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2015	13.7633	8.5537	9.4421	13.0050
2016	16.0392	13.0692	14.9449	15.8502
October 2016	15.2250	15.1152	15.1810	15.1745
November 2016	15.8442	15.0183	15.3399	15.8442
December 2016	16.0392	15.5225	15.8296	15.8502
January 2017	16.0533	15.8083	15.9065	15.9117
February 2017	15.8350	15.3675	15.5983	15.4550
March 2017	15.6687	15.3818	15.5237	15.3818

- (1) Using closing reference exchange rates as published by the Argentine Central Bank.
(2) Annual average: based on the last day of each month's closing quotation.
(3) Monthly average: daily closing quotations.

As of April 24, 2017, the exchange rate was Ps.15.4192 for US\$1.00.

Item 3.B. Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not applicable.

Item 3.C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

Item 3.D. Risk Factors

You should carefully consider the risks described below in addition to the other information contained in this annual report. In addition, most, if not all, of the risks described below must be evaluated bearing in mind that our most important asset is our equity interest in Banco Galicia. Thus, a material change in Banco Galicia's shareholders' equity or income statement would also adversely affect our businesses and results of operations. We may also face risks and uncertainties that are not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial, which may impair our business. Our operations, property and customers are located in Argentina. Accordingly, the quality of our customer portfolio, loan portfolio, financial condition and results of operations depend, to a significant extent, on the macroeconomic and political conditions prevailing in Argentina. In general, the risk assumed when investing in the securities of issuers from countries such as Argentina, is higher than when investing in the securities of issuers from developed countries.

Risk Factors Relating to Argentina

The current state of the Argentine economy, together with uncertainty regarding the new government, may adversely affect our business and prospects.

Grupo Galicia's results of operations may be affected by inflation, fluctuations in the exchange rate, modifications in interest rates, changes in the Argentine government's policies and other political or economic developments either internationally or in Argentina that affect the country.

During the course of the last few decades, Argentina's economy has been marked by a high degree of instability and volatility, periods of low or negative economic growth and high, fluctuating levels of inflation and devaluation. Grupo Galicia's results of operations, the rights of holders of securities issued by Grupo Galicia and the value of such securities could be materially and adversely affected by a number of possible factors, some of which

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include Argentina's inability to sustain economic growth, the effects of inflation, Argentina's ability to obtain financing, a decline in the international prices for Argentina's main commodity exports, fluctuations in the exchange rates of other countries against which Argentina competes and the vulnerability of the Argentine economy to external shocks.

Since 2012, Argentina has gone through a period of stagflation. Figures of economic activity reflected a slowdown in domestic production, together with an increasing inflation rate at a higher pace than that noted in previous years. After the Peso devaluation with respect to the U.S. Dollar that took place in January 2014, the exchange rate between those two currencies remained relatively steady until the end of the former government's term of office. During that period, low activity growth levels continued coexisting with a high inflation rate.

In December 2015, Mauricio Macri took office as the new president of Argentina. Since becoming president, Mr. Macri has implemented several measures, such as exchange and regulatory measures that reversed policies that had been in place prior to his administration, such as regulations related to exchange controls and other currency regulations. The impact of these measures, such as a devaluation of the Peso with respect to the U.S. Dollar of approximately 50%, as well as the impact of any measures that the Macri administration may implement in the future, is unknown and could have a material and adverse impact on the results of Banco Galicia's operations.

No assurance can be given that additional events in the future, such as the enactment of new regulations by the Argentine government or authorities, will not occur. As a result of the foregoing, the financial position and results of operations of private sector companies in Argentina, including Grupo Galicia, the rights of the holders of securities issued by such institutions and the value thereof may be negatively and adversely impacted.

Economic conditions in Argentina may deteriorate, which may adversely impact Grupo Galicia's business and financial condition.

