

trust; and (f) foreign financial indebtedness provided: (i) the proceeds from the exchange settlement, net of taxes and expenses, to the purchase of foreign currencies to cancel foreign debt principal and/or to the creation of long term foreign assets; or (ii) they are incurred and cancelled in an average term of not less than two years, including payments of principal and interest in the calculation, and to the extent they are applied to investments in "non financial assets". In this context, "non financial assets" investments means investments of assets capable of being registered in the financial statements of the borrower either as fixed assets, mining cost intangibles, investigation, prospection and exploration expenses or purchases of exploitation rights or investments in assets qualifying as intellectual property rights which are commercialized through the assignment of exploitation rights, each of which must be registered in the balance sheet of the borrower as intangible assets.

There can be no assurance that the BCRA will not once again require its prior authorization for, or restrict in some other way, the transfer of funds abroad for principal and/or interest payments by Telecom to its foreign creditors or for dividend payments by Telecom to its foreign shareholders.

TAXATION

Argentine Taxes

The following summary of certain Argentine tax matters is based upon the tax laws of Argentina, and regulations thereunder, in effect as of the date of this Annual Report on Form 20-F and is subject to any subsequent change in Argentine laws and regulations which may come into effect after such date.

Taxation of Dividends

Pursuant to Argentine Law 25,063 passed by the Argentine Congress on December 7, 1998, dividends of cash, property or capital stock of Telecom Argentina on the Class A, B and C Shares or ADSs are, in general, exempt from Argentine withholding tax and other taxes. Nevertheless, under such law, a corporation that makes a distribution of dividends to its shareholders in excess of the amount of its accumulated income at the close of the previous taxable year, as determined by application of the Argentine Income Tax Law (the "Income Tax Law"), shall have to withhold a 35% tax from such excess. For purposes of this rule, the amount of income to be considered shall be determined by (1) deducting from taxable income (calculated under the general rules of the Income Tax Law) the income tax paid by the company during the fiscal year in which the profits that are being distributed were earned and (2) adding the dividends and profits received as distributions from other corporations not subject to tax. If the distribution is in kind, then the corporation must pay the tax to the tax authorities and will be entitled to seek reimbursement from the shareholders.

Taxation of Capital Gains

Capital gains earned by non-resident individuals or foreign companies from the sale, exchange or other disposition of ADSs or Class A, B and C Shares are not subject to tax.

Tax on Personal Property

Pursuant to the Argentine Personal Assets Tax Law (the "Tax Law"), the following persons are subject to an annual tax on certain assets, which is levied at a rate of 0.50% or 0.75% taking into consideration whether the value of such assets as of December 31 of each year is equal to or higher than P\$200,000, respectively (the "Personal Assets Tax"): (i) individuals domiciled in Argentina for assets located in Argentina and abroad and (ii) individuals domiciled outside of Argentina for assets located in Argentina. For purposes of the Tax Law, the ADSs and Class A, B and C Shares will be considered as assets located in Argentina. For individuals domiciled in Argentina, a minimum exemption of P\$102,300 applies.

Although the Tax Law does not explicitly apply to individuals or entities domiciled outside Argentina, pursuant to Argentine Law 25,585 passed by the Argentine Congress and published in the Official Gazette on May 15, 2002, shares of stock corporations, such as the ADSs (held in book entry form or evidenced by ADRs) and Class A, B and C Shares, or other equity interests in companies regulated by Argentine Companies Law 19,550, as amended, and whose holders are individuals and/or undivided estates domiciled in Argentina or in a foreign country, and/or

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companies and/or any other legal entity domiciled in a foreign country, shall be subject to the Personal Assets Tax. Such tax shall be assessed on and paid by the corresponding Argentine company issuer of the shares, such as Telecom.

The tax rate to be applied is 0.50% and the taxable base is the value of the shareholders' equity as stated in the most recent balance sheet of the company as at December 31, 2006. The minimum exemption of P\$102,300 shall not be applicable. The tax so paid shall be considered as a definite payment.

