that has been operating since 2006. As a result, it has a developing business strategy and limited track record. Brasilagro's business strategy may not be successful, and if not successful, Brasilagro may be unable to successfully modify its strategy. Brasilagro's ability to implement its proposed business strategy may be materially and adversely affected by many known and unknown factors. If we were to write-off our investments in Brasilagro, this would likely materially and adversely affect our business. As of June 30, 2021, we owned 39.4% of the outstanding common shares of Brasilagro.

Labor relations could negatively impact us.

As of June 30, 2021, approximately 30% of our employees in our Agricultural Business in Argentina were represented by unions under collective agreements. While we currently enjoy good relations with our employees and unions, we cannot assure that such good labor relations will continue in the future positively or that their eventual deterioration does not affect us materially or negatively.

Our internal processes and controls might not be sufficient to comply with the extensive environmental regulation and current or future environmental regulations could prevent us from fully developing our land reserves.

Our activities are subject to a wide set of federal, state and local laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment, which impose various environmental obligations. Obligations include compulsory maintenance of certain preserved areas in our properties, management of pesticides and associated hazardous waste and the acquisition of permits for water use. Our proposed business is likely to involve the handling and use of hazardous materials that may cause the emission of certain regulated substances. In addition, the storage and processing of our products may create hazardous conditions. We could be exposed to criminal and administrative penalties, in addition to the obligation to remedy the adverse effects of our operations on the environment and to indemnify third parties for damages, including the payment of penalties for non-compliance with these laws and regulations. Since environmental laws and their enforcement are becoming more stringent in Argentina, our capital expenditures and expenses for environmental compliance may substantially increase in the future. In addition, due to the possibility of future regulatory or other developments, the amount and timing of environmental-related capital expenditures and expenses may vary substantially from those currently anticipated. The cost of compliance with environmental regulation may result in reductions of other strategic investments which may consequently decrease our profits. Any material unforeseen environmental costs may have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition or prospects. We cannot ensure that our internal processes and controls may be sufficient to comply with the extensive environmental regulation.

As of June 30, 2021, we owned land reserves extending over more than 358,107 hectares that were purchased at very attractive prices. In addition, we have a concession over 106,132 hectares reserved for future development. We believe that there are technological tools available to improve productivity in these farmlands and, therefore, achieve appreciation in the long term. However, current or future environmental regulations could prevent us from fully developing our land reserves by requiring that we maintain part of this land as natural woodlands not to be used for production purposes.

New restrictions on agricultural and food products we produce that contain genetically modified organisms could be established which could have an adverse effect on our business.

Our agricultural products contain genetically modified organisms in varying proportions according to the year and the country of production. The use of genetically modified organisms in food has been achieved with varying degrees of acceptance in the markets in which we operate. Argentina and Brazil, for example, have approved the use of genetically modified organisms in food products, and genetically modified organisms and non-genetically modified organisms grains in those countries are produced and mixed frequently during the process of grain origination. Elsewhere, adverse publicity about genetically modified foods has led to government regulation that limits sales of genetically modified organisms products. It is possible that new restrictions may be imposed on genetically modified organisms products in the main markets for some of our products, which could have an adverse effect on our business, equity and the result of our operations.

If our products become contaminated, we may be subject to product liability claims, product withdrawals and export restrictions that could adversely affect our business.

While we are subject to strict production protocols, the sale of products implies the risk of injury to consumers. These injuries may result from manipulation by third parties, bioterrorism, product contamination or deterioration, including the presence of bacteria, pathogens, foreign objects, substances, chemicals, other agents or waste introduced during the growth phases, storage, handling or transport.

We cannot be sure that the consumption of our products will not cause a health-related illness in the future or that we will not be subject to claims or judgments related to such matters. Even if a product liability claim is unsuccessful or not fully realized, the negative publicity surrounding any claim that our products caused a disease or injury could negatively affect our reputation with current and potential customers and our image as a Company, and we could also incur significant incidents. In addition, claims or liabilities of this nature may not be covered by any compensation or contribution rights we may have against others, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, equity status and the result of our operations.

Increased energy prices and fuel shortages could adversely affect our operations.

We require substantial amounts of fuel oil and other resources for our harvest activities and transport of our agricultural products. We rely upon third parties for our supply of the energy resources consumed in our operations. The prices for and availability of energy resources may be subject to change or curtailment, respectively, due to, among other things, new laws or regulations, imposition of new taxes or tariffs, interruptions in production by suppliers, worldwide price levels and market conditions. The prices of various sources of energy may increase significantly from current levels. An increase in energy prices could materially adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Over the last few years, the Argentine government has taken certain measures in order to reduce the use of energy during peak months of the year by frequently cutting energy supply to industrial facilities and large consumers to ensure adequate supply for residential buildings. If energy supply is cut for an extended period of time or energy tariffs continue increasing and we are unable to find replacement sources at comparable prices, or at all, our business and results of operations could be adversely affected.

Our level of debt may adversely affect our operations and our ability to pay our debt as it becomes due.

As of June 30, 2021, IRSA's consolidated financial debt amounted to ARS 62,133 million. We cannot assure you that IRSA will have sufficient cash flows and adequate financial capacity to finance its business in the future. Although IRSA is generating sufficient funds from its operating cash flows to meet its debt service obligations and its ability to obtain new financing is adequate, considering the current availability of loan financing in Argentina, we cannot assure you that IRSA will have sufficient cash flows and adequate financial structure in the future. On September 15, 2020, Communication "A" 7,106, amended by Communication "A" 7,272, established that companies must refinance maturities of financial debt capital in the period from October 15, 2020 to December 31, 2021. In this sense, the Central Bank will give access to companies for up to 40% of maturities and companies must refinance the rest within at least two years. For more information see "Item 10. Additional Information-D. Exchange Controls."

Our leverage may affect our ability to refinance existing debt or borrow additional funds to finance working capital requirements, acquisitions and capital expenditures. In addition, the recent disruptions in the local capital and the macroeconomic conditions of Argentine markets, may adversely impact our ability to refinance existing debt and the availability and cost of credit in the future. In such conditions, access to equity and debt financing options may be restricted and it may be uncertain how long these economic circumstances may last. This would require us to allocate a substantial portion of cash flow to repay principal and interest, thereby reducing the amount of money available to invest in operations, including acquisitions and capital expenditures. Our leverage could also affect our competitiveness and limit our ability to changes in market conditions, changes in the real estate industry and economic downturns.

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The success of our businesses and the feasibility of our transactions depend on the continuity of investments in the real estate markets and our ability to access capital and debt financing. In the long term, lack of confidence in real estate investment and lack of access to credit for acquisitions could restrict growth. As part of our business strategy, we will strive to increase our real estate portfolio through strategic acquisitions of properties at favorable prices and properties with added value which we believe meet the requirements to increase the value of our properties.

We may not be able to generate sufficient cash flows from operations to satisfy our debt service requirements or to obtain future financing. If we cannot satisfy our debt service requirements or if we default on any financial or other covenants in our debt arrangements, the lenders and/or holders of our securities will be able to accelerate the maturity of such debt or default under other debt arrangements. Our ability to service debt obligations or to refinance them will depend upon our future financial and operating performance, which will, in part, be subject to factors beyond our control such as macroeconomic conditions and regulatory changes in Argentina. If we cannot obtain future financing, we may have to delay or abandon some or all of our planned capital expenditures, which could adversely affect our ability to generate cash flows and repay our obligations as they become due.

For more information see *“Operating and Financial Review and Prospects-Liquidity and capital resources-Indebtedness”*.

We depend on our chairman and senior management.

Our success depends, to a significant extent, on the continued employment of Mr. Eduardo S. Elsztain, our chairman, and Alejandro G. Elsztain, our chief executive officer, and second vice-chairman. The loss of their services for any reason could have a material adverse effect on our business. If our current principal shareholders were to lose their influence on the management of our business, our principal executive officers could resign or be removed from office.

Our future success also depends in part upon our ability to attract and retain other highly qualified personnel. We cannot assure you that we will be successful in hiring or retaining qualified personnel, or that any of our personnel will remain employed by us.

The Investment Company Act may limit our future activities.

Under Section 3(a)(3) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (“Investment Company Act”), an investment company is defined in relevant part to include any company that owns or proposes to acquire investment securities that have a value exceeding 40% of such company’s unconsolidated total assets (exclusive of U.S. government securities and cash items). Investments in minority interests of related entities as well as majority interests in consolidated subsidiaries which themselves are investment companies are included within the definition of “investment securities” for purposes of the 40% limit under the Investment Company Act.

Companies that are investment companies within the meaning of the Investment Company Act, and that do not qualify for an exemption from the provisions, are required to register with the SEC and are subject to substantial regulations with respect to capital structure, operations, transactions with affiliates and other matters. In the event such companies do not register under the Investment Company Act, they may not, among other things, conduct public offerings of their securities in the United States or engage in interstate commerce in the United States. Moreover, even if we desired to register with the SEC as an investment company, we could not do so without an order of the Commission because we are a non-U.S. corporation, and it is unlikely that the SEC would issue such an order.

As of June 30, 2021, we owned approximately 62.1% of IRSA’s outstanding shares. Although we believe we are not an “investment company” for purposes of the Investment Company Act, our belief is subject to substantial uncertainty, and we cannot give you any assurance that we would not be determined to be an “investment company” under the Investment Company Act. As a result, the uncertainty regarding our status under the Investment Company Act may adversely affect our ability to offer and sell securities in the United States or to U.S. persons. The U.S. capital markets have historically been an important source of funding for us, and our ability to obtain financing in the future may be adversely affected by a lack of access to the U.S. markets. If an exemption under the Investment Company Act is unavailable to us in the future and we desire to access the U.S. capital markets, our only recourse would be to file an application to the SEC for an exemption from the provisions of the Investment Company Act which is a lengthy and highly uncertain process.

Moreover, if we offer and sell securities in the United States or to U.S. persons and we were deemed to be an investment company under the investment company act and not exempted from the application of the Investment Company Act, contracts we enter into in violation of, or whose performance entails a violation of, the Investment Company Act, including any such securities, may not be enforceable against us.

We hold Argentine securities which might be more volatile than U.S. securities and carry a greater risk of default.

We currently have and in the past have had certain investments in Argentine government debt securities, corporate debt securities, and equity securities. In particular, we hold a significant interest in IRSA, an Argentine company that has suffered material losses, particularly during the fiscal years 2001 and 2002. Although our holding of these investments, excluding IRSA, tends to be short term, investments in such securities involve certain risks, including:

- market volatility, higher than those typically associated with U.S. government and corporate securities; and
- loss of principal.

Some of the issuers in which we have invested and may invest, including the Argentine government, have in the past experienced substantial difficulties in servicing their debt obligations, which have led to the restructuring of certain indebtedness. We cannot assure that the issuers in which we have invested or may invest will not be subject to similar or other difficulties in the future which may adversely affect the value of our investments in such issuers. In addition, such issuers and, therefore, such investments, are generally subject to many of the risks that are described in this section with respect to us, and, thus, could have little or no value.