A less favorable international context, a decrease in the competitiveness of the Peso as compared to foreign currencies, the low consumer confidence and low confidence from both local and foreign investors and a higher inflation rate, among other factors, may affect the development and growth of the Argentine economy and cause volatility in the local capital markets. Such events may adversely impact Grupo Galicia's business and financial condition. Pursuant to the National Institute of Statistics and Census (the "INDEC"), the gross domestic product (the "GDP") in Argentina, in real terms, decreased 1.0%, in 2012; increased 2.4% in 2013; decreased 2.5% in 2014; increased 2.6% in 2015; and decreased 2.3% in 2016. Likewise, the INDEC carried out a review of the economic growth data corresponding to the periods from 2005 to 2015. This review exhibited a 20% difference between current measurements and those conducted by the prior administration.

In particular, the Argentine economy continues to be vulnerable to several factors, including:

- a high rate of public spending;
- a high inflation rates;
- the regulatory framework for various economic activities are under review and remain uncertain;
- economic recovery has depended on the high prices of commodities, which prices are volatile and beyond the control of the government.
- a more restrictive monetary policy of the United States could generate an increase in financial costs for Argentina.

No assurance can be provided that a decline in economic growth or certain economic instability will not occur. Any such stagnation or slowdown or increased economic and political instability could have a significant adverse effect on Grupo Galicia's business, financial position and results of operations and the trading price for its ADSs.

The impact of the presidential and congressional elections held in October 2015 and the mid-term elections to be held in October 2017 on the future economic and political environment of Argentina is uncertain.

Presidential and congressional elections in Argentina took place on October 25, 2015, and a runoff election (or “ballotage”) between the two leading presidential candidates was held on November 22, 2015, which resulted in Mr. Mauricio Macri being elected President of Argentina. The Macri administration assumed office on December 10, 2015.

Since assuming office, the Macri administration has announced and implemented several significant economic and policy reforms, including reforms related to the National Statistics Institute (Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas y Censos or “INDEC”), the foreign exchange market (see “*Foreign Exchange Rates and Exchange Controls*”), foreign trade, fiscal deficit reduction, the correction of certain monetary imbalances and the energy crisis, among other reforms.

The Macri administration does not have a majority of seats in the Argentine Congress and it may therefore be difficult to implement some of the aforementioned measures unless President Macri obtains support from the opposition party. This creates further uncertainty as to whether the Macri administration will be able to pass further reform measures. The political uncertainty surrounding potential economic reform could lead to volatility in the market prices of securities of Argentine companies.

The fiscal, monetary and currency adjustments undertaken by the Macri administration may result in slower short-term economic growth while seeking to guide the economy toward a sustained path for growth in the medium-term. Immediately after the foreign exchange controls were lifted on December 16, 2015, the dismantling of the multiple exchange regime resulted in the official Peso exchange rate (available only for certain types of transactions) falling in value by 40.1%, and the Peso-U.S. Dollar exchange rate fell to Ps.13.76 to US\$1.00 on December 17, 2015. The Argentine Central Bank has since allowed the Peso to float with limited intervention intended to ensure the orderly operation of the foreign exchange market. On April 4, 2017, the Peso-U.S. Dollar exchange rate was Ps.15.38 to US\$1.00. There can be no assurance as to the short- or long-term effects of these policies on the exchange rate or the Argentine economy as a whole.

The impact that these measures and any future measures taken by the new administration will have on the Argentine economy as a whole and the financial sector in particular cannot be predicted. Economic liberalization may be disruptive to the economy and may fail to benefit, or may harm, our business. In particular, Grupo Galicia has no control over the implementation of the reforms to the regulatory framework that governs its operations and cannot guarantee that these reforms will be implemented or that they will be implemented in a manner that will benefit its business. The failure of these measures to achieve their intended goals could adversely affect the Argentine economy and Grupo Galicia’s business, financial position and results of operations and the trading price for its ADSs.

If the high levels of inflation continue, the Argentine economy and Grupo Galicia’s financial position and business could be adversely affected.

