

Financial entities must inform the *Unidad de Información Financiera* ("UIF") about any suspicious or unusual transaction, or transactions lacking economical or legal justification, or being unnecessarily complex. The Central Bank publishes a list of "non-cooperating" jurisdictions. The UIF has regulated the duty to report through Resolutions 37/2001, 33/2011 and 229/2011. In addition, it has established guidelines and internal procedures for unusual or suspicious transactions which must be implemented by financial institutions and other entities.

CNV regulations provide that entities involved in the public offering of securities (other than issuers), including, among others, underwriters of any primary issuance of securities, must comply with the standards set by the UIF. In particular, they must comply with the obligation regarding customer identification and required information, record-keeping, precautions to be taken to report suspicious operations, policies and procedures to prevent money laundering and terrorist financing. With respect to issuers (such as the Company), CNV regulations provide that any entity performing significant capital contributions or loans must be identified, whether or not a shareholder at the time of the contributions, and must meet the requirements for general participants in the public offering of securities, provided in the CNV regulations and the UIF regulations, especially with regards to the identification of such persons and to the origin and legality of the funds and loans provided.

On June 1, 2011 the Argentine Congress adopted law 26,683. Pursuant to such law, money laundering is now an autonomous crime and self-money laundering is also punished. The law also extended the reporting obligations to certain private sector parties not obliged before, and also extended from 30 to 150 days the lapse of time within which certain private entities are required to report suspicious activities or operations, in order to permit those entities to analyze transactions and operations in more detail before reporting them to the relevant authorities.

TAXATION

The following summary contains a description of the principal Argentine and U.S. federal income tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of common shares or ADSs, but it does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all the tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision to purchase common shares or ADSs. The summary is based upon the tax laws of Argentina and regulations thereunder and on the tax laws of the United States and regulations thereunder as in effect on the date hereof, which are subject to change. **Investors should consult their own tax advisors as to the tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of common shares or ADSs.**

Although there is at present no income tax treaty between Argentina and the United States, the tax authorities of the two countries have had discussions that may culminate in such a treaty. No assurance can be given, however, as to whether or when a treaty will enter into force or how it will affect the U.S. holders of common shares or ADSs.

Argentine Tax Considerations

Dividends tax

Dividends paid on our common shares or ADSs, whether in cash, property or other equity securities, are not subject to income tax withholding, except for dividends paid in excess of our taxable accumulated income at the previous fiscal period that are subject to withholding at the rate of 35% in respect of the excess portion of the dividends paid.

Capital gains tax

Due to certain amendments made to the Argentine Income Tax Law by Law 25,414, Decree No. 493/2001 (the AITL) and the abrogation of Law 25,414 by Law 25,556, it is not clear whether certain amendments concerning payment of capital gain taxes are in effect or not. Although Opinion No. 351 of the National Treasury General Attorney Office clarified the legal status of certain matters affecting the tax treatment of capital gains certain issues still remain unclear.

Resident individuals

Under what we believe to be a reasonable interpretation of the AITL: (1) income obtained from the sale, exchange or other disposition of our common shares or ADSs by resident individuals who do not sell or dispose of Argentine shares on a regular basis would not be subject to Argentine income tax, and (2) although there still exists uncertainty regarding this issue, income obtained from the sale, exchange or other disposition of our common shares or ADSs by resident individuals who sell or dispose of Argentine shares on a regular basis should be exempt from Argentine income tax.

Foreign beneficiaries

Capital gains obtained by non residents or foreign entities from the sale, exchange or other disposition of our common shares or ADSs are exempt from income tax. Pursuant to a reasonable construction of the AITL, and although the matter is not completely free from doubt, such treatment should also apply to those foreign beneficiaries that qualify as offshore entities for purposes of Argentine tax laws. For this purpose, an “offshore entity” is any foreign legal entity if pursuant to its by-laws or to the applicable regulatory framework: (1) its principal activity is to invest outside of its jurisdiction of incorporation and/or (2) it cannot perform in such jurisdiction certain transactions.