Risks Relating to IRSA's business in Argentina

Disease outbreaks or other public health concerns could reduce traffic in IRSA's shopping malls.

As a result of the outbreak of Swine Flu during the winter of 2009, consumers and tourists dramatically changed their spending and travel habits to avoid contact with crowds. Recently, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Argentine government enacted several regulations limiting the operation of schools, cinemas and shopping malls, which has significantly reduced traffic at our shopping malls. See "*Risks Relating to Argentina - The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and government measures to contain the virus are adversely affecting our business and results of operations, and, as conditions are evolving rapidly, we cannot accurately predict the ultimate impact on our results of operation.*" IRSA cannot assure you that new disease outbreaks or health hazards (such as the Ebola outbreak in recent years) will not occur in the future, or that such an outbreak or health hazard would not significantly affect consumer and/or tourists' activity. The recurrence of such a scenario could adversely affect IRSA's business and IRSA's results of operations.

IRSA is subject to risks inherent to the operation of shopping malls that may affect our profitability.

IRSA's shopping malls are subject to various factors that affect their development, administration and profitability, including:

- declines in lease prices or increases in levels of default by our tenants due to economic conditions;
- increases in interest rates and other factors outside our control;
- the accessibility and attractiveness of the areas where our shopping malls are located;
- the intrinsic attractiveness of the shopping mall;
- the flow of people and the level of sales of rental units in our shopping malls;
- the increasing competition from internet sales;
- the amount of rent collected from tenants at our shopping malls;
- changes in consumer demand and availability of consumer credit, both of which are highly sensitive to general macroeconomic conditions; and
- fluctuations in occupancy levels in our shopping malls.

An increase in our operating costs could also have a material adverse effect on us if our tenants were to become unable to pay higher rent we may be required to impose as a result of increased expenses. Moreover, the shopping mall business is closely related to consumer spending and affected by prevailing economic conditions. All of our shopping malls and commercial properties are located in Argentina, and consequently, these operations may be adversely affected by recession or economic uncertainty in Argentina. Persistently poor economic conditions could result in a decline in consumer spending which could have a material adverse effect on shopping mall revenue.

IRSA could be adversely affected by decreases in the value of our investments.

IRSA's investments are exposed to the risks generally inherent to the real estate industry, many of which are out of our control. Any of these risks could adversely and materially affect IRSA's business, financial condition and results of operations. Any returns on capital expenditures associated with real estate are dependent upon sales volumes and/or revenue from leases and the expenses incurred. In addition, there are other factors that may adversely affect the performance and value of a property, including local economic conditions prevailing in the area where the property is located, macroeconomic conditions in Argentina and globally, competition, IRSA's ability to find lessees and their ability to perform on their leases, changes in legislation and in governmental regulations (such as the use of properties, urban planning and real estate taxes) as well as exchange controls (given that the real estate market in Argentina relies on the U.S. dollar to determine valuations), variations in interest rates (including the risk of an increase in interest rates that reduces sales of lots for residential development) and the availability of third party financing. In addition, and given the relative illiquidity of the Argentine real estate market, we could be unable to effectively respond to adverse market conditions and/or be compelled to undersell one or more properties. Some significant expenses, such as debt service, real estate taxes and operating and maintenance costs do not fall when there are circumstances that reduce the revenue from an investment, increasing our relative expenditures. These factors and events could impair IRSA's ability to respond to adverse changes in the returns on IRSA's investments, which in turn could have an adverse effect on our financial position and the results of IRSA's operations.

IRSA's level of debt may adversely affect our operations and our ability to pay our debt as it becomes due.

As of June 30, 2021, IRSA's consolidated financial debt amounted to ARS 62,133 million. We cannot assure you that we will have sufficient cash flows and adequate financial capacity to finance our business in the future. Although we are generating sufficient funds from our operating cash flows to meet our debt service obligations and our ability to obtain new financing is adequate, considering the current availability of loan financing in Argentina, we cannot assure you that we will have sufficient cash flows and adequate financial structure in the future. On September 15, 2020, Communication "A" 7,106, amended by Communication "A" 7,272, established that companies must refinance maturities of financial debt capital in the period from October 15, 2020 to December 31, 2021. In this sense, the Argentine Central Bank will give access to companies for up to 40% of maturities and companies must refinance the rest within at least two years. For more information see "Item 10. Additional Information-D. Exchange Controls."

Our leverage may affect our ability to refinance existing debt or borrow additional funds to finance working capital requirements, acquisitions and capital expenditures. In addition, the recent disruptions in the local capital and the macroeconomic conditions of Argentine markets, may adversely impact our ability to refinance existing debt and the availability and cost of credit in the future. In such conditions, access to equity and debt financing options may be restricted and it may be uncertain how long these economic circumstances may last. This would require us to allocate a substantial portion of cash flow to repay principal and interest, thereby reducing the amount of money available to invest in operations, including acquisitions and capital expenditures. Our leverage could also affect our competitiveness and limit our ability to changes in market conditions, changes in the real estate industry and economic downturns.

The success of our businesses and the feasibility of our transactions depend on the continuity of investments in the real estate markets and our ability to access capital and debt financing. In the long term, lack of confidence in real estate investment and lack of access to credit for acquisitions could restrict growth. As part of our business strategy, we will strive to increase our real estate portfolio through strategic acquisitions of properties at favorable prices and properties with added value which we believe meet the requirements to increase the value of our properties.

We may not be able to generate sufficient cash flows from operations to satisfy our debt service requirements or to obtain future financing. If we cannot satisfy our debt service requirements or if we default on any financial or other covenants in our debt arrangements, the lenders and/or holders of our securities will be able to accelerate the maturity of such debt or default under other debt arrangements. Our ability to service debt obligations or to refinance them will depend upon our future financial and operating performance, which will, in part, be subject to factors beyond our control such as macroeconomic conditions and regulatory changes in Argentina. If we cannot obtain future financing, we may have to delay or abandon some or all of our planned capital expenditures, which could adversely affect our ability to generate cash flows and repay our obligations as they become due.

For more information see “Operating and Financial Review and Prospects-Liquidity and capital resources-Indebtedness”.

IRSA’s assets are highly concentrated in certain geographic areas and an economic downturn in such areas could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

As of June 30, 2021, most of IRSA’s revenue from leases and services provided by the Shopping Malls segment derived from properties located in the City of Buenos Aires and the Greater Buenos Aires metropolitan area. In addition, all of IRSA’s office buildings are located in Buenos Aires and a substantial portion of IRSA’s revenue is derived from such properties. Although IRSA owns properties and may acquire or develop additional properties outside Buenos Aires and the Greater Buenos Aires metro area, IRSA expects to continue to be largely affected by economic conditions or by pandemic effects which could affect these high populated areas. Consequently, an economic downturn in those areas could cause a reduction in our rental income and adversely affect its ability to comply with IRSA’s debt service and fund operations.

IRSA’s performance is subject to the risks associated with our properties and with the real estate industry.

IRSA’s operating performance and the value of our real estate assets, and as a result, the value of its securities, are subject to the risk that its properties may not be able to generate sufficient revenue to meet its operating expenses, including debt service and capital expenditures, its cash flow needs and its ability to service our debt service obligations. Events or conditions beyond its control that may adversely affect its operations or the value of its properties include:

- downturns in national, regional and local economies;
- decrease in consumer spending and consumption;
- competition from other shopping malls and sales outlets;
- local real estate market conditions, such as oversupply or lower demand for retail space;
- changes in interest rates and availability of financing;
- the exercise by our tenants of their right to early termination of their leases;
- vacancies, changes in market rental rates and the need to periodically repair, renovate and re-lease space;
- increased operating costs, including insurance expenses, salary increases, utilities, real estate taxes, federal and local taxes and higher security costs;
- the impact of losses resulting from civil disturbances, strikes, natural disasters, terrorist acts or acts of war;
- significant fixed expenditures associated with each investment property, such as debt service payments, real estate taxes, insurance and maintenance costs;
- declines in the financial condition of our tenants and our ability to collect rents when due;
- changes in our or our tenants’ ability to provide for adequate maintenance and insurance that result in a reduction in the useful life of a property; and
- changes in law or governmental regulations (such as those governing usage, zoning and real property taxes) or changes in the exchange controls or government action (such as expropriation).

If any one or more of the foregoing conditions were to affect IRSA’s activities, this could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations, and as a result, on the Company’s results.

An adverse economic environment for real estate companies and the credit crisis may adversely affect IRSA’s results of operations.

The success of IRSA’s business and profitability of its operations depend on continued investment in real estate and access to long-term financing. A prolonged crisis of confidence in real estate investments and lack of credit for acquisitions may constrain our growth and the maintenance of our current business and operations. As part of IRSA’s strategy, IRSA intends to increase our properties portfolio through strategic acquisitions at favorable prices, where IRSA believes IRSA can bring the necessary expertise to enhance property values. In order to pursue acquisitions, IRSA may require capital or debt financing. Recent disruptions in the financial markets may adversely impact IRSA’s ability to refinance existing debt and the availability and cost of credit in the future. Any consideration of sales of existing properties or portfolio interests may be offset by lower property values. IRSA’s ability to make scheduled payments or to refinance IRSA’s existing debt obligations depends on our operating and financial performance, which in turn is subject to prevailing economic conditions. If disruptions in financial markets prevail or arise in the future, we cannot provide assurances that government responses to such disruptions will restore investor confidence, stabilize the markets or increase liquidity and the availability of credit.

As of September 2021, Evergrande, one of the biggest chinese real estate company, announced that it would not be able to pay its debt obligations. Since then, markets have been affected negatively by the announcement. As of the date of this annual report, chinese government is assisting the company in order to neutralize a high impact in the global economy.

IRSA’s revenue and profit may be materially and adversely affected by continuing inflation and economic activity in Argentina.

IRSA’s business is mainly driven by consumer spending since a portion of the revenue from its Shopping Mall segment derives directly from the sales of our tenants, whose revenue relies on the sales to consumers. As a result, IRSA’s revenues and net income are impacted to a significant extent by economic conditions in Argentina, including the development in the textile industry and domestic consumption, which has experienced significant decline during 2019, 2020 and 2021. Consumer spending is influenced by many factors beyond IRSA’s control, including consumer perception of current and future economic conditions, inflation, political uncertainty, rates of employment, interest rates, taxation and currency exchange rates. Any continuing economic slowdown, whether actual or perceived, could significantly reduce domestic consumer spending in Argentina and therefore adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The loss of tenants could adversely affect our operating revenue and value of our properties.