Since 2007, the Argentine economy has experienced high levels of inflation. According to private estimates, as figures published by the INDEC were not reliable, inflation rates increased from levels of around 10% in 2005 and 2006 to a level above 20% during the following years, and reached a rate of 42.3% in 2014, decreasing to 27.2% in 2015, mainly due to the slowdown in economic activity in Argentina and to the overvaluation of the Peso, and increasing again to around 40% in 2016, primarily as a consequence of the adjustments made by the government to fix certain macroeconomic imbalances, such as the dismantling of the multiple exchange regime and eliminating certain subsidies. Additional measures implemented by the Macri administration with respect to increases in the rates for public services are expected result in a further reduction of inflation rates in 2017. In the past, inflation has materially undermined the Argentine economy and the Argentine government’s ability to generate conditions that fostered economic growth. In addition, high inflation or a high level of volatility with respect to the same may materially and adversely affect the business volume of the financial system and prevent the growth of financial intermediation activity. This, in turn, could adversely affect economic activity and employment.

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In addition to the above, the accuracy of INDEC's calculation of the CPI in Greater Buenos Aires (IPC-GBA), according to which inflation was calculated, has been questioned. In particular, concerns were historically voiced that the actual consumer and wholesale price indices may be significantly higher than those that were indicated by INDEC. In order to address these concerns, the Macri administration has implemented various personnel changes at the INDEC. The new individuals in charge have discontinued use of most previously-used indices in order to review the same and, potentially, to establish new, more accurate and reliable indices. There is currently uncertainty regarding what other future measures the INDEC may adopt and the impact that such measures may have on the relationship between Argentina and the IMF and the results of operations of Grupo Galicia.

A high inflation rate also affects Argentina's competitiveness abroad, as well as real salaries, employment rates, consumption rates and interest rates. A high level of uncertainty with regard to these economic variables, and lack of stability in terms of inflation, could lead to shortened contractual terms and affect the ability to plan and make decisions. This may have a negative impact on economic activity and on the income of consumers and their purchasing power, all of which could materially and adversely affect Grupo Galicia's financial position, results of operations and business and the trading price for its ADSs.

Argentina's and Argentine companies' ability to obtain financing and to attract direct foreign investment is limited and may adversely affect Grupo Galicia's financial position, results of operations and business.

Argentina and Argentine companies have had limited access to foreign financing in recent years, primarily as a result of a default in December 2001 by Argentina on its debt to foreign bondholders, multilateral financial institutions and other financial institutions. Argentina settled all of its outstanding debt with the IMF in 2006, carried out a variety of debt swaps with certain bondholders between 2004 and 2010, and reached an agreement with the Paris Club in 2014. After several years of litigation, on March 1, 2016, an agreement was reached between the Argentine government and certain creditors to which the Argentine government was previously in default. This agreement consisted of a payment in cash of approximately US\$ 4.7 billion to the NML, Aurelius, Barcebridge and Davidson Kempner funds.

On April 18, 2016, in order to make the payment to said funds and to other bondholders in similar conditions, Argentina issued bonds in an amount of US\$16.5 billion, with interest rates between 6.25% and 7.62% and maturities of 3, 5, 10 and 30 years. The payment of approximately US\$9.3 billion to the bondholders was made on April 22, 2016, thus reaching a final solution to the Argentine debt in default.

Despite this settlement, the government may still have or could again have limited access to financing that it would use to stimulate growth and implement reforms, and the financing that is available may only be available with onerous terms (such as high interest rates and shortened availability periods), which could have a significant adverse effect on Argentina's economy and on Argentine companies or Grupo Galicia's ability to obtain international financing, and could also adversely affect local credit conditions.

A decline in the international prices of Argentina's main commodity exports and an additional real appreciation of the Peso against the U.S. Dollar could affect the Argentine economy and create new pressures on the foreign exchange market, and have a material adverse effect on Grupo Galicia's financial condition, prospects and operating results.

Commodity exports, which represented approximately 35% of Argentine exports in 2016, have contributed to an increase in exports by Argentina since the third quarter of 2002, and have historically contributed to Argentina's recovery from prior crises. High prices for commodities have contributed to the increase in exports by Argentina during the last decade, and have also contributed to increase tax revenues for the Argentine government, mainly from export taxes (withholdings). However, this reliance on the export of certain commodities, such as soy, has made the country more vulnerable to fluctuations in their prices. A decrease in commodity prices may adversely affect the Argentine government's fiscal revenues and the Argentine economy as a whole.