Local entities

Capital gains obtained by Argentine entities in general, entities organized or incorporated under Argentine law, certain traders and intermediaries, local branches of non Argentine entities, sole proprietorships and individuals carrying on certain commercial activities in Argentina derived from the sale, exchange or other disposition of our common shares or ADSs are subject to income tax at the rate of 35%. Losses arising from the sale of our common shares or ADSs can be applied to offset such income.

Personal assets tax

Argentine entities, such as us, have to pay the personal assets tax corresponding to Argentine and foreign individuals and foreign entities for the holding of our shares at December 31 of each year. The applicable tax rate is 0.5% and is levied on the *valor patrimonial proporcional*, or the book value, of the shares arising from the last balance sheet. Pursuant to the Personal Assets Tax Law, the Argentine company is entitled to seek reimbursement of such paid tax from the applicable Argentine individuals and/or foreign shareholders or by withholding dividend payments.

Value added tax

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

Transfer taxes

The sale, exchange or other disposition of our common shares or ADSs is not subject to transfer taxes.

Stamp taxes

Stamp taxes may apply in the City of Buenos Aires and in certain Argentine provinces in case transfer of our common shares or ADSs is performed or executed in such jurisdictions by means of written agreements. No stamps taxes are levied on the transfer of our common shares in the City of Buenos Aires.

Other taxes

There are no Argentine inheritance or succession taxes applicable to the ownership, transfer or disposition of our common shares or ADSs. In addition, neither the minimum presumed income tax nor any local gross turnover tax is applicable to the ownership, transfer or disposition of our common shares or ADSs.

Tax treaties

Argentina has signed tax treaties for the avoidance of double taxation with Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. There is currently no tax treaty or convention in effect between Argentina and the United States. It is not clear when, if ever, a treaty will be ratified or entered into effect. As a result, the Argentine tax consequences described in this section will apply, without modification, to a holder of our common shares or ADSs that is a U.S. resident. Foreign shareholders located in certain jurisdictions with a tax treaty in force with Argentina may be exempted from the payment of the personal asset tax.

United States Federal Income Tax Considerations

This summary describes certain U.S. federal income tax consequences for a U.S. holder (as defined below) of acquiring, owning, and disposing of ADSs. This summary applies to a holder only if such holder holds the ADSs as capital assets for tax purposes. This summary does not apply to investors that are members of a class of holders subject to special rules, such as:

- a dealer in securities or currencies;
- a trader in securities that elects to use a mark-to-market method of accounting for securities holdings;
- a bank;
- a life insurance company;
- a tax-exempt organization;
- a person that holds ADSs that are a hedge or that are hedged against interest rate or currency risks;
- a person that holds ADSs as part of a straddle or conversion transaction for tax purposes;
- a person who is liable for the alternative minimum tax;
- a person whose functional currency for U.S. tax purposes is not the U.S. Dollar; or
- a person that owns or is deemed to own 10% or more of any class of our stock.

This summary is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, its legislative history, existing and proposed regulations promulgated thereunder, published rulings and court decisions, all as currently in effect. These laws are subject to change, possibly on a retroactive basis. Investors should consult their own tax advisors concerning the consequences of purchasing, owning, and disposing of ADSs in their particular circumstances, including the possible application of state, local, non-U.S. or other tax laws. For purposes of this summary, an investor is a “U.S. holder” if such investor is a beneficial owner of an ADS and is:

- a citizen or resident of the United States;
- a U.S. domestic corporation; or

otherwise subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net income basis with respect to income from the ADS.

If a partnership holds our ADSs, the tax treatment of a partner will generally depend upon the status of the partner and upon the activities of the partnership. An investor who is a partner of a partnership holding our ADSs should consult its own tax advisor.

In general, if an investor is the beneficial owner of ADSs, such investor will be treated as the beneficial owner of the common stock represented by those ADSs for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and no gain or loss will be recognized if such investor exchanges an ADS for the common stock represented by that ADS.