Although no single tenant represents more than 6.2% of IRSA’s revenues in any fiscal year, if a significant number of tenants at its retail or office properties were to experience financial difficulties, including bankruptcy, insolvency or a general downturn of business, or if IRSA failed to retain them, IRSA’s business could be adversely affected. Further, IRSA’s shopping malls typically have a significant “anchor” tenant, such as well-known department stores, that generate consumer traffic at each mall. A decision by such tenants to cease operating at any of our shopping mall properties could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and the results of our operations. In addition, the closing of one or more stores that attract consumer traffic may motivate other tenants to terminate or to not renew their leases, to seek rent concessions and/or close their stores. Moreover, tenants at one or more properties might terminate their leases as a result of mergers, acquisitions, consolidations, dispositions or bankruptcies. The bankruptcy and/or closure of multiple stores, if IRSA is not able to successfully release the affected space, could have a material adverse effect on both the operating revenue and underlying value of the properties involved. See “Item 5.A. Operating Results - The Ongoing COVID-19 Pandemic.”

IRSA may face risks associated with acquisitions of properties.

As part of IRSA’s growth strategy, IRSA has acquired, and intend to do so in the future, properties, including large properties (such as Edificio República, Abasto de Buenos Aires and Alto Palermo Shopping), that tend to increase the size of our operations and potentially alter our capital structure. Although IRSA believes that the acquisitions IRSA has completed in the past and that IRSA expects to undertake enhance IRSA’s financial performance, the success of such transactions is subject to a number of uncertainties, including the risk that:

- IRSA may not be able to obtain financing for acquisitions on favorable terms;
- acquired properties may fail to perform as expected;

- the actual costs of repositioning or redeveloping acquired properties may be higher than IRSA's estimates;
- acquired properties may be located in new markets where IRSA may have limited knowledge and understanding of the local economy, absence of business relationships in the area or are unfamiliar with local governmental and permitting procedures; and
- IRSA may not be able to efficiently integrate acquired properties, particularly portfolios of properties, into IRSA's organization and to manage new properties in a way that allows it to realize cost savings and synergies.

IRSA's future acquisitions may not be profitable.

IRSA seeks to acquire additional shopping malls to the extent IRSA manages to acquire them on favorable terms and conditions and they meet our investment criteria. Acquisitions of commercial properties entail general investment risks associated with any real estate investment, including:

- IRSA's estimates of the cost of improvements needed to bring the property up to established standards for the market may prove to be inaccurate;
- properties IRSA acquires may fail to achieve, within the time frames we project, the occupancy or rental rates we expect to achieve at the time we make the decision to acquire, which may result in the properties' failure to achieve the returns we projected;
- IRSA's pre-acquisitions evaluation and the physical condition of each new investment may not detect certain defects or identify necessary repairs, which could significantly increase our total acquisition costs; and
- IRSA's investigation of a property or building prior to its acquisition, and any representations IRSA may receive from the seller of such building or property, may fail to reveal various liabilities, which could reduce the cash flow from the property or increase our acquisition cost.

If IRSA acquires a business, IRSA will be required to merge and integrate the operations, personnel, accounting and information systems of such acquired business. In addition, acquisitions of or investments in companies may cause disruptions in our operations and divert management's attention away from day-to-day operations, which could impair our relationships with our current tenants and employees.

The properties IRSA acquires may be subject to unknown liabilities.

The properties that IRSA acquires may be subject to unknown liabilities, in respect to which IRSA may have limited or no recourse to the former owners. If a liability were asserted against us based on IRSA's ownership of an acquired property, IRSA may be required to incur significant expenditures to settle, which could adversely affect IRSA's financial results and cash flow. Unknown liabilities relating to acquired properties could include:

- liabilities for clean-up of undisclosed environmental contamination;
- the costs of changes in laws or in governmental regulations (such as those governing usage, zoning and real property taxes); and
- liabilities incurred in the ordinary course of business.

IRSA's dependence on rental income may adversely affect IRSA's ability to meet IRSA's debt obligations.

A substantial part of IRSA's revenue is derived from rental income. As a result, our performance depends on our ability to collect rent from IRSA's tenants. Our revenue and profits would be negatively affected if a significant number of our tenants or any significant tenant were to:

- delay lease commencements;
- decline to extend or renew leases upon expiration;
- fail to make rental payments when due; or
- close stores or declare bankruptcy.

Any of these actions could result in the termination of leases and the loss of related rental income. In addition, IRSA cannot assure you that any tenant whose lease expires will renew that lease or that we will be able to re-let the space on economically reasonable terms. The loss of rental revenue from a number of our tenants and IRSA's inability to replace such tenants may adversely affect our profitability and its ability to comply with our debt service obligations. These factors are particularly disruptive in the context of emergency situations such as the COVID-19 pandemic which has caused significant adverse impacts on our business as tenants have been required to shut down or significantly reduce their operating activities.

It may be difficult to buy and sell real estate quickly and transfer restrictions may apply to part of IRSA's portfolio of properties.

Real estate investments are relatively illiquid and this tends to limit our ability to change the mix of IRSA's portfolio in response to economic circumstances or other conditions. In addition, significant expenditures associated with each investment, such as mortgage payments, real estate taxes and maintenance costs, are generally not reduced when an investment generates lower revenue. If revenue from a property declines while expenses remain the same, our results of operations would be adversely affected. Certain properties are mortgaged and if we were unable to meet our underlying payment obligations, we could suffer losses as a result of foreclosures on those mortgaged properties. Furthermore, if we are required to dispose of one or more of our mortgaged properties, we would not be able to obtain release of the mortgage interest without payment of the associated debt. The foreclosure of a mortgage on a property or inability to sell a property could adversely affect our business. In this kind of transactions, we may agree not to sell the acquired properties for a considerable time which could affect our results of operations.

Some of the land IRSA has purchased is not zoned for development and IRSA may be unable to obtain, or may face delays in obtaining, the necessary zoning permits and other authorizations.

IRSA owns several plots of land which are not zoned for our intended development plans. In addition, IRSA has not yet applied for the required land-use, building, occupancy and other required governmental permits and authorizations for these properties. IRSA cannot assure you that IRSA will continue to be successful in our attempts to rezone land and to obtain all necessary permits and authorizations, or that rezoning efforts and permit requests will not be delayed or rejected. Moreover, IRSA may be affected by building moratorium and anti-growth legislation. If IRSA is unable to obtain the governmental permits and authorizations we need to develop our present and future projects as planned, IRSA may be forced to make unwanted modifications to such projects or abandon them altogether.

IRSA may face risks associated with land-takings in Argentina.

Land-taking is a long-standing problem in Argentina that has escalated throughout the years with every economic crisis, especially now in the context of the COVID-19 economic crisis.

The spread of land takes has revived in Argentina an old debate in Argentina. There is a conflict between two groups that claim, on the one hand, a right to decent housing, and on the other hand a group that claims that the right to private property should be respected. Argentina's constant and cyclical economic crises over the past 50 years have also caused poverty to rise sharply, so less people can access a roof, resulting in a housing deficit.

As a consequence, we cannot provide assurance that government responses to such disruptions will restore investor confidence in Argentine lands, which could have an adverse impact on our financial condition and results of operations.

IRSA's ability to grow will be limited if IRSA cannot obtain additional financing.

Although IRSA is liquid as of the date of this Annual Report, we must maintain liquidity to fund our working capital, service our outstanding indebtedness and finance investment opportunities. Without sufficient liquidity, we could be forced to curtail our operations or we may not be able to pursue new business opportunities.

IRSA's growth strategy is focused on the development and redevelopment of properties IRSA already owns and the acquisition of additional properties for development. As a result, IRSA is likely to have to depend to an important degree on the availability of capital financing, which may or may not be available on favorable terms if at all. IRSA cannot assure you that additional financing, refinancing or other capital will be available in the amounts we require or on favorable terms. IRSA's access to debt or equity capital markets depends on a number of factors, including the market's perception of IRSA's growth potential, IRSA's ability to pay dividends, IRSA's financial condition, IRSA's credit rating and our current and potential future earnings. Depending on these factors, we could experience delays or difficulties in implementing IRSA's growth strategy on satisfactory terms or at all.

The capital and credit markets for Argentina have been experiencing extreme volatility and disruption since the last years. If IRSA’s current resources do not satisfy our liquidity requirements, IRSA may have to seek additional financing. The availability of financing will depend on a variety of factors, such as economic and market conditions, the availability of credit and our credit ratings, as well as the possibility that lenders could develop a negative perception of the prospects of risk in Argentina, of IRSA’s company or the industry generally. IRSA may not be able to successfully obtain any necessary additional financing on favorable terms, or at all.

Adverse incidents that occur in IRSA’s shopping malls may result in damage to IRSA’s reputation and a decrease in the number of customers.

Given that IRSA’s shopping malls are open to the public, with ample circulation of people, accidents, theft, robbery, public protest, pandemic effects and other incidents may occur in our facilities, regardless of the preventative measures we adopt. If such an incident or series of incidents occurs, shopping mall customers and visitors may choose to visit other shopping venues that they believe are safer, which may cause a reduction in the sales volume and operating income of our shopping malls.

Argentine laws governing leases impose restrictions that limit IRSA’s flexibility.

Argentine laws governing leases impose certain restrictions, including the following:

- a prohibition on including automatic price adjustment clauses based on inflation increases in leases; and
- the imposition of a two-year minimum lease term for all purposes, except in particular cases such as embassy, consulate or international organization venues, room with furniture for touristic purposes for less than three months, custody and bailment of goods, exhibition or offering of goods in fairs or in cases where due to the circumstances, the subject matter of the lease requires a shorter term.

As a result, IRSA is exposed to the risk of higher rates of inflation under IRSA’s leases, and any exercise of rescission rights by our tenants could materially and adversely affect IRSA’s business and results of operations. IRSA cannot assure you that IRSA’s tenants will not exercise such right, especially if rental rates stabilize or decline in the future or if economic conditions continue to deteriorate.

IRSA may be liable for certain defects in IRSA’s buildings.

The Argentine Civil and Commercial Code imposes liability for real estate developers, builders, technical project managers and architects in case of hidden defects in a property for a period of three years from the date title on the property is tendered to the purchaser, even when those defects did not cause significant property damage. If any defect affects the structural soundness or make the property unfit for use, the liability term is ten years.

In IRSA’s real estate developments, IRSA usually act as developers and sellers while construction generally is carried out by third party contractors. Absent a specific claim, IRSA cannot quantify the potential cost of any obligation that may arise as a result of a future claim, and IRSA has not recorded provisions associated with them in IRSA’s financial statements. If IRSA was required to remedy any defects on completed works, our financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected.

IRSA could have losses if we have to resort to eviction proceedings in Argentina to collect unpaid rent because such proceedings are complex and time-consuming.

Although Argentine law permits filing of an executive proceeding to collect unpaid rent and a special proceeding to evict tenants, eviction proceedings in Argentina are complex and time-consuming. Historically, the heavy workloads of the courts and the numerous procedural steps required have generally delayed landlords’ efforts to evict tenants. Eviction proceedings generally take between six months and two years from the date of filing of the suit to the time of actual eviction.