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A significant increase in the real appreciation of the Peso could affect Argentina's competitiveness, substantially affecting exports, and this in turn could prompt new recessionary pressures on the country's economy and a new imbalance in the foreign exchange market, which could lead to a high degree of volatility in the exchange rate. More importantly, in the short term, a significant appreciation of the real exchange rate could substantially reduce Argentine public sector's tax revenues in real terms, given the strong reliance on taxes on exports (withholdings). The occurrence of the foregoing could lead to higher inflation and potentially materially and adversely affect the Argentine economy, as well as Grupo Galicia's financial condition and operating results and, thus, the trading prices for its ADSs.

Volatility in the regulatory framework could have a material and adverse effect on Argentina's economy in general, and on Grupo Galicia's financial position, specifically.

From time to time the Argentine government has enacted several laws amending the regulatory framework governing a number of different activities as a measure to stimulate the economy, some of which have had adverse effects on Grupo Galicia's business. As an example in 2012, the Argentine Central Bank passed a number of regulations that require financial entities, including Banco Galicia, to provide loans with interest rates that are below the then-prevailing market interest rates and in 2014, the Argentine Central Bank passed new regulations limiting the interest rates and fees that can be charged by financial entities for certain types of loans to individuals. Although the current administration has eliminated some of these regulations, political and social pressures could inhibit the Argentine government's implementation of policies designed to generate growth and enhance consumer and investor confidence.

No assurance can be provided that future regulations, and especially those related to the financial system, will not materially and adversely affect the assets, revenues and operating income of private sector companies, including Grupo Galicia, the rights of holders of securities issued by those entities, or the value of those securities. The lack of regulatory foresight could impose significant limitations on activities of the financial system and Grupo Galicia's business, and would generate uncertainty regarding its future financial position and result of operations and trading price for its ADSs.

The Argentine economy and its goods, financial services and securities markets remain vulnerable to external factors, which could affect Argentina's economic growth and Grupo Galicia's prospects.

The financial and securities markets in Argentina are influenced, to varying degrees, by economic and market conditions in other countries. Although such conditions may vary from country to country, investor reactions to events occurring in one country may affect capital flows to issuers in other countries, and consequently affect the trading prices of their securities. Decreased capital inflows and lower prices in the securities market of a country may have a material adverse effect on the real economy of those countries in the form of higher interest rates and foreign exchange volatility.

During periods of uncertainty in international markets, investors generally choose to invest in high-quality assets ("flight to quality") over emerging market assets. This has caused and could continue to cause an adverse impact on the Argentine economy and could continue to adversely affect the country's economy in the near future.

The problems faced by the European Union's periphery countries, resulting from a combination of factors such as low growth, fiscal woes and financial pressures, are particularly acute. Reestablishing financial and fiscal stability to offset the low or zero growth continues to pose a challenge. As a result, the leading economies of the European Union imposed emergency economic plans in such countries, which plans are still in place. During 2014, the U.S. Federal Reserve reduced its asset purchase and its monetary easing programs. Such changes started to strengthen the U.S. Dollar globally, affecting the evolution of commodity prices and lowering capital inflows to countries such as Argentina; which impacts were observed in 2015 and 2016.

Brazil, which is Argentina's main trade partner, has experienced a decrease in GDP (which declined by 3.8% in 2015 and 3.6% in 2016) in recent years. Although Brazil's economic outlook seems to be improving, a further deterioration of activity, a delay in Brazil's expected economic recovery or a slower pace of economic improvement in Brazil may have a negative impact on Argentine exports and on the overall level of economic and industrial activity in Argentina, particularly with respect to the automotive industry. The international financial environment may also result in a devaluation of regional currencies and exchange rates, including the Peso, which would likely also cause volatility in Argentina.

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A new global economic and/or financial crisis or the effects of deterioration in the current international context, could affect the Argentine economy and, consequently, Grupo Galicia's results of operations, financial condition and the trading price for its ADSs.

A potential additional devaluation of the Peso may hinder or potentially prevent Grupo Galicia from being able to honor its foreign currency denominated obligations.

