

Therefore, no prior authorization is required for the purpose of purchasing securities of our company.

See Item 3: "Key Information – B. Exchange Rates".

**Export of capital including the availability of cash or cash equivalents**

From 1989 to December 3, 2001, there were no exchange controls restricting the peso-U.S. dollar translation or the remittance of U.S. dollars abroad. In compliance with the economic measures set forth by the Government by means of Decree No. 1570/2001 dated December 1, 2001 and subsequent amendments thereto, aimed at protecting the integrity of the Argentine financial system, money could not be transferred abroad, unless expressly authorized by the Argentine Central Bank.

Effective May 6, 2003, the prior authorization by the Argentine Central Bank to remit funds abroad in order to pay principal and/or interest is no longer required, provided certain conditions are met (such as a certificate evidencing compliance with the Argentine Central Bank regulations in connection with application of funds to repay debts).

The Argentine Central Bank issued Communication "A" 3944 and other similar measures for the purpose of managing the value of the Argentine peso in relation to the U.S. dollar. It cannot be anticipated whether the Argentine Central Bank will be able to achieve the referred purpose in the short term. In addition, it cannot be foreseen whether the Argentine Central Bank will introduce new amendments to exchange control regulations in order to control the quotation of the Argentine peso. Any amendment to the referred Communication restricting payments in foreign currency abroad will prevent us from meeting our liabilities abroad in foreign currency.

Nowadays, exchange transactions can be freely performed in Argentina, however, the Argentine Central Bank has recently imposed particular restrictions on certain exchange transactions.

**Remission of Dividends, interests or other payments to holders of securities in our company, to non-residents**

In compliance with the economic measures set forth by the Argentine Government by means of Decree No. 1570/2001 dated December 1<sup>st</sup>, 2001, as amended by Decree No. 1606/2001 and Law No. 25,557, aimed at protecting the integrity of the Argentine financial system, some limitations have been imposed on export of capital. See: "Export of Capital, including the availability of cash or cash equivalents."

The Argentine exchange market was subject to controls up to December 1989, when a floating exchange rate for all foreign currency transactions was established. From 1989 to December 3, 2001, there were no exchange controls restricting the peso-U.S. dollar translation or the remittance of U.S. dollars abroad. From December 3, 2001 to January 2, 2003, remittances of foreign currency, except for certain transactions, should be authorized by the Argentine Central Bank, including payments made by Argentine debtors in connection with financial debts principal. Although, in general, exchange transactions can be freely performed in Argentina, recently, the Argentine Central Bank imposed restrictions on certain exchange transactions.

**E. Taxation**

**United States taxation**

The following summary describes the material United States federal income tax consequences of the ownership of shares and GDSs as of the date hereof. The discussion set forth below is applicable to U.S. Holders (as defined below). Except where noted, this discussion deals only with U.S. Holders (as defined below) that purchase the shares or GDSs as capital assets and that do not have a permanent establishment in Argentina, are not residents of Argentina, are not domiciled in Argentina, are not organized in Argentina, do not have a local branch in Argentina, do not carry on certain commercial activities, do not fall within the

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legal presumption for non-Argentine legal entities with respect to the Argentine Personal Assets Tax, do not own an Argentine bank account and are not physically present in Argentina for 183 days or more within a calendar year. This summary does not represent a detailed description of the United States federal income tax consequences applicable to you if you are subject to special treatment under the United States federal income tax laws, including if you are:

- a bank;
- a dealer in securities or currencies;
- a financial institution;
- a regulated investment company;
- a real estate investment trust;
- an insurance company;
- a tax exempt organization;
- a person holding the shares or GDSs as part of a hedging, integrated or conversion transaction, constructive sale or straddle;
- a trader in securities that has elected the mark-to-market method of accounting for your securities;
- a person liable for alternative minimum tax;
- a person who owns more than 10% of the voting stock of our company;
- an investor in a pass-through entity; or
- a United States person whose “functional currency” is not the United States dollar.

Furthermore, the discussion below is based upon the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), and regulations, rulings and judicial decisions there under as of the date hereof, and such authorities may be replaced, revoked or modified so as to result in federal income tax consequences different from those discussed below. In addition, this summary is based, in part, upon representations made by the depositary (the “Depositary”) to us and assumes that the deposit agreement governing the GDSs, and all other related agreements, will be performed in accordance with their terms. **IF YOU ARE CONSIDERING THE PURCHASE, OWNERSHIP OR DISPOSITION OF SHARES OR GDSs YOU SHOULD CONSULT YOUR OWN TAX ADVISOR CONCERNING THE UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES TO YOU AS WELL AS ANY CONSEQUENCES ARISING UNDER THE LAWS OF ANY OTHER TAXING JURISDICTION.**

“U.S. Holder” means a beneficial owner of a share, or GDS that is for United States federal income tax purposes:

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

If a partnership holds shares or GDSs, the tax treatment of a partner will generally depend on the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. If you are a partner of a partnership holding shares or GDSs, you should consult your tax advisors.