Historically, IRSA has sought to negotiate the termination of leases with defaulting tenants after the first few months of non-payment in an effort to avoid legal proceedings. Delinquency may increase significantly in the future, and such negotiations with tenants may not be as successful as they have been in the past. Moreover, new Argentine laws and regulations may forbid or restrict eviction, and in each such case they would likely have a material and adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Climate change may have adverse effects on our business

We, our customers, and communities in which we operate, may be adversely affected by the physical risks of climate change, including increases in temperatures, sea levels, and the frequency and severity of adverse climatic events including fires, storms, floods and droughts. These effects, whether acute or chronic in nature, may directly impact us and our customers through disruptions to business and economic activity or impacts on income and asset values.

Initiatives to mitigate or respond to climate change may impact market and asset prices, economic activity, and customer behavior, particularly in emissions intensive industry sectors and geographies affected by these changes.

Failure to effectively manage and disclose these risks could adversely affect our business, prospects, reputation, financial performance or financial condition.

The recurrence of a credit crisis could have a negative impact on IRSA's major customers, which in turn could materially adversely affect IRSA's results of operations and liquidity.

The global credit crisis has a significant negative impact on businesses around the world. Similarly, Argentina is undergoing a credit crisis that could negatively impact IRSA's tenants' ability to comply with their lease obligations. The impact of a future credit crisis on IRSA's major tenants cannot be predicted and may be quite severe. A disruption in the ability of IRSA's significant tenants to access liquidity could pose serious disruptions or an overall deterioration of their businesses, which could lead to a significant reduction in future orders of their products and their inability or failure to comply with their obligations, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and liquidity.

IRSA is subject to risks inherent to the operation of office buildings that may affect IRSA's profitability.

Office buildings are exposed to various factors that may affect their development, administration and profitability, including the following factors:

- lower demand for office space;
- a deterioration in the financial condition of our tenants that causes defaults under leases due to lack of liquidity, access to capital or for other reasons;
- difficulties or delays renewing leases or re-leasing space;
- decreases in rents as a result of oversupply, particularly offerings at newer or re-developed properties;
- competition from developers, owners and operators of office properties and other commercial real estate, including sublease space available from our tenants;
- maintenance, repair and renovation costs incurred to maintain the competitiveness of our office buildings;
- exchange controls that may interfere with their ability to pay rents that generally are pegged to the U.S. dollar;
- the consequences of a pandemic, epidemic or disease outbreak that would produce lower demand for offices spaces; and
- an increase in our operating costs, caused by inflation or by other factors could have a material adverse effect on us if our tenants are unable to pay higher rent as a result of increased expenses.

IRSA's investment in property development and management activities may be less profitable than IRSA anticipate.

IRSA is engaged in the development and construction of properties to be used for office, residential or commercial purposes, shopping malls and residential complexes, in general through third-party contractors. Risks associated with our development, reconversion and construction activities include the following, among others:

- abandonment of development opportunities and renovation proposals;

- construction costs may exceed our estimates for reasons including higher interest rates or increases in the cost of materials and labor, making a project unprofitable;
- occupancy rates and rents at newly completed properties may fluctuate depending on a number of factors, including market and economic conditions, resulting in lower than projected rental revenue and a corresponding lower return on our investment;
- pre-construction buyers may default on their purchase contracts or units in new buildings may remain unsold upon completion of construction;
- lack of affordable financing alternatives in the private and public debt markets;
- sale prices of residential units may be insufficient to cover development costs;
- construction and lease commencements may not be completed on schedule, resulting in increased debt service expense and construction costs;
- failure or delays in obtaining necessary zoning, land-use, building, occupancy and other required governmental permits and authorizations, or building moratoria and anti-growth legislation;
- significant time lags between the commencement and completion of projects subjects us to greater risks due to fluctuation in the general economy;
- construction may be delayed because of a number of factors, including weather, strikes or delays in receipt of zoning or other regulatory approvals, or man-made or natural disasters, resulting in increased debt service expense and construction costs;
- changes in our tenants’ demand for rental properties outside of Buenos Aires; and
- IRSA may incur capital expenditures that require considerable time and effort and which may never be completed due to government restrictions or overall market conditions.

In addition, IRSA may face claims for the enforcement of labor laws in Argentina. Many companies hire personnel from third parties that provide outsourced services, and sign indemnity agreements if labor claims from employees of such third company arise. However, in recent years several courts have rejected the existence of independence in those labor relations and ruled that joint and several responsibility by both companies.

While IRSA’s policies with respect to expansion, renovation and development activities are intended to limit some of the risks otherwise associated with such activities, IRSA is nevertheless subject to risks associated with property development, such as cost overruns, design changes and timing delays arising from a lack of availability of materials and labor, weather conditions and other factors outside of our control, as well as financing costs that, may exceed original estimates, possibly making the associated investment unprofitable. Any delays or unanticipated expenses could adversely affect the investment returns from these development projects and harm our operating results.

Greater than expected increases in construction costs could adversely affect the profitability of IRSA’s new developments.

IRSA’s businesses activities include real estate developments. One of the main risks related to this activity corresponds to potential increases in constructions costs, which may be driven by higher demand and new development projects in the shopping malls and buildings sectors. Increases higher than those included in the original budget may result in lower profitability than expected.

The increasingly competitive real estate sector in Argentina may adversely affect IRSA’s ability to rent or sell office space and other real estate and may affect the sale and lease price of our premises.

IRSA’s real estate activities are highly concentrated in the Buenos Aires metropolitan area where the market is highly competitive due to a scarcity of properties in sought-after locations and an increasing number of local and international competitors. The Argentine real estate industry is highly competitive and fragmented and does not have high barriers to entry for new competitors. The main competitive factors in the real estate development business include availability and location of land, price, funding, design, quality, reputation and partnerships with developers. A number of residential and commercial developers and real estate service companies compete in identifying land acquisition opportunities, attracting financial resources, and appealing to prospective purchasers and tenants. Other companies, including joint ventures of foreign and local companies, have become increasingly active in the market, further increasing competition. If one or more of our competitors is able to acquire and develop desirable properties, because it has access to greater financial resources or otherwise, if we are unable to respond to such pressures as promptly as our competitors, or competition increases, our business and financial condition could be adversely affected.

All of IRSA’s shopping mall and commercial office properties are located in Argentina. There are other shopping malls and independent retail stores and residential properties that are within the geographic scope of each of our properties. The number of competing properties in a particular area could have a material adverse effect both on our ability to lease retail space in our shopping malls or sell units in our residential complexes and on the amount of rent or the sale price that we are able to charge. IRSA cannot assure you that other shopping mall operators will not invest in Argentina in the near future. If additional competitors become active in the shopping mall segment, such competition could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Substantially all of IRSA’s offices and other non-shopping mall rental properties are located in developed urban areas. There are many office buildings, shopping malls, retail and residential premises in the areas where IRSA’s properties are located. This is a highly fragmented market, and the abundance of comparable properties in our vicinity may adversely affect our ability to rent or sell office space and other real estate and may affect the sale and lease price of our premises. In the future, both national and foreign companies may participate in Argentina’s real estate development market, competing with us for business opportunities.

Some potential losses are not covered by insurance and certain kinds of insurance coverage may become prohibitively expensive.

IRSA currently carry insurance policies that cover potential risks such as civil liability, fire, lost profit and floods, including extended coverage and losses from leases on all of IRSA’s properties. Although we believe the policy specifications and insured limits of these policies are customary, there are certain types of losses, such as lease and other contract claims, terrorism and acts of war that generally are not insured under the insurance policies offered in the Argentina. In the event of a loss that was not insured or a loss in excess of insured limits, IRSA could lose all or a portion of the capital IRSA has invested in a property, as well as its anticipated future revenue. In such an event, IRSA might nevertheless remain obligated for any mortgage debt or other financial obligations related to the property. IRSA cannot assure you that material losses in excess of insurance proceeds will not occur in the future. If any of IRSA’s properties were to experience a catastrophic loss, it could seriously disrupt our operations, delay revenue and result in large expenses to repair or rebuild the property. Insurance companies may no longer offer coverage against certain types of losses, such as losses due to terrorist acts and the existence of mold, or, if offered, these types of insurance may become too expensive.

IRSA does not has life or disability insurance for our key employees. If any of our key employees were to die or become disabled, IRSA could experience losses caused by a disruption in our operations which will not be covered by insurance, and this could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

An uninsured loss or a loss that exceeds policies on IRSA’s properties could subject us to lost capital or revenue on those properties.

The terms of IRSA’s standard form property leases currently in effect, require tenants to indemnify and hold us harmless from liabilities resulting from injury to persons or property at or outside the premises, due to activities conducted on the properties, except for claims arising from negligence or intentional misconduct of IRSA’s agents. Tenants are generally required, at the tenant’s expense, to obtain and keep in full force during the term of the lease, liability insurance policies. IRSA cannot provide assurance that IRSA’s tenants will be able to properly maintain their insurance policies or have the ability to pay deductibles. If an uninsured loss occurs or a loss arises that exceeds the combined aggregate limits for the policies, or if a loss arises that is subject to a substantial deductible under an insurance policy, we could lose all or part of IRSA’s capital invested in, and anticipated revenue from, one or more of IRSA’s properties, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Demand for IRSA’s premium properties, aimed at high-income consumers, may not be sufficient.

IRSA have focused on development projects that cater to affluent consumers and IRSA has entered into property barter arrangements pursuant to which IRSA contributes undeveloped land parcels to joint venture entities with developers who agree to deliver units at premium development locations in exchange for IRSA’s land contribution. When the developers return these properties to us, demand for premium residential units could be significantly lower. In such case, IRSA would be unable to sell these residential units at the estimated prices or time frame, which could have an adverse effect on IRSA’s financial condition and results of operations.

IRSA is subject to risks affecting the hotel industry.

The full-service segment of the lodging industry in which our hotels operate is highly competitive. The operational success of IRSA’s hotels is highly dependent on our ability to compete in areas such as access, location, quality of accommodations, rates, quality food and beverage facilities and other services and amenities. IRSA’s hotels may face additional competition if other companies decide to build new hotels or improve their existing hotels to increase their attractiveness.

In addition, the profitability of our hotels depends on:

- our ability to form successful relationships with international and local operators to run our hotels;
- changes in tourism and travel trends, including seasonal changes and changes due to pandemic outbreaks, such as the Influenza A Subtype H1N1 and Zika viruses, a potential Ebola outbreak, COVID-19, among others, or weather phenomena’s or other natural events, such as the eruption of the Puyehué and the Calbuco volcano in June 2011 and April 2015, respectively;
- affluence of tourists, which can be affected by a slowdown in global economy; and
- taxes and governmental regulations affecting wages, prices, interest rates, construction procedures and costs.

The shift by consumers to purchasing goods over the internet, where barriers to entry are low, may negatively affect sales at IRSA’s shopping malls.