If the Peso depreciated significantly against the U.S. Dollar, as has recently occurred and which could occur again in the future, it could have an adverse effect on the ability of Argentine companies to make timely payments on their debts denominated in or indexed or otherwise connected to a foreign currency, generate very high inflation rates, reduce real salaries significantly, and have an adverse effect on companies focused on the domestic market, such as public utilities and the financial industry. Such a potential devaluation could also adversely affect the Argentine government's capacity to honor its foreign debt, with adverse consequences for Grupo Galicia's and Banco Galicia's businesses, which could affect Grupo Galicia's capacity to meet obligations denominated in a foreign currency which, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on the trading prices for Grupo Galicia's ADSs.

At the end of 2014, the exchange rate was 8.552 Pesos per U.S. Dollar, and remained relatively stable through the end of 2015. Following the removal of various restrictions on the foreign exchange market, on December 2015, the Peso devaluated 52%, reaching an exchange rate of 13.005 Pesos per U.S. Dollar as of December 31, 2015. The Peso continued to fluctuate during 2016, reaching 15.850 Pesos per U.S. Dollar as of December 31, 2016. Any further depreciation of the Peso may have an adverse impact on the business of Grupo Galicia and on the trading prices for its ADSs.

Changes or new regulations in the Argentine foreign exchange market may adversely affect the ability and the manner in which Grupo Galicia repays its obligations denominated in, indexed to or otherwise connected to a foreign currency.

Since December 2001, different government administrations have established and implemented various restrictions on foreign currency transfers (both in respect of transfer into and out of Argentina). Although the Macri administration eliminated such restrictions, Grupo Galicia cannot assure that such measures will not be implemented again in the future.

The impact that the new measures will have on the Argentine economy and Grupo Galicia's is uncertain. No assurance can be provided that the regulations will not be amended, or that no new regulations will be enacted in the future imposing greater limitations on funds flowing into and out of the Argentine foreign exchange market. Any such new measures, as well as any additional controls and/or restrictions, could materially affect Grupo Galicia's ability to access the international capital markets and, may undermine its ability to make payments of principal and/or interest on its obligations denominated in a foreign currency or transfer funds abroad (in total or in part) to make payments on its obligations (which could affect Grupo Galicia's financial condition and results of operations). Therefore, Argentine resident or non-resident investors should take special notice of these regulations (and their amendments) that limit access to the foreign exchange market. In the future Grupo Galicia may be prevented from making payments in U.S. Dollars and/or making payments outside of Argentina due to the restrictions in place at that time in the foreign exchange market and/or due to the restrictions on the ability of companies to transfer funds abroad.

It may be difficult to effect service of process against Grupo Galicia's executive officers and directors, and foreign judgments may be difficult to enforce or may be unenforceable.

Service of process upon individuals or entities which are not resident in the United States may be difficult to obtain in the United States. Grupo Galicia and substantially all of its subsidiaries are companies incorporated under the laws of Argentina. Most of their shareholders, directors, members of the Supervisory Syndics' Committee, officers, and some specialists named herein are domiciled in Argentina and the most significant part of their assets is

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located in Argentina. Although Grupo Galicia has an agent to receive service of process in any action against it in the United States with respect to its ADSs, none of its executive officers or directors has consented to service of process in the United States or to the jurisdiction of any United States court. As a result, it may be difficult to effect service of process against Grupo Galicia's executive officers and directors. Additionally, under Argentine law, the enforcement of foreign judgments will only be allowed if the requirements in sections 517 to 519 of the National Code of Civil and Commercial Procedures are met or, if it is one of the powers governed by provincial law, the requirements in the applicable local code of procedure, and provided that the foreign judgment does not infringe on concepts of public policy in Argentine law, as determined by the competent courts of Argentina. An Argentine court may consider the enforcement of foreign judgments which order payments to be made pursuant to a foreign-currency denominated security, to holders outside of Argentina is contrary to the public policy of Argentina if for instance at such time there are legal restrictions in place prohibiting Argentine debtors from transferring foreign currency abroad to pay off debts.

The measures adopted by the Argentine government and the claims filed by workers on an individual basis or as part of a labor union action may lead to pressures to increase salaries or additional benefits, which would increase companies', including Grupo Galicia's, operating costs. Additionally, labor union activity could lead to strikes or work stoppages, which may materially and adversely affect Grupo Galicia's results of operations.