The abovementioned rules include an rebuttable presumption that shares of stock corporations, such as the ADSs (held in book entry form or evidenced by ADRs) and the Class A, B and C Shares, and other equity interests of companies regulated by Argentine Companies Law 19,550, as amended, whose holders are companies, any other legal entities, enterprises, permanent establishments, trusts, and exploitations, domiciled, settled or located in a foreign country, belong indirectly to individuals or individual estates domiciled in a foreign country.

We are required to pay this tax on behalf of the holders of our ADSs, Class A, B and C Shares. We have the right to obtain reimbursement of the amounts paid from our shareholders even if this requires holding and/or foreclosing the property on which the tax is due.

The amendment set forth by Law 25,585 applies as of December 31, 2002. Furthermore, Law 25,585 has been regulated by the AFIP through General Resolution 1497/03, published in the Official Gazette on May 5, 2003, which establishes that for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2002, the companies in charge of the payment of this tax with a net worth of P\$300,000 or more (such as Telecom) shall determine and pay the tax by May of each year.

Therefore, ADSs (held in book entry form or evidenced by ADRs) and Class A, B and C Shares held by individuals, irrespective of their place of residence, and legal entities domiciled outside of Argentina will be subject to the Property Assets Tax which, as mentioned above, shall be paid by Telecom Argentina on behalf of such holders of ADSs (held in book entry form or evidenced by ADRs) and Class A, B and C Shares. Although Telecom Argentina has the right to obtain reimbursement of amounts paid on behalf of holders, as of the date of this Annual Report no effective procedure has been developed which would allow Telecom Argentina to collect from its shareholders the amount of the Property Assets Tax paid by Telecom Argentina on their behalf. No assurances can be made that Telecom Argentina will be successful in seeking reimbursement of such taxes paid from the holders of ADSs (held in book entry form or evidenced by ADRs) and Class A, B and C Shares. Therefore, until a mechanism is developed to effect such correction, said payments of the tax on behalf of such holders will result in losses for Telecom Argentina and, in practical terms, constitute an additional expense for Telecom Argentina.

Value Added Tax

The sale or disposition of ADSs or Class A, B and C Shares is not subject to value added tax.

Other Taxes

There are no Argentine inheritance or succession taxes applicable to the ownership, transfer or disposition of ADSs or Class A, B and C Shares. There are no Argentine stamp, issue, registration or similar taxes or duties payable by holders of ADSs or Class A, B and C Shares.

Deposit and Withdrawal of Class B Shares in Exchange for ADSs

No Argentine tax is imposed on the deposit or withdrawal of Class A, B and C Shares in exchange for ADSs.

Tax Treaties

Argentina has entered into tax treaties with several countries. There is currently no income tax treaty or convention in effect between Argentina and the United States.

United States Federal Income Tax Considerations

The following discussion is a summary of material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of ADSs or Class B Shares, but it does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all of the tax considerations that may be relevant to a holder of such securities. This summary applies only to persons that hold ADSs or Class B Shares as capital assets for U.S. federal income tax purposes and does not address the tax consequences applicable to all categories of investors, some of which may be subject to special rules, such as:

- certain financial institutions;
- insurance companies;
- dealers and traders in securities or foreign currencies;
- persons holding ADSs or Class B Shares as part of a hedge, straddle, conversion transaction or other integrated transaction;
- persons whose functional currency for U.S. federal income tax purposes is not the U.S. dollar;
- persons liable for the alternative minimum tax;
- tax-exempt organizations;
- partnerships or other entities classified as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes;
- persons holding ADSs or Class B Shares that own or are deemed to own more than 10% of any class of Telecom Argentina stock; or
- persons who acquired our ADSs or Class B Shares pursuant to the exercise of any employee stock option or otherwise as compensation.