In recent years, internet retail sales have grown significantly in Argentina, even though the market share of such sales is still modest. The Internet enables manufacturers and retailers to sell directly to consumers, diminishing the importance of traditional distribution channels such as retail stores and shopping malls. IRSA believes that our target consumers are increasingly using the Internet, from home, work or elsewhere, to shop electronically for retail goods, and this trend is likely to continue. Retailers at IRSA’s properties face increasing competition from online sales and this could cause the termination or non-renewal of their leases or a reduction in their gross sales, affecting our percentage rent based revenue. If e commerce and retail sales through the Internet continue to grow, retailers’ and consumers’ reliance on our shopping malls could be materially diminished, having a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and business prospects. For more information with respect to the COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on our business, see “Item 5.A. Operating Results - The Ongoing COVID-19 Pandemic.”

IRSA’s business is subject to extensive regulation and additional regulations may be imposed in the future.

IRSA’s activities are subject to Argentine federal, state and municipal laws, and to regulations, authorizations and licenses required with respect to construction, zoning, use of the soil, environmental protection and historical landmark preservation, consumer protection, antitrust and other requirements, all of which affect IRSA’s ability to acquire land, buildings and shopping malls, develop and build projects and negotiate with customers. In addition, companies in this industry are subject to increasing tax rates, the introduction of new taxes and changes in the taxation regime. IRSA’s is required to obtain permits from different government agencies in order to carry out our projects. Maintaining IRSA’s licenses and authorizations can be costly. If we fail to comply with such laws, regulations, licenses and authorizations, IRSA may face fines, project shutdowns, and cancellation of licenses and revocation of authorizations.

In addition, public agencies may issue new and stricter standards, or enforce or construe existing laws and regulations in a more restrictive manner, which may force us to incur expenditures in order to comply. Development activities are also subject to risks of potential delays in or an inability to obtain all necessary zoning, environmental, land-use, development, building, occupancy and other permits and authorizations. Any such delays or failures to obtain such government approvals may have an adverse effect on IRSA’s business.

In the past, the Argentine government issued regulations regarding leases in response to housing shortages, high rates of inflation and difficulties in accessing credit. Such regulations limited or prohibited increases on rental prices and prohibited eviction of tenants, even for failure to pay rent. Most of IRSA's leases provide that tenants pay all costs and taxes related to their respective leased areas. In the event of a significant increase in such costs and taxes, the Argentine government may respond to political pressure to intervene by regulating this practice, thereby negatively affecting IRSA's rental income. IRSA cannot assure you that the Argentine government will not impose similar or other regulations in the future. Changes in existing laws or the enactment of new laws governing the ownership, operation or leasing of shopping malls and office properties in Argentina could negatively affect the real estate and the rental market and materially and adversely affect IRSA's operations and financial condition.

Labor relations may negatively impact to IRSA.

As of June 30, 2021, 62.4% of IRSA's workforce was represented by unions under collective bargaining agreements. Although IRSA currently enjoy good relations with IRSA's employees and their unions, IRSA cannot assure you that labor relations will continue to be positive or that deterioration in labor relations will not materially and adversely affect us.

IRSA's results of operations include unrealized revaluation adjustments on investment properties, which may fluctuate significantly over financial periods and may materially and adversely affect IRSA's business, results of operations and financial condition.

During the year ended June 30, 2021, IRSA had fair value loss on investment properties of ARS 7,770 million. Although the upward or downward revaluation adjustments reflect unrealized capital gains or losses on our investment properties during the relevant periods, the adjustments do not reflect the actual cash flow or profit or losses generated from the sales or rental of our investment properties. Unless such investment properties are disposed of at similarly revalued amounts, IRSA will not realize the actual cash flow. The amount of revaluation adjustments has been, and will continue to be, significantly affected by the prevailing property markets and macroeconomic conditions prevailing in Argentina and will be subject to market fluctuations in those markets.

IRSA cannot guarantee whether changes in market conditions will increase, maintain or decrease the historical average fair value gains on our investment properties or at all. In addition, the fair value of our investment properties may materially differ from the amount we receive from any actual sale of an investment property. If there is any material downward adjustment in the revaluation of our investment properties in the future or if our investment properties are disposed of at significantly lower prices than their valuation or appraised value, our business, results of operations and financial condition may be materially and adversely affected.

Due to the currency mismatches between IRSA's assets and liabilities, IRSA has high currency exposure.

As of June 30, 2021 the majority of our liabilities in our Operations Center in Argentina, such as our Series 1, 5, 7, 8, 9 and 11 Notes, the Series 2 Notes issued by IRSA's subsidiary IRSA Commercial Properties ("IRSA CP"), and IRSA's Series 13 Notes issued on March 31, 2021, were denominated in U.S. dollars while IRSA's revenues are mainly denominated in Pesos. This currency gap and restrictions to access to foreign exchange markets to acquire the required U.S. dollars to pay our U.S. dollar denominated debt exposes us to a risk of volatility, which circumstances may adversely affect our financial results if the U.S. dollar appreciates against the Peso and may affected our ability to our U.S. dollar denominated debt. Any depreciation of the Peso against the U.S. dollar increases the nominal amount of our debt in Pesos, which further adversely affects IRSA's results of operation and financial condition and may increase the collection risk of IRSA's leases and other receivables from IRSA's tenants and mortgagees, most of which generate Peso denominated revenue.

IRSA issue debt in the local and international capital markets as one of its main sources of funding and its capacity to successfully access the local and international markets on favorable terms affects its cost of funding.

IRSA's ability to successfully access the local and international capital markets on acceptable terms depends largely on capital markets conditions prevailing in Argentina and internationally. IRSA has no control over capital markets conditions, which can be volatile and unpredictable. If IRSA is unable to issue debt in the local and/or international capital markets and on terms acceptable to IRSA, whether as a result of regulations and foreign exchange restrictions, a deterioration in capital markets conditions or otherwise, IRSA would likely be compelled to seek alternatives for funding, which may include short-term or more expensive funding sources. If this was to happen, IRSA may be unable to fund our liquidity needs at competitive costs and its business results of operations and financial condition may be materially and adversely affected.

Property ownership through joint ventures or investees may limit our ability to act exclusively in our interest.

We develop and acquire properties in joint ventures with other persons or entities or make minority investments in entities when we believe circumstances warrant the use of such structures.

As of June 30, 2021, through IRSA's subsidiary IRSA CP, it owns 50% of Quality Invest S.A. In the Sales and Developments segment, 50% of the equity of Puerto Retiro and 50% of the equity of Cyrsa S.A. In the Hotel segment, IRSA owns 50% of the equity of Hotel Llao Llao and the other 50% is owned by the Sutton Group.

In addition, IRSA holds approximately 29.91% of the equity of Banco Hipotecario, of which the Argentine government is the controlling shareholder. It also holds approximately 18.9% of the equity of Condor Hospitality Trust Inc. ("Condor"), which is under a sale process, for more information see "Business Overview-International-Investment in Condor Hospitality Trust".

IRSA could engage in a dispute with one or more of its joint venture partners or controlling shareholder in an investment that might affect its ability to operate a jointly-owned property. Moreover, its joint venture partners or controlling shareholder in an investment may, at any time, have business, economic or other objectives that are inconsistent with its objectives, including objectives that relate to the timing and terms of any sale or refinancing of a property. For example, the approval of certain of its investors is required with respect to operating budgets and refinancing, encumbering, expanding or selling any of these properties. In some instances, its joint venture partners or controlling shareholder in an investment may have competing interests in their markets that could create conflicts of interest. If the objectives of its joint venture partners or controlling shareholder in an investment are inconsistent with our own objectives, IRSA will not be able to act exclusively in our interests.

If one or more of the investors in any of its jointly owned properties were to experience financial difficulties, including bankruptcy, insolvency or a general downturn of business, there could be an adverse effect on the relevant property or properties and in turn, on IRSA's financial performance. Should a joint venture partner or controlling shareholder in an investment declare bankruptcy, IRSA could be liable for its partner's common share of joint venture liabilities or liabilities of the investment vehicle.

Dividend restrictions in our subsidiaries may have an adverse effect on us.

Dividends paid by IRSA's subsidiaries are an important source of funds for us as are other permitted payments from subsidiaries. The debt agreements of our subsidiaries contain or may in the future contain covenants restricting their ability to pay dividends or make other distributions to us. If our subsidiaries are unable to make such payments to us, or are able to pay only limited amounts, we may be unable to pay dividends or make payments on our indebtedness.

IRSA is dependent on our Board of Directors senior management and other key personnel.

IRSA's success, to a significant extent, depends on the continued employment of Eduardo S. Elsztain and certain other members of our Board of Directors and senior management, who have significant expertise and knowledge of our business and industry. The loss or interruption of their services for any reason could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations. Our future success also depends in part upon our ability to attract and retain other highly qualified personnel. We cannot assure you that we will be successful in hiring or retaining qualified personnel, or that any of our personnel will remain employed by us, which may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

IRSA may face potential conflicts of interest relating to our principal shareholders.

IRSA's largest beneficial owner is Mr. Eduardo S. Elsztain, according to his indirect shareholding through Cresud S.A.C.I.F. y A. As of June 30, 2021, such beneficial ownership consisted of 408,746,837 common shares held by Cresud S.A.C.I.F. y A. Conflicts of interest between our management and that of our related companies may arise in connection with the performance of their respective business activities. As of June 30, 2021, Mr. Eduardo S. Elsztain also beneficially owned (i) approximately 63.1% of our common shares and (ii) approximately 84.3% of the common shares of IRSA CP. IRSA cannot assure you that our principal shareholders and our affiliates will not limit or cause us to forego business opportunities that our affiliates may pursue or that the pursuit of other opportunities will be in our interest.

Risks Relating to IRSA's Investment in Banco Hipotecario

As of June 30, 2021, IRSA owned approximately 29.91% of the outstanding capital stock of Banco Hipotecario S.A. ("Banco Hipotecario"). Banco Hipotecario's assets as of such date were 187,595.5. All of Banco Hipotecario's operations, properties and customers are located in Argentina. Accordingly, the quality of Banco Hipotecario's loan portfolio, financial condition and results of operations depend on economic, regulatory and political conditions prevailing in Argentina. These conditions include growth rates, inflation rates, exchange rates, changes to interest rates, changes to government policies, social instability and other political, economic or international developments either taking place in, or otherwise affecting, Argentina.

The short-term structure of the deposit base of the Argentine financial system, including Banco Hipotecario, could lead to a reduction in liquidity levels and limit the long-term expansion of financial intermediation.

Given the short-term structure of the deposit base of the Argentine financial system, credit lines are also predominantly short-term, with the exception of mortgages, which represent a low proportion of the existing credit base. Although liquidity levels are currently reasonable, no assurance can be given that these levels will not be reduced due to a future negative economic scenario. Therefore, there is still a risk of low liquidity levels that could increase funding cost in the event of a withdrawal of a significant amount of the deposit base of the financial system, and limit the long-term expansion of financial intermediation including Banco Hipotecario.