In the past, the Argentine government has passed laws and regulations requiring private sector companies to maintain certain salary levels and provide their employees with additional work-related benefits. Furthermore, employers, both in the public sector and in the private sector, have been experiencing intense pressure from their personnel, or from the labor unions representing such personnel, demanding salary increases and certain benefits for the workers, given the prevailing high inflation rates. Labor pressure can also potentially lead to strikes or work stoppages if demands are not satisfied, which could have a material and adverse effect on Grupo Galicia's operations.

There can be no assurance that the Argentine government will not adopt measures in the future mandating salary increases or the provision of additional employee benefits, or that employees or their unions will not exert pressure on companies, such as Grupo Galicia, in demanding the implementation of such measures. The implementation of any such measures could have a material and adverse effect on Grupo Galicia's expenses and business, results of operations and financial condition and, thus, on the trading prices for its ADSs.

Risk Factors Relating to the Argentine Financial System

The stability of the Argentine financial system is dependent upon the ability of financial institutions, including Banco Galicia, the main subsidiary of Grupo Galicia, 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 Galicia, 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.

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 Grupo Galicia's expenses and business, results of operations and financial condition and, thus, on the trading prices for its ADSs.

If financial intermediation activity volumes relative to GDP are not restored to significant levels, the capacity of financial institutions, including Banco Galicia, the main subsidiary of Grupo Galicia, to generate profits may be negatively affected.

As a result of the 2001-2002 financial crisis, the volume of financial intermediation activity dropped dramatically: private sector credit plummeted from 24% of GDP in December 2000 to 7.7% in June 2004 and total deposits as a percentage of GDP fell from 31% to 23.2% during the same period. The depth of the crisis and the effect it had on depositors' confidence in the financial system created uncertainty as to its ability to act as an intermediary between savings and credit. Further, the ratio of total financial system's private-sector deposits and loans to GDP remains low when compared to international levels and continues to be lower than the periods prior to the crisis, especially in the case of private-sector deposits and loans, which represented approximately 18% and 13% of GDP, respectively, at the end of 2016.

There is no assurance that financial intermediation activities will continue in a manner sufficient to reach the necessary volumes to provide financial institutions, including Banco Galicia, with sufficient capacity to generate income, or that those actions will be sufficient to prevent Argentine financial institutions, such as Banco Galicia, from having to assume excessive risks in terms of maturity mismatches. Under these circumstances, for an undetermined period of time, the scale of operations of Argentine-based financial institutions, including Banco Galicia, their business volume, the size of their assets and liabilities or their income-generation capacity could be much lower than before the crisis which may, in turn, impact the results of operations of Banco Galicia and, potentially, the trading price for Grupo Galicia's ADSs.

The Argentine financial system's growth and income, including that of Banco Galicia, the main subsidiary of Grupo Galicia, depend in part on the development of medium- and long-term funding sources.

In spite of the fact that the financial system's and Banco Galicia's deposits continue to grow, they are mostly demand or short-term time deposits and the sources of medium- and long-term funding for financial institutions are currently limited. If Argentine financial institutions, such as Banco Galicia, are unable to access adequate sources of medium and long-term funding or if they are required to pay high costs in order to obtain the same and/or if they cannot generate profits and/or maintain their current volume and/or scale of their business, this may adversely affect Grupo Galicia's ability to honor its debts.

Argentine financial institutions (including Banco Galicia) continue to have exposure to public sector debt (including securities issued by the Argentine Central Bank) and its repayment capacity, which in periods of economic recession, may negatively affect their results of operations.

Argentine financial institutions continue to be exposed, to some extent, to the public sector debt and its repayment capacity. The Argentine government's ability to honor its financial obligations is dependent on, among other things, its ability to establish economic policies that succeed in fostering sustainable growth and development in the long term, generating tax revenues and controlling public expenditures, which could, either partially or totally, fail to take place.