Dividends

The gross amount of distributions that investors receive (prior to deduction of Argentine taxes) generally will be subject to U.S. federal income taxation as foreign source dividend income, to the extent paid out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits, as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles. Dividends paid in Argentine Pesos will be included in an investor's income in a U.S. Dollar amount calculated by reference to the exchange rate in effect on the date of the depository's receipt of the dividend, regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted into U.S. Dollars. A U.S. holder will have a tax basis in such Pesos for U.S. federal income tax purposes equal to the U.S. Dollar value on the date of such receipt. Any subsequent gain or loss in respect of such Pesos arising from exchange rate fluctuations will be ordinary income or loss and will be treated as income from U.S. sources for foreign tax credit purposes. If such a dividend is converted into U.S. Dollars on the date of receipt, investors generally should not be required to recognize foreign currency gain or loss in respect of the dividend income. Subject to certain exceptions for short-term (60 days or less) and hedged positions, the U.S. Dollar amount of dividends received by an individual U.S. holder in respect of ADSs before January 1, 2013 generally will be subject to taxation at a maximum rate of 15% if the dividends are "qualified dividends." Dividends paid on the ADSs will be treated as qualified dividends if (1) the ADSs are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States and (2) we were not, in the year prior to the year in which the dividend was paid, and are not, in the year in which the dividend is paid, a passive foreign investment company (PFIC). The ADSs are listed on the New York Stock Exchange and will qualify as readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States so long as they are so listed. Based on our audited financial statements and relevant market and shareholder data, we believe that we were not treated as a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes with respect to our 2011 taxable year. In addition, based on our current expectations regarding the value and nature of our assets, the sources and nature of our income, and relevant market and shareholder data, we do not anticipate becoming a PFIC for our 2012 taxable year.

Based on existing guidance, it is not entirely clear whether dividends received with respect to the common shares will be treated as qualified dividends, because the common shares are not themselves listed on a U.S. exchange. In addition, the U.S. Treasury has announced its intention to promulgate rules pursuant to which holders of ADSs and intermediaries through whom such securities are held will be permitted to rely on certifications from issuers to establish that dividends are treated as qualified dividends. Because such procedures have not yet been issued, it is not clear whether we will be able to comply with them. U.S. holders of ADSs should consult their own tax advisors regarding the availability of the reduced dividend tax rate in the light of their own particular circumstances.

Distributions of additional shares in respect of ADSs that are made as part of a pro-rata distribution to all of our shareholders generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax.

Sale or other disposition

Upon a sale or other disposition of ADSs, an investor will recognize gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes in an amount equal to the difference between the U.S. Dollar value of the amount realized and such investor's tax basis, determined in U.S. Dollars, in the ADSs. Generally, such gain or loss realized on the sale or other disposition of ADSs will be treated as U.S. source capital gain or loss, and will be long-term capital gain or loss if the ADSs were held for more than one year. The ability to offset capital losses against ordinary income is limited. Long-term capital gain recognized by an individual U.S. holder before January 2013, generally is subject to taxation at a reduced rate.

Foreign tax credit considerations

Investors should consult their own tax advisors to determine whether they are subject to any special rules that limit their ability to make effective use of foreign tax credits. If no such rules apply, investors may claim a credit against their U.S. federal income tax liability for Argentine taxes withheld from cash dividends on the ADSs, so long as they have owned the ADSs (and not entered into specified kinds of hedging transactions) for at least a 16-day period that includes the ex-dividend date. It is unclear whether the Argentine personal assets tax (as described in “Argentine Tax Considerations”) is treated as an income tax for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If the Argentine personal asset tax is not treated as an income tax for U.S. federal income tax purposes, a U.S. holder would be unable to claim a foreign tax credit for any Argentine personal property tax withheld. A U.S. holder may be able to deduct such tax in computing its U.S. federal income tax liability, subject to applicable limitations. The calculation of foreign tax credits and, in the case of a U.S. holder that elects to deduct foreign taxes, the availability of deductions, involve the application of complex rules that depend on a U.S. holder’s particular circumstances. Investors should consult their own tax advisors regarding the creditability or deductibility of such taxes.