#### **GDSs**

In general, for United States federal income tax purposes, U.S. Holders of GDSs will be treated as the owners of the underlying shares that are represented by the GDSs. However, the United States Treasury has expressed concerns that parties to whom depositary shares are pre-released may be taking actions that are inconsistent with the claiming of foreign tax credits by the holders of GDSs. Accordingly, the analysis of the creditability of Argentine taxes described herein could be affected by future actions that may be taken by the United States Treasury. Deposits or withdrawals of shares by U.S. Holders for GDSs will not be subject to United States federal income tax.

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

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

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

Subject to certain significant conditions and limitations, Argentine tax withheld from dividends, if any, may be treated as foreign income tax eligible for credit or deduction against your United States federal income tax liability. For purposes of the foreign tax credit, dividends paid on the shares will be treated as income from sources outside the United States and will generally constitute “passive income” or, in the case of certain United States Holders, “financial services income.” The rules governing the foreign tax credit are complex. Investors are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the availability of the foreign tax credit under their particular circumstances.

#### **Taxation of Capital Gains**

Subject to the discussion under “Passive Foreign Investment company Rules” below, upon the sale, exchange or other disposition of shares or GDSs, you generally will recognize capital gain or loss equal to the difference between the United States dollar value of the amount realized upon the sale, exchange or other disposition and the adjusted tax basis of the shares or GDSs, determined in United States dollars. The capital gain or loss will be long-term capital gain or loss if at the time of sale, exchange or other disposition you have held the shares or GDSs for more than one year. Capital gains of individuals derived with respect to capital assets held for more than one year are eligible for reduced rates of taxation depending upon the holding period of such capital assets. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations. Any gain or loss you recognize will generally be treated as United States source gain or loss.

#### **Passive Foreign Investment company Rules**

Although it is an inherently uncertain factual issue, we may be a PFIC for the current or future taxable years.

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In general, we will be a PFIC for any taxable year in which, either (i) at least 75% of the gross income of our company for the taxable year is passive income or (ii) at least 50% of the value (determined on the basis of a quarterly average) of our assets is attributable to assets that produce or are held for the production of passive income. For this purpose, passive income generally includes dividends, interest, royalties, rents (other than rents and royalties derived in the active conduct of a trade or business and not derived from a related person), annuities and gains from assets that produce passive income. If we own at least 25% by value of the stock of another corporation, we will be treated for purposes of the PFIC tests as owning a proportionate share of the assets of the other corporation, and as receiving directly a proportionate share of the other corporation's income.

The determination of whether we are a PFIC is made annually. If we are a PFIC for any taxable year during which you hold shares or GDSs in our company, unless you make the mark-to-market election discussed below, you will be subject to special tax rules discussed below.

If we are a PFIC for any taxable year during which you hold our shares or GDSs, you will be subject to special tax rules with respect to any "excess distribution" received and any gain realized from a sale or other disposition, including a pledge, of such shares or GDSs. Distributions received in a taxable year that are greater than 125% of the average annual distributions received during the shorter of the three preceding taxable years or your holding period for the equity interests will be treated as excess distributions. Under these special tax rules (i) the excess distribution or gain will be allocated ratably over your holding period for the equity interests, (ii) the amount allocated to the current taxable year, and any taxable year prior to the first taxable year in which we were a PFIC, will be treated as ordinary income, and (iii) the amount allocated to each other year will be subject to tax at the highest tax rate in effect for that year and the interest charge generally applicable to underpayments of tax will be imposed on the resulting tax attributable to each such year.

In certain circumstances, in lieu of being subject to the excess distribution rules discussed above, you may make an election to include gain on the stock of a PFIC as ordinary income under a mark-to-market method provided that such stock is regularly traded on a qualified exchange. Under current law, the mark-to-market election is only available for stock traded on certain designated United States exchanges and foreign exchanges which meet certain trading, listing, financial disclosure and other requirements to be treated as a qualified exchange under applicable United States Treasury regulations. Consequently, the mark-to-market election may be available to you with respect to the GDSs because the GDSs will be listed on the Nasdaq, which constitutes a qualified exchange under the regulations, although there can be no assurance that the GDSs will be regularly traded. You should note that only the GDSs and not the shares are listed on the Nasdaq. The shares are listed on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange. Consequently, the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange would need to meet the trading, listing, financial disclosure and other requirements of the United States Treasury regulations. The GDSs or shares would need to be regularly traded on such exchanges in order for the GDSs or shares to be potentially eligible for the mark-to-market election.

If we are a PFIC in any taxable year in which you hold our shares or GDSs, but you do not make a mark-to-market election until a subsequent taxable year, you will be subject to special rules in the taxable year of the election. You should consult your own tax advisors regarding the application of the mark-to-market election in your particular situation.

If you make an effective mark-to-market election, you will include in income each year as ordinary income, rather than capital gain, the excess, if any, of the fair market value of your PFIC shares or GDSs at the end of the taxable year over your adjusted tax basis in the shares or GDSs and will be permitted an ordinary loss in respect of the excess, if any, of the adjusted basis of such shares or GDSs over their fair market value at the end of the taxable year, but only to the extent of the net amount previously included in income as a result of the mark-to-market election. Your basis in the shares or GDSs will be adjusted to reflect any such income or loss amounts. Any gain or loss on the sale of the shares or GDSs will be ordinary income or loss, except that such loss will be ordinary loss only to the extent of the previously included net mark-to-market gain.