The growth and profitability of Argentina's financial system partially depend on the development of long-term funding. During 2019, Central Bank reserves registered an abrupt fall mainly due to U.S. Dollars sales by the Central Bank and the National Treasury to the private sector; cancellation of public debt; and outflow of dollar deposits from the private sector. As a consequence, there is a reduction of loans denominated in U.S. Dollars. Since most deposits in the Argentine financial system are short-term, a substantial portion of the loans have the same or similar maturities, and there is a small portion of long-term credit lines. The uncertainty with respect to the level of inflation in future years is a principal obstacle to 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 Banco Hipotecario, to generate profits will be negatively affected.

Banco Hipotecario issues debt in the local and international capital markets as one of its sources of funding and its capacity to successfully access the local and international markets on favorable terms affects its cost of funding.

In recent years, Banco Hipotecario has diversified its financing sources by increasing deposits. Still, Banco Hipotecario remains having presence in the local and international capital markets. As of June 30, 2021, Banco Hipotecario's financial indebtedness accounted for 15.6% of its financing. Likewise, as of June 30, 2021, the issuance of notes represented 11.42% of its total liabilities. The ability of Banco Hipotecario to successfully access the local and international capital markets and on acceptable terms depends largely on capital markets conditions prevailing in Argentina and internationally. Banco Hipotecario has no control over capital markets conditions, which can be volatile and unpredictable.

The stability of the financial system depends upon the ability of financial institutions, including Banco Hipotecario, to maintain and increase the confidence of depositors.

The measures implemented by the Argentine government in late 2001 and early 2002, in particular the restrictions imposed on depositors to withdraw money freely from banks and the "pesification" and restructuring of their deposits, were strongly opposed by depositors due to the losses on their savings and undermined their confidence in the Argentine financial system and in all financial institutions operating in Argentina.

If depositors once again withdraw their money from banks in the future, there may be a substantial negative impact on the manner in which financial institutions, including Banco Hipotecario, conduct their business, and on their ability to operate as financial intermediaries. Loss of confidence in the international financial markets may also adversely affect the confidence of Argentine depositors in local banks.

In the future, an adverse economic situation, even if it is not related to the financial system, could trigger a massive withdrawal of capital from local banks by depositors, as an alternative to protect their assets from potential crises. Any massive withdrawal of deposits could cause liquidity issues in the financial sector and, consequently, a contraction in credit supply.

The occurrence of any of the above could have a material and adverse effect on Banco Hipotecario's expenses and business, results of operations and financial condition.

The asset quality of financial institutions is exposed to the non-financial public sector's and Central Bank's indebtedness.

Financial institutions carry significant portfolios of bonds issued by the Argentine government and by provincial governments as well as loans granted to these governments. The exposure of the financial system to the non-financial public sector's indebtedness had been shrinking steadily, from 49.0% of total assets in 2002 to 13.9% as of June 30, 2021. To an extent, the value of the assets held by Argentine banks, as well as their capacity to generate income, is dependent on the creditworthiness of the non-financial public sector, which is in turn tied to the government's ability to foster sustainable long-term growth, generate fiscal revenue and reduce public expenditure.

In addition, financial institutions currently carry securities issued by the Central Bank in their portfolios, which generally are short-term. As of June 30, 2021 such securities issued by the Central Bank represented approximately 14.9% of the total assets of the Argentine financial system. As of June 30, 2021, Banco Hipotecario's total exposure to the public sector was ARS 22,582,8 million, which represented 12.0% of its assets as of that date, and the total exposure to securities issued by the Central Bank was ARS 23,483,5 million, which represented 12.5% of its total assets as of June 30, 2021.

The quality of Banco Hipotecario's assets and that of other financial institutions may deteriorate if the Argentine private sector is affected by economic events in Argentina or international macroeconomic conditions.

The capacity of many Argentine private sector debtors to repay their loans has in the past deteriorated as a result of certain economic events in Argentina or macroeconomic conditions, materially affecting the asset quality of financial institutions, including Banco Hipotecario. The ratio of non-performing private sector loans has increased in recent years, as Argentina's economic outlook deteriorated. Banco Hipotecario recorded non-performing loan ratios of 6.0%, 12.3%, 12.7% and 14.3% for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021, respectively. The quality of its loan portfolio is highly sensitive to economic conditions prevailing from time to time in Argentina, and as a result if Argentina were to experience adverse macroeconomic conditions, the quality of Banco Hipotecario's loan portfolio and the recoverability of its loans would likely be adversely affected. This might affect the creditworthiness of Banco Hipotecario's loan portfolio and the results of operations.

The Consumer Protection Law may limit some of the rights afforded to Banco Hipotecario.

Argentine Law No. 24,240 (the "Consumer Protection Law") sets forth a series of rules and principles designed to protect consumers, which include Banco Hipotecario's customers. The Consumer Protection Law was amended by Law No. 26,361 on March 12, 2008 to expand its applicability and the penalties associated with violations thereof. Additionally, Law No. 25,065 (as amended by Law N° 26,010 and Law N° 26,361, the "Credit Card Law") also sets forth public policy regulations designed to protect credit card holders. Recent Central Bank regulations, such as Communication "A" 5,388, also protect consumers of financial services.

In addition, the Civil and Commercial Code has a chapter on consumer protection, stressing that the rules governing consumer relations should be applied and interpreted in accordance with the principle of consumer protection and that a consumer contract should be interpreted in the sense most favorable to it. The application of both the Consumer Protection Law and the Credit Card Law by administrative authorities and courts at the federal, provincial and municipal levels has increased. This trend has increased general consumer protection levels. If Banco Hipotecario is found to be liable for violations of any of the provisions of these laws, the potential penalties could limit some of Banco Hipotecario's rights, for example, with respect to its ability to collect payments due from services and financing provided by us, and adversely affect Banco Hipotecario's financial results of operations.

We cannot assure you that court and administrative rulings based on the newly-enacted regulation or measures adopted by the enforcement authorities will not increase the degree of protection given to Banco Hipotecario's debtors and other customers in the future, or that they will not favor the claims brought by consumer groups or associations. This may prevent or hinder the collection of payments resulting from services rendered and financing granted by us, which may have an adverse effect on Banco Hipotecario's business and results of operations.

Class actions against financial institutions for unliquidated amounts may adversely affect the financial system's profitability.

Certain public and private organizations have initiated class actions against financial institutions in Argentina. The National Constitution and 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, through an ad hoc doctrine, 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, interest rates and 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 in general and indirectly on Banco Hipotecario’s business.

Banco Hipotecario operates in a highly regulated environment and its operations are subject to capital controls regulations adopted by several regulatory agencies.

Financial institutions are subject to a major number of regulations concerning functions historically determined by the Central Bank and other regulatory authorities. The Central Bank may penalize Banco Hipotecario and its directors, members of the Executive Committee and members of its Supervisory Committee, in the event of any breach of the applicable regulation. Potential sanctions, for any breach on the applicable regulations may vary from administrative and/or disciplinary penalties to criminal sanctions. Similarly, the CNV, which authorizes securities offerings and regulates the capital markets in Argentina, has the authority to impose sanctions on us and Banco Hipotecario’s Board of Directors for breaches of corporate governance established in the capital markets laws and the CNV Rules. The Financial Information Unit (Unidad de Información Financiera, or “UIF” as per its acronym in Spanish) regulates matters relating to the prevention of asset laundering and has the ability to monitor compliance with any such regulations by financial institutions and, eventually, impose sanctions.

We cannot assure you whether such regulatory authorities will commence proceedings against Banco Hipotecario, its shareholders, directors or its Supervisory Committee, or penalize Banco Hipotecario. Banco Hipotecario has adopted “Know Your Customer” and other policies and procedures to comply with its duties under currently applicable rules and regulations.

In addition to regulations specific to the banking industry, Banco Hipotecario is subject to a wide range of federal, provincial and municipal regulations and supervision generally applicable to businesses operating in Argentina, including laws and regulations pertaining to labor, social security, public health, consumer protection, the environment, competition and price controls. We cannot assure you that existing or future legislation and regulation will not require material expenditures by Banco Hipotecario or otherwise have a material adverse effect on Banco Hipotecario’s consolidated operations.

The effects of legislation that restricts our ability to pursue mortgage foreclosure proceedings could adversely affect us.

The ability to pursue foreclosure proceedings through completion, in order to recover on defaulted mortgage loans, has an impact on financial institutions activities. On December 13, 2006, pursuant to Law No. 26,177, the “Restructuring Unit Law” was created to allow all mortgage loans to be restructured between debtors and the former Banco Hipotecario Nacional, insofar as such mortgages had been granted prior to the effectiveness of the Convertibility Law. Law No. 26,313, the “Pre-convertibility Mortgage Loans Restructuring Law,” was enacted by the Argentine Congress on November 21, 2007 and partially signed into law on December 6, 2007 to establish the procedure to be followed in the restructuring of mortgage loans within the scope of Section 23 of the Mortgage Refinancing System Law in accordance with the guidelines established by the Restructuring Unit Law. To this end, a recalculation was established for certain mortgage loans originated by the former Banco Hipotecario Nacional before April 1, 1991.

Executive Branch Decree No. 2,197/08 issued on December 19, 2008 regulated the Pre-convertibility Mortgage Loans Restructuring Law and established that the recalculation of the debt applies to the individual mortgage loans from global operations in effect on December 31, 2008 and agreed upon prior to April 1, 1991, and in arrears at least since November 2007 and remaining in arrears on December 31, 2008. In turn, the Executive Branch Decree No. 1,366/10, published on September 21, 2010, expanded the universe of Pre-convertibility loans subject to restructuring to include the individual mortgage loans not originating in global operations insofar as they met the other requirements imposed by Executive Branch Decree No. 2,197/08. In addition, Law No. 26,313 and its regulatory decrees also condoned the debts on mortgage loans granted before the Convertibility Law in so far as they had been granted to deal with emergency situations and in so far as they met the arrears requirement imposed on the loans subject to recalculation.

Subject to the Central Bank’s supervision, Banco Hipotecario implemented the recalculation of mortgage loans within the scope of the aforementioned rules by adjusting the value of the new installments to a maximum amount not in excess of 20% of household income. In this respect, we estimate that Banco Hipotecario has sufficient loan loss provisions to face any adverse economic impact on the portfolio involved. We cannot assure that the Argentine government will not enact additional laws restricting our ability to enforce our rights as a creditor and/or imposing a condition or a reduction of principal on the amounts unpaid in our mortgage loan portfolio. Any such circumstance could have a significant adverse effect on our financial condition and the results of our operations.

Increased competition and M&A activities in the banking industry may adversely affect Banco Hipotecario.

Banco Hipotecario foresees increased competition in the banking sector. If the trend towards decreasing spreads is not offset by an increase in lending volumes, the ensuing losses could lead to mergers in the industry. These mergers could lead to the establishment of larger, stronger banks with more resources than us. Therefore, although the demand for financial products and services in the market continues to grow, competition may adversely affect Banco Hipotecario’s results of operations, resulting in shrinking spreads and commissions.

Future governmental measures may adversely affect the economy and the operations of financial institutions.