This summary is based upon the tax laws of the United States, including the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended to the date hereof (the "Code"), administrative pronouncements, judicial decisions and final, temporary and proposed Treasury regulations, all as of the date hereof, changes to any of which may affect the tax consequences described herein, possibly with retroactive effect. As mentioned above, there is currently no income tax treaty or convention in effect between Argentina and the United States. Prospective purchasers of the ADSs or Class B Shares should consult their own tax advisors as to the U.S., Argentine or other tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of such securities in their particular circumstances, including the effect of any state or local tax laws.

In addition, this summary is based in part on representations of the Depositary and assumes that each obligation provided for in or otherwise contemplated by the Deposit Agreement or any other related document will be performed in accordance with its terms.

As used herein, the term "U.S. Holder" means for U.S. federal income tax purposes, a beneficial owner of ADSs or Class B Shares that is:

- a citizen or resident of the United States;
- a corporation or other entity taxable as a corporation, created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any political subdivision thereof; or
- an estate or trust the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source.

In general, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, holders of ADSs will be treated as the owners of the underlying Class B Shares.

The U.S. Treasury has expressed concerns that parties to whom ADSs are released may be taking actions that are inconsistent with the claiming of foreign tax credits for U.S. Holders of ADSs. Such actions would also be inconsistent with claiming the reduced rate of tax applicable to dividends received by certain non-corporate tax holders. Accordingly, the analysis of the creditability of Argentine taxes, and the availability of the reduced rate of tax for dividends received by certain noncorporate holders described below, could be affected by actions taken by the parties to whom ADSs are released.

Taxation of Distributions

Subject to the passive foreign investment company rules discussed below, to the extent paid out of current or accumulated earnings and profits of Telecom (as determined in accordance with U.S. federal income tax principles), distributions made with respect to ADSs or Class B Shares will be included in the income of a U.S. Holder as ordinary dividend income. Since we do not maintain calculations of our earnings and profits under U.S. federal income tax principles, distributions will generally be reported to U.S. holders as dividends. Subject to applicable limitations and the discussion above regarding concerns expressed by the U.S. Treasury, under current law, dividends paid to noncorporate U.S. Holders in taxable years beginning before January 1, 2011 will be taxable at a maximum rate of 15% if the dividends represent "qualified dividend income". "Qualified dividend income" means dividends received from qualified foreign corporations, and a foreign corporation is treated as a qualified foreign corporation with respect to dividends paid on stock which is readily tradable on a securities market in the United States, such as the New York Stock Exchange where our ADSs are traded. U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the availability of the reduced dividend tax rate in light of their particular circumstances. The amount of this dividend will include any amounts withheld by us or our paying agent in respect of Argentine taxes. Dividends will be treated as foreign source dividend income to you and will not be eligible for the "dividends received deduction" generally allowed to U.S. corporations under the Code. The amount of the distribution will equal the U.S. dollar value of the pesos received, calculated by reference to the exchange rate in effect on the date such distribution is received (which, for holders of ADSs, will be the date such distribution is received by the Depositary), whether or not the Depositary or U.S. Holder in fact converts any pesos received into U.S. dollars. If the distribution is converted into U.S. dollars on the date of receipt, you generally should not be required to recognize foreign currency gain or loss in respect of the dividend income. Any gains or losses resulting from the conversion of pesos into U.S. dollars after the date on which the distribution is received will be treated as ordinary income or loss, as the case may be, of the U.S. Holder and will be U.S. source income or loss.

Subject to applicable limitations that may vary depending upon circumstances and subject to the discussion above regarding concerns expressed by the U.S. Treasury, Argentine taxes withheld from dividends on ADS or Class B Shares will be creditable against a U.S. Holder's U.S. federal income tax liability. The limitation on foreign taxes eligible for credit is calculated separately with respect to specific classes of income. The rules governing foreign tax credits are complex. U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the availability of foreign tax credits in their particular circumstances. Instead of claiming a credit, U.S. Holders may elect to deduct otherwise creditable Argentine taxes in computing taxable income, subject to generally applicable limitations under U.S. tax law.