If you make a mark-to-market election it will be effective for the taxable year for which the election is made and all subsequent taxable years unless the shares or GDSs are no longer regularly traded

on a qualified securities exchange or the IRS consents to the revocation of the election. Under proposed Treasury regulations, mark-to-market inclusions and deductions will be suspended during taxable years in which are not a PFIC, but would resume if they subsequently become a PFIC. You are urged to consult your own tax advisor about the availability of making such a mark-to-market election.

Alternatively, a United States Holder of shares or GDSs in a PFIC can sometimes avoid the rules described above by electing to treat the company as a “qualified electing fund” under section 1295 of the Code. This option is not available to you because we do not intend to comply with the requirements necessary to permit you to make this election.

A United States Holder who owns shares or GDSs during any year that we are a PFIC must file IRS Form 8621.

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

#### ***Argentine Personal Assets Taxes***

Amounts paid on account of the Argentine Personal Assets Taxes, if any, will not be eligible as a credit against your United States federal income tax liability, but may be deductible subject to applicable limitations in the Code.

#### ***Information Reporting and Backup Withholding***

In general, information-reporting requirements will apply to distributions on shares or GDSs and to the proceeds of sale of a share or GDS paid to United States Holders other than certain exempt recipients (such as corporations). Backup withholding may apply to such payments if you fail to provide a correct taxpayer identification number or certification of foreign or other exempt status or fail to report in full dividend and interest income.

Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules will be allowed as a refund or a credit against your United States federal income tax liability provided you furnish the required information to the IRS.

#### ***Argentine Taxation***

The following discussion is a summary of certain Argentine tax considerations associated with an investment in, ownership or disposition of, the shares or the GDSs by an individual holder that is not domiciled or resident in Argentina and a legal entity that is not organized under the laws of Argentina and does not have a permanent establishment in Argentina or is not otherwise doing business in Argentina on a regular basis (a “Foreign Holder”). The discussion is for general information only and is based on current Argentine tax laws. Moreover, while this summary is considered to be a correct interpretation of existing laws in force as of the date of this 20-F Form, no assurance can be given that the courts or administrative authorities responsible for the administration of such laws will agree with this interpretation or that changes in such laws or interpretations will not occur. **PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS ARE URGED TO CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISOR REGARDING THE PARTICULAR TAX CONSEQUENCES ARISING UNDER ANY TAXING JURISDICTION.**

#### ***Taxation of Dividends***

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

Notwithstanding the foregoing, according to Argentine law, income tax will be applied to the amount of dividends distributed in excess of a company’s net taxable income determined in accordance with general income tax regulations for the fiscal years preceding the date of the distribution of such dividends. The legislation requires that companies withhold 35% of the amount of distributed dividends in excess of the net taxable income of such distribution, as determined in accordance with the income tax law.

The withholding would not be applied to the payment of future dividends derived out of retained earnings obtained in the fiscal years ended prior to December 30, 1998. Dividends distributed by an Argentine company are not subject to this tax to the extent that those dividends arise from dividend income or other distributions received by such company from other Argentine companies.

**Taxation of Capital Gains**

Gains on sales or other dispositions of shares or GDSs by non-resident individuals and foreign entities without a permanent establishment in Argentina are currently exempt from taxation. Notwithstanding, if the foreign entity qualifies as an Offshore Taxable Entity and shares or GDS's are not listed, sales or other dispositions of such shares or GDSs are taxable at the rate of 17,5%.

An Offshore Taxable Entity is a foreign entity without permanent establishment in Argentina which (i) pursuant to its bylaws or to the applicable regulatory framework has its principal investing activity outside the jurisdiction of its incorporation and/or (ii) cannot perform in the jurisdiction of its incorporation certain transactions and/or investments expressly indicated in its bylaws or in the applicable regulatory framework.

Gains on sales or other dispositions of listed shares or GDSs by resident individuals are currently exempt from taxation. In the case of non-listed shares or GDS's its sale or other dispositions are taxable at the rate of 9% up to 15%, but the losses generated by such transactions may only be offset against income from the same type of transactions.

Gains on the sale or other dispositions of shares or GDSs by Argentine entities are subject to Argentine income tax at the fixed rate of 35% but the losses generated by such transaction may only be offset against income from the same type of transactions.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, on July 3, 2003, the Attorney of the Argentine Republic Treasury has passed Judgment No. 351/03 in which interprets that, as from the enactment of Law No. 25,556, the above-mentioned regime is no longer in force. No assurance can be given on the applicable regime, as of today, no official interpretation of this judgment has been done.

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

**Value Added Tax**

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

**Personal Assets Tax**

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

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

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

Companies domiciled in Argentina, partnerships, foundations, sole proprietorships, trusts, certain mutual funds organized in Argentina, and permanent business establishments owned by foreign persons,