The Argentine government has historically exercised significant influence over the economy, and financial institutions, in particular, have operated in a highly regulated environment. We cannot assure you that the laws and regulations currently governing the economy or the banking sector will remain unaltered in the future or that any such changes will not adversely affect Banco Hipotecario’s business, financial condition or results of operations and Banco Hipotecario’s ability to honor its debt obligations in foreign currency.

Several legislative bills to amend the Financial Institutions Law have been sent to the Argentine Congress. If the law currently in force were to be comprehensively modified, the financial system as a whole could be substantially and adversely affected. If any of these legislative bills were to be enacted or if the Financial Institutions Law were amended in any other way, the impact of the subsequent amendments to the regulations on the financial institutions in general, Banco Hipotecario’s business, its financial condition and the results of operations is uncertain.

Law No. 26,739 was enacted to amend the Central Bank’s charter, the principal aspects of which are: (i) to broaden the scope of the Central Bank’s mission (by establishing that such institution shall be responsible for financial stability and economic development while pursuing social equity); (ii) to change the obligation to maintain an equivalent ratio between the monetary base and the amount of international reserves; (iii) to establish that the board of directors of the institution will be the authority responsible for determining the level of reserves required to guarantee normal operation of the foreign exchange market based on changes in external accounts; and (iv) to empower the monetary authority to regulate and provide guidance on credit through the financial system institutions, so as to “promote long-term production investment.”

In addition, the Civil and Commercial Code, among other things, modifies the applicable regime for contractual provisions relating to foreign currency payment obligations by establishing that foreign currency payment obligations may be discharged in Pesos. This amends the legal framework, pursuant to which debtors may only discharge their foreign currency payment obligations by making payment in the specific foreign currency agreed upon in their agreements; provided however that the option to discharge in Pesos a foreign currency obligation may be waived by the debtor is still under discussion. However, in recent years some court decisions have established the obligation to pay the in foreign currency when it was so freely agreed by the parties. We are not able to ensure that any current or future laws and regulations (including, in particular, the amendment to the Financial Institutions Law and the amendment to the Central Bank’s charter) will not result in significant costs to Banco Hipotecario, or will otherwise have an adverse effect on Banco Hipotecario’s operations.

Banco Hipotecario’s obligations as trustee of the Programa de Crédito Argentino del Bicentenario para la Vivienda Única Familiar (“PROCREAR”) trust are limited.

Banco Hipotecario currently acts as trustee of the PROCREAR Trust, which aims to facilitate access to housing solutions by providing mortgage loans for construction and developing housing complexes across Argentina. Under the terms and conditions of the PROCREAR Trust, all the duties and obligations under the trust have to be settled with the trust estate. Notwithstanding, if the aforementioned is not met, Banco Hipotecario could have its reputation affected. In addition, if the Argentine government decides to terminate the PROCREAR Trust and/or terminate Banco Hipotecario’s role as trustee of the PROCREAR Trust, this may adversely affect Banco Hipotecario’s results of operations.

The exposure of Banco Hipotecario to individual borrowers could lead to higher levels of past due loans, allowances for loan losses and charge-offs.

A substantial portion of Banco Hipotecario's loan portfolio consists of loans to individual customers in the lower-middle to middle income segments of the Argentine population. The quality of Banco Hipotecario's portfolio of loans to individuals is dependent to a significant extent on economic conditions prevailing from time to time in Argentina. Lower-middle to middle income individuals are more likely to be exposed to and adversely affected by adverse developments in the Argentine economy than corporations and high-income individuals. As a result, lending to these segments represents higher risk than lending to such other market segments. Consequently, Banco Hipotecario may experience higher levels of past due amounts, which could result in higher provisions for loan losses. Therefore, there can be no assurance that the levels of past due amounts and subsequent charge-offs will not be materially higher in the future.

An increase in fraud or transaction errors may adversely affect Banco Hipotecario.

As with other financial institutions, Banco Hipotecario is susceptible to, among other things, fraud by employees or outsiders, unauthorized transactions by employees and other operational errors (including clerical or record keeping errors and errors resulting from faulty computer or telecommunications systems). Given the high volume of transactions that may occur at a financial institution, errors could be repeated or compounded before they are discovered and remedied. In addition, some of our transactions are not fully automated, which may further increase the risk that human error or employee tampering will result in losses that may be difficult to detect quickly or at all. Losses from fraud by employees or outsiders, unauthorized transactions by employees and other operational errors might adversely affect Banco Hipotecario's reputation, business, the results of operations and financial condition.

Risks Related to the ADSs and the Common Shares.

Common shares eligible for sale could adversely affect the price of our common shares and ADSs.

The market prices of our common shares and ADS could decline as a result of sales by our existing shareholders of common shares or ADSs in the market, or the perception that these sales could occur. These sales also might make it difficult for us to sell equity securities in the future at a time and at a price that we deem appropriate. The ADSs are freely transferable under U.S. securities laws, including common shares sold to our affiliates. Cresud, which as of June 30, 2021, was the beneficial owner of approximately 62.1% of our common shares (or approximately 408,746,837 common shares which may be exchanged for an aggregate of 40,874,684 ADSs), is free to dispose of any or all of its common shares or ADSs at any time in its discretion. Sales of a large number of our common shares and/or ADSs would likely have an adverse effect on the market price of our common shares and the ADSs.

If we issue additional equity securities in the future, you may suffer dilution, and trading prices for our equity securities may decline.

We may issue additional shares of our common stock for financing future acquisitions or new projects or for other general corporate purposes. Any such issuance could result in a dilution of your ownership stake and/or the perception of any such issuances could have an adverse impact on the market price of the ADSs.

We are subject to certain different corporate disclosure requirements and accounting standards than domestic issuers of listed securities in the United States

There is less publicly available information about the issuers of securities listed on the Argentine stock exchanges than information publicly available about domestic issuers of listed securities in the United States and certain other countries.

Although the ADSs are listed on the NASDAQ Global Market, as a foreign private issuer we are able to rely on home country governance requirements rather than relying on the NASDAQ corporate governance requirements. See "Item 166. Corporate Governance-Compliance with NASDAQ listing Standards on Corporate Governance." Additionally, as a foreign private issuer, we are exempt from certain rules under the Exchange Act including (i) the sections of the Exchange Act regulating the solicitation of proxies, consents or authorizations in respect of a security registered under the Exchange Act; (ii) the sections of the Exchange Act requiring insiders to file public reports of their stock ownership and trading activities and liability for insiders who profit from trades made in a short period of time; and (iii) the rules under the Exchange Act requiring the filing with the SEC of quarterly reports on Form 10-Q containing unaudited financial and other specified information, or current reports on Form 8-K, upon the occurrence of specified significant events. In addition, foreign private issuers are not required to file their Annual Report on Form 20-F until four months after the end of each fiscal year, while U.S. domestic issuers that are accelerated filers are required to file their annual report on Form 10-K within 75 days after the end of each fiscal year. Foreign private issuers are also exempt from the Regulation Fair Disclosure, aimed at preventing issuers from making selective disclosures of material information. As a result of the above, you may not have the same protections afforded to shareholders companies that are not foreign private issuers.

Investors may not be able to effect service of process within the U.S., limiting their recovery of any foreign judgment.

We are a publicly held corporation (sociedad anónima) organized under the laws of Argentina. Most of our directors and our senior managers, are located in Argentina. As a result, it may not be possible for investors to effect service of process within the United States upon us or such persons or to enforce against us or them in United States courts judgments obtained in such courts predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the United States federal securities laws. We have been advised by our Argentine counsel, Zang, Bergel & Viñes, that there is doubt whether the Argentine courts will enforce, to the same extent and in as timely a manner as a U.S. or foreign court, an action predicated solely upon the civil liability provisions of the United States federal securities laws or other foreign regulations brought against such persons or against us.

If we are considered to be a passive foreign investment company for United States federal income tax purposes, U.S. holders of our common shares or ADSs would suffer negative consequences.

Based on the past and projected composition of our income and assets and the valuation of our assets, including goodwill, we do not believe we were a passive foreign investment company (a "PFIC") for United States federal income tax purposes for the taxable year ending June 30, 2021, and 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 different interpretation. If we become a PFIC, U.S. Holders (as defined in "Item 10. Additional Information-Taxation-United States Taxation") of our common shares or ADSs will be subject to certain United States federal income tax rules that have negative consequences for U.S. Holders such as additional tax and an interest charge upon certain distributions by us or upon a sale or other disposition of our common shares or ADSs at a gain, as well as reporting requirements. See "Item 10. F-Taxation-United States Taxation-Passive Foreign Investment Company" for a more detailed discussion of the consequences if we are deemed a PFIC. You should consult your own tax advisors regarding the application of the PFIC rules to your particular circumstances.

Changes in Argentine tax laws may affect the tax treatment of our common shares or ADSs.

Law No. 26,893, which amended Law No. 20,628 (the "Income Tax Law"), was enacted on September 12, 2013, and published in the Official Gazette on September 23, 2013. According to the amendments, the distribution of dividends by an Argentine corporation was subject to income tax at a rate of 10.0%, unless such dividends were distributed to Argentine corporate entities (the "Dividend Tax").

The Dividend Tax was repealed by Law No. 27,260, published in the Official Gazette on July 22, 2016, and consequently no income tax withholding was applicable on the distribution of dividends in respect of both Argentine and non-Argentine resident shareholders, except when dividends distributed were greater than the income determined according to the application of the Income Tax Law, accumulated at the fiscal year immediately preceding the year in which the distribution is made. In such case, the excess was subject to a rate of 35%, for both Argentine and non-Argentine resident shareholders. This treatment still applies to dividends to be distributed at any time out of retained earnings accumulated until the end of the last fiscal year starting before January 1, 2018.

However, pursuant to Law No. 27,430, as amended by Law No. 27,541, dividends to be distributed out of earnings accrued in fiscal years starting on or after January 1, 2018, and other profits paid in cash or in kind -except for stock dividends or quota dividends- by companies and other entities incorporated in Argentina referred to in the Income Tax Law, to Argentine resident individuals, resident undivided estates and foreign beneficiaries will be subject to income tax at a 7% rate on profits accrued during fiscal years starting on January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2019, and at a 13% rate on profits accrued in fiscal years starting on January 1, 2020 and onwards. If dividends are distributed to Argentine corporate taxpayers (in general, entities organized or incorporated under Argentine law, certain traders and intermediaries, local branches of foreign entities, sole proprietorships and individuals carrying on certain commercial activities in Argentina), no dividend tax would apply.

Nevertheless, the initial date for the application of the tax rates mentioned above was modified by Law No. 27,541, published in the Official Gazette on December 23, 2019. According to said law and recent interpretations made by the Federal Tax Department, the 7% tax rate is currently applicable for fiscal years starting on, or prior to December 31, 2020 and the 13% tax rate is applicable for fiscal years starting as from January 1, 2021.