U.S. information reporting and backup withholding rules

Payments of dividends and sales proceeds that are made within the United States or through certain U.S.-related financial intermediaries are subject to information reporting and may be subject to backup withholding unless the holder (1) is a corporation or other exempt recipient or (2) provides a taxpayer identification number and certifies that no loss of exemption from backup withholding has occurred. Investors may obtain a refund of any excess amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules by timely filing the appropriate claim or refund with the Internal Revenue Service and filing any required information.

DIVIDENDS AND PAYING AGENTS

The holders of ADSs are entitled to receive dividends to the same extent as the owners of our common shares. We have not paid any dividends in the last three fiscal years other than an Ps. 18.3 million advanced dividend paid in March 2010 and an Ps. 18.1 million advanced dividend paid in March 2011; in both cases we withheld the amount of the Argentine personal asset tax from those shareholders who were subject to the personal asset tax, and for whom we were substitute obligors for the payment of such tax. See “Item 8. Financial Information–Dividends.” However, we could decide to pay dividends in the future in accordance with applicable law and based on various factors then existing, including:

- our financial condition, operating results and current and anticipated cash needs;
- general economic and business conditions;
- our strategic plans and business prospects;
- legal, contractual and regulatory restrictions on our ability to pay dividends; and
- other factors that our board of directors may consider to be relevant.

Under the Argentine Corporate Law, the declaration and payment of annual dividends, to the extent that the company presents retained earnings in accordance with Argentine GAAP and CNV regulations, are determined by shareholders at the annual ordinary shareholders’ meeting. In addition, under the Argentine Corporate Law, 5% of the net income for the fiscal year calculated in accordance with Argentine GAAP and CNV regulations must be appropriated by resolution adopted at shareholders’ meetings to a legal reserve until such reserve equals 20% of the capital stock. This legal reserve is not available for distribution.

Amount Available for Distribution

Dividends may be lawfully declared and paid only out of our earnings stated in our annual financial statements prepared in accordance with Argentine GAAP and CNV regulations and approved by the annual ordinary shareholders' meeting. Under the Argentine Corporate Law, listed companies (such as us) may distribute provisional dividends or dividends in advance resulting from interim audited financial statements.

Under the Argentine Corporate Law and our by-laws, our annual net income (as adjusted to reflect changes in prior years' results) is allocated in the following order: (1) to comply with our legal reserve requirement of 5% of our net income until such reserve equals 20% of the capital stock; (2) for voluntary or contingent reserves, as may be resolved from time to time by our shareholders at the annual ordinary shareholders' meeting; (3) the remainder of the net income for the year may be distributed as dividends on common shares, and/or (4) as otherwise decided by our shareholders at the annual ordinary shareholders' meeting.

The board of directors submits our financial statements for the preceding fiscal year, together with reports thereon by the supervisory committee and the independent accountants, at the annual ordinary shareholders' meeting for approval. Within four months of the end of each fiscal year, an ordinary shareholders' meeting must be held to approve our annual financial statements and determine the appropriation of our net income for such year.

Under applicable CNV regulations, cash dividends must be paid to shareholders within 30 days of the shareholders' meeting approving such dividends. In the case of stock dividends, shares are required to be delivered within three months of our receipt of notice of the authorization by the CNV for the public offering of the shares relating to such dividends. The statute of limitations in respect of the right of any shareholder to receive dividends declared by the shareholders' meeting is three years from the date on which it has been made available to the shareholder.

DOCUMENTS ON DISPLAY

The materials included in this annual report in Form F-20, and exhibits therein, may be inspected and copied at the Securities and Exchange Commission's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. You may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. Any filings we make are also available to the public over the Internet at the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.