Sale, Exchange and Other Disposition of ADSs or Class B Shares

Subject to the passive foreign investment company rules discussed below, gain or loss realized by a U.S. Holder on the sale, exchange and other disposition of ADSs or Class B Shares will be subject to U.S. federal income tax as capital gain or loss, and will be long-term capital gain or loss if you held the ADSs or class B shares for more than one year. The amount of your gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the U.S. Holder's tax basis in the ADSs or Class B Shares and the amount realized on the disposition. Gain or loss, if any, will be U.S. source gain or loss for foreign tax credit purposes. U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal tax treatment of capital gains, which may be taxed at lower rates than ordinary income for individuals, and capital losses, the deductibility of which is subject to limitations.

Deposits and withdrawals of Class B Shares in exchange for ADSs will not result in taxable gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules

Telecom believes that it was not a “passive foreign investment company” (“PFIC”) for U.S. federal income tax purposes for the taxable year 2006, and does not expect to be considered a PFIC in the foreseeable future. However, since PFIC status depends upon the composition of a company’s income and assets and the market value of its assets (including, among others, less than 25 percent owned equity investments) from time-to-time, there can be no assurance that Telecom will not be considered a PFIC for any taxable year. If Telecom were treated as a PFIC for any taxable year during which a U.S. Holder held an ADS or a Class B Share, certain adverse consequences could apply to the U.S. Holder.

If Telecom is treated as a PFIC for any taxable year, gain recognized by such U.S. Holder on a sale or other disposition of the ADS or Class B Share would be allocated ratably over the U.S. Holder’s holding period for the ADS or Class B Share sold, exchanged or disposed. The amounts allocated to the taxable year of the sale or other exchange and to any year before Telecom became a PFIC would be taxed as ordinary income. The amount allocated to each other taxable year would be subject to tax at the highest rate in effect for individuals or corporations, as appropriate, and an interest charge would be imposed on the amount allocated to such taxable year. Further, any distribution in respect of ADSs or Class B Shares in excess of 125 percent of the average of the annual distributions on ADSs or Class B Shares received by the U.S. Holder during the preceding three years or the U.S. Holder’s holding period, whichever is shorter, would be subject to taxation as described above. Certain elections may be available (including a mark to market election) to U.S. persons that may mitigate the adverse consequences resulting from PFIC status.

In addition, if Telecom Argentina were to be treated as a PFIC in a taxable year in which Telecom Argentina pays a dividend or the prior taxable year, the 15% dividend rate discussed above with respect to dividends paid to non-corporate holders would not apply.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Payment of dividends and sales proceeds that are made within the United States or through certain U.S. related financial intermediaries generally are subject to information reporting and to backup withholding unless (i) you are a corporation or other exempt recipient or (ii) in the case of backup withholding, you provide a correct taxpayer identification number and certify that you are not subject to backup withholding.

The amount of any backup withholding from a payment to you will be allowed as a credit against your U.S. federal income tax liability and may entitle you to a refund, provided that the required information is furnished to the Internal Revenue Service.

DOCUMENTS ON DISPLAY

Telecom files annual and special reports and other information with the SEC. You may read and copy any document that Telecom files at the Public Reference Room of the SEC at 100 F Street, NW, 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. You may also inspect Telecom’s filings at the regional offices of the SEC located at 175 W. Jackson Boulevard, Suite 900, Chicago, Illinois, 60604 and 233 Broadway, New York, New York 10279. In addition, the SEC maintains an Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov> that contains reports and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC.

You may request a copy of these filings by writing or telephoning the offices of Telecom, Alicia Moreau de Justo 50, (C1107AAB) Buenos Aires, Argentina. Telecom’s telephone number is 011-54-11-4968-4000.

Telecom maintains a website at www.telecom.com.ar. The contents of the website are not part of this Annual Report.