In addition, capital gains originated from the disposal of shares and other securities, including securities representing shares and deposit certificates, are subject to capital gains tax. Law No. 27,430 effective as of January 1, 2018, provides that capital gains obtained by Argentine resident individuals from the disposal of shares and ADSs are exempt from capital gains tax in the following cases: (i) when the shares are placed through a public offering authorized by the CNV, (ii) when the shares are traded in stock markets authorized by the CNV, under segments that ensure priority of price-time and interference of offers, and/or (iii) when the sale, exchange or other disposition of shares is made through an initial public offering and/or exchange of shares authorized by the CNV.

Such law also provides that the capital gains tax applicable to non-residents for transactions entered into until December 30, 2017 is still due, although no taxes will be claimed to non-residents with respect to past sales of Argentine shares or other securities traded in the CNV's authorized markets (such as ADSs) as long as the cause of the non-payment was the absence of regulations stating the mechanism of tax collection at the time the transaction was closed. General Resolution (AFIP) No. 4,227, which came into effect on April 26, 2018, stipulates the procedures through which the income tax should be paid to the AFIP. The payment of capital gains tax applicable for transactions entered into before December 30, 2017 was due on June 11, 2018.

In addition, Decree No. 824/2019, published in the Official Gazette on December 6, 2019 and which introduced the new consolidated text of the Income Tax Law, maintains the 15% capital gains tax (calculated on the actual net gain or a presumed net gain equal to 90% of the sale price) on the disposal of shares or securities by non-residents. However, non-residents are exempt from the capital gains tax on gains obtained from the sale of (a) Argentine shares in the following cases: (i) when the shares are placed through a public offering authorized by the CNV, (ii) when the shares were traded in stock markets authorized by the CNV, under segments that ensure priority of price-time and interference of offers, and/or (iii) when the sale, exchange or other disposition of shares is made through an initial public offering and/or exchange of shares authorized by the CNV; and (b) depositary shares or depositary receipts issued abroad, when the underlying securities are shares (i) issued by Argentine companies, and (ii) with authorization of public offering. The exemptions will only apply to the extent the foreign beneficiaries reside in, and the funds used for the investment proceed from, jurisdictions not considered as not cooperating for purposes of fiscal transparency.

In case the exemption is not applicable and, to the extent foreign beneficiaries neither reside in, nor the funds arise from, jurisdictions considered as not cooperating for purposes of fiscal transparency, the gain realized from the disposition of shares would be subject to Argentine income tax at a 13.5% effective rate on the gross price. In case such foreign beneficiaries reside in, or the funds arise from, jurisdictions considered as not cooperating for purposes of fiscal transparency, a 31.5% effective rate on the gross price should apply.

Therefore, holders of our common shares, including in the form of ADSs, are encouraged to consult their tax advisors as to the particular Argentine income tax consequences under their specific facts.

Holders of the ADSs may be unable to exercise voting rights with respect to the common shares underlying their ADSs.

As a holder of ADS, we will not treat you as one of our shareholders and you will not have shareholder rights. The depositary will be the holder of the common shares underlying your ADSs and holders may exercise voting rights with respect to the common shares represented by the ADSs only in accordance with the deposit agreement relating to the ADSs. There are no provisions under Argentine law or under our bylaws that limit the exercise by ADS holders of their voting rights through the depositary with respect to the underlying common shares. However, there are practical limitations on the ability of ADS holders to exercise their voting rights due to the additional procedural steps involved in communicating with these holders. For example, holders of our common shares will receive notice of shareholders' meetings through publication of a notice in the CNV's website, an Official Gazette in Argentina, an Argentine newspaper of general circulation and the bulletin of the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange, and will be able to exercise their voting rights by either attending the meeting in person or voting by proxy. ADS holders, by comparison, will not receive notice directly from us. Instead, in accordance with the deposit agreement, we will provide the notice to the ADS Depositary. If we ask the ADS Depositary to do so, the ADS Depositary will mail to holders of ADSs the notice of the meeting and a statement as to the manner in which instructions may be given by holders. To exercise their voting rights, ADS holders must then instruct the ADS Depositary as to voting the common shares represented by their ADSs. Under the deposit agreement, the ADS Depositary is not required to carry out any voting instructions unless it receives a legal opinion from us that the matters to be voted would not violate our by-laws or Argentine law. We are not required to instruct our legal counsel to give that opinion. Due to these procedural steps involving the ADS Depositary, the process for exercising voting rights may take longer for ADS holders than for holders of common shares and common shares represented by ADSs may not be voted as you desire.

Under Argentine law, shareholder rights may be fewer or less well defined than in other jurisdictions.

Our corporate affairs are governed by our by-laws and by Argentine corporate law, which differ from the legal principles that would apply if we were incorporated in a jurisdiction in the United States, such as the States of Delaware or New York, or in other jurisdictions outside Argentina. In addition, your rights or the rights of holders of our common shares to protect your or their interests in connection with actions by our board of directors may be fewer and less well defined under Argentine corporate law than under the laws of those other jurisdictions. Although insider trading and price manipulation are illegal under Argentine law, the Argentine securities markets are not as highly regulated or supervised as the U.S. securities markets or markets in some other jurisdictions. In addition, rules and policies against self dealing and regarding the preservation of shareholder interests may be less well defined and enforced in Argentina than in the United States, putting holders of our common shares and ADSs at a potential disadvantage.

Restrictions on the movement of capital out of Argentina may impair your ability to receive dividends and distributions on, and the proceeds of any sale of, the common shares underlying the ADSs.

The Argentine government imposed restrictions on the conversion of Argentine currency into foreign currencies and on the remittance to foreign investors of proceeds from their investments in Argentina. Argentine law currently permits the government to impose these kind of restrictions temporarily in circumstances where a serious imbalance develops in Argentina's balance of payments or where there are reasons to foresee such an imbalance. We cannot assure you that ADS Depositary for the ADSs may hold the Pesos it cannot convert for the account of the ADS holders who have not been paid. No assurance can be given that payments to non-resident investors will not suffered delays or be subject to any additional restrictions, under the current foreign exchange market regulations or future regulations that may be enacted. In this regard, we suggest consulting with the corresponding custodian banks about the exchange regulations applicable. See "Item 10. Additional Information-D. *Exchange Controls.*"

The protections afforded to minority shareholders in Argentina are different from and more limited than those in the United States and may be more difficult to enforce.

Under Argentine law, the protections afforded to minority shareholders are different from, and much more limited than, those in the United States and some other Latin American countries. For example, the legal framework with respect to shareholder disputes, such as derivative lawsuits and class actions, is less developed under Argentine law than under U.S. law as a result of Argentina's short history with these types of claims and few successful cases. In addition, there are different procedural requirements for bringing these types of shareholder lawsuits. As a result, it may be more difficult for our minority shareholders to enforce their rights against us or our directors or controlling shareholder than it would be for shareholders of a U.S. company.

We may not pay any dividends.

In accordance with Argentine corporate law, we may pay dividends to shareholders out of net and realized profits, if any, as set forth in our Audited Financial Statements prepared in accordance with IFRS. The approval, amount and payment of dividends are subject to the approval by our shareholders at our annual ordinary shareholders meeting. The approval of dividends requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the shareholders entitled to vote present at the meeting. As a result, we cannot assure you that we will be able to generate enough net and realized profits so as to pay dividends or that our shareholders will decide that dividends will be paid.

Our ability to pay dividends is limited by law and our by-laws.

In accordance with Argentine corporate law, we may pay dividends in Pesos out of retained earnings, if any, to the extent set forth in our Audited Financial Statements prepared in accordance with IFRS. Our shareholders' ability to receive cash dividends may be limited by the ability of the ADS Depositary to convert cash dividends paid in Pesos into U.S. dollars. Under the terms of our deposit agreement with the depositary for the ADSs, to the extent that the depositary can in its judgment convert Pesos (or any other foreign currency) into U.S. dollars on a reasonable basis and transfer the resulting U.S. dollars to the United States, the depositary will promptly as practicable convert or cause to be converted all cash dividends received by it on the deposited securities into U.S. dollars. If in the judgment of the depositary this conversion is not possible on a reasonable basis (including as a result of applicable Argentine laws, regulations and approval requirements), the depositary may distribute the foreign currency received by it or in its discretion hold such currency uninvested for the respective accounts of the owners entitled to receive the same. As a result, if the exchange rate fluctuates significantly during a time when the depositary cannot convert the foreign currency, you may lose some or all of the value of the dividend distribution.

You might be unable to exercise preemptive or accretion rights with respect to the common shares underlying your ADSs.

Under Argentine corporate law, if we issue new common shares as part of a capital increase, our shareholders will generally have the right to subscribe for a proportional number of common shares of the class held by them to maintain their existing ownership percentage, which is known as preemptive rights. In addition, shareholders are entitled to the right to subscribe for the unsubscribed common shares of either the class held by them or other classes which remain unsubscribed at the end of a preemptive rights offering, on a pro rata basis, which is known as accretion rights. Under the deposit agreement, the ADS Depositary will not exercise rights on your behalf or make rights available to you unless we instruct it to do so, and we are not required to give that instruction. In addition, you may not be able to exercise the preemptive or accretion rights relating to the common shares underlying your ADSs unless a registration statement under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended, is effective with respect to those rights 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 the common shares relating to these preemptive rights, and we cannot assure you that we will file any such registration statement. Unless we file a registration statement or an exemption from registration is available, you may receive only the net proceeds from the sale of your preemptive rights by the ADS Depositary or, if the preemptive rights cannot be sold, they will be allowed to lapse. As a result, U.S. holders of common shares or ADSs may suffer dilution of their interest in our company upon future capital increases.

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 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 Ley General de Sociedades No. 19,550 (Argentine Companies Law) or our bylaws may be held jointly and severally liable for damages to us or to other third parties, including other shareholders.

Our warrants are exercisable under limited circumstances and will expire.

On March 10, 2021, we issued an aggregate of 90,000,000 warrants to purchase 90,000,000 of our common shares. Each warrant entitles its holder to purchase one common share. Each warrant will be exercisable only if the common share rights or ADS rights to which such warrant relates have been exercised, and such warrant will be exercisable after 90 days following its issuance during the nine-day period from and including the 17th through the 25th day of each February, May, September and November (to the extent such dates are business days in New York City and Buenos Aires, Argentina).

Item 4. Information on the Company

A. HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMPANY

General Information

Our legal name is Cresud Sociedad Anónima Comercial, Inmobiliaria, Financiera y Agropecuaria, and our commercial name is "Cresud." We were incorporated and organized on December 31, 1936 under Argentine law as a stock corporation (*sociedad anónima*) and were registered with the Public Registry of Commerce of the City of Buenos Aires (*Inspección General de Justicia*), on February 19, 1937 under number 26, on page 2, book 45 of National By-laws Volume. Pursuant to our bylaws, our term of duration expires on July 6, 2082. Our headquarters are located at Carlos M. Della Paolera 261, 9th Floor (C1001ADA), Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires, Argentina. Our telephone is +54 (11) 4814-7800, and our website is www.cresud.com.ar.