Banco Galicia's exposure to the public sector as of December 31, 2016 was Ps. 16,153 million, representing approximately 6.7% of its total consolidated assets and 85.4% of its shareholders' equity. Of this total, Ps.10,241 million were Argentine Central Bank debt instruments, Ps.5,079 million corresponded to Argentine government securities, while the remaining Ps.833 million corresponded to other receivables resulting from financial brokerage. As a result, Grupo Galicia's income-generating capacity may be materially impacted, or may be particularly affected by the Argentine public sector's repayment capacity and the performance of public sector bonds, which, in turn, is dependent on the factors referred to above. Banco Galicia's ability to honor its financial obligations may be adversely affected by the Argentine government's repayment capacity or its failure to meet its obligations in respect of Argentine government obligations owed to Banco Galicia.

The Consumer Protection Law may limit some of the rights afforded to Grupo Galicia and its subsidiaries.

Argentine Law No. 24,240 (the “Consumer Protection Law”) sets forth a series of rules and principles designed to protect consumers, which include Banco Galicia’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 No. 26,010 and Law No. 26,361, the “Credit Card Law”) also sets forth public policy regulations designed to protect credit card holders. On October 1, 2014, a new Civil and Commercial Code was sanctioned, which captured the principles of Consumer Protection Law and established their application to banking agreements.

On September 17, 2014, Law No. 26,993 was enacted, which created a “System to Solve Disputes in Consumer Relationships”, introducing new administrative and legal procedures within the framework of the Consumer Protection Law; namely, an administrative and a judicial regime for such matters.

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 led to an increase in general consumer protection levels. In the event that Grupo Galicia and its subsidiaries are found to be liable for violations of any of the provisions of the Consumer Protection Law or the Credit Card Law, the potential penalties could limit some of Grupo Galicia and its subsidiaries’ rights, for example, with respect to their ability to collect payments due from services and financing provided by Grupo Galicia or its subsidiaries, and adversely affect their financial results of operations. There can be no assurance 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 its 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 Grupo Galicia’s subsidiaries, which may have an adverse effect on their results and operations.

Class actions against financial institutions for an indeterminate amount may adversely affect the profitability of the financial system and of Banco Galicia, specifically.

Certain public and private organizations have initiated class actions against financial institutions in Argentina, including Banco Galicia. Class actions are contemplated in the Argentine National Constitution and the Consumer Protection Law, but their use is not regulated. The courts, however, have admitted class actions in spite of lacking specific regulations, providing some guidance with respect to the procedures for the same. These courts have admitted several complaints filed against financial institutions to defend collective interests, based on arguments that object to charges applied to certain products, applicable interest rates and the advisory services rendered in the sale of government securities, among others.

Final judgments entered against financial institutions under these class actions may affect the profitability of financial institutions in general and of Banco Galicia specifically in relation to class actions filed against Banco Galicia. For further information regarding class actions brought against Banco Galicia, please refer to the Item 8. “Accounting Information - Legal Proceedings - Banco Galicia”.

Administrative procedures filed by the tax authorities of certain provinces against financial institutions, such as Banco Galicia (the primary subsidiary of Grupo Galicia) and amendments to tax laws applicable to Grupo Galicia could generate losses for Grupo Galicia.

Buenos Aires City tax authorities, as well as certain provincial tax authorities, have initiated administrative proceedings against financial institutions in order to collect higher gross income taxes from such financial institutions beginning in 2002 and onward. Such tax authorities are alleging that the Compensatory Bond (as defined below) should be subject to taxation. The purpose of the Compensatory Bond was to compensate financial institutions for the losses they would otherwise have incurred as a result of the measures implemented to confront the 2001-2002 economic crisis, in particular, the asymmetric pesification of assets and liabilities. The final decision regarding these proceedings remains uncertain and substantial losses may be sustained by financial institutions, including Banco Galicia.

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Although Banco Galicia believes it has met its tax obligations regarding current regulations and has properly recorded provisions for those risks based on the opinions and advice of its external legal advisors and pursuant to the applicable accounting standards, certain risks may render those provisions inadequate. Tax authorities may not agree with Grupo Galicia's tax treatment, possibly leading to an increase in its tax liabilities.

Moreover, amendments to existing regulations may increase Grupo Galicia's tax rate and a material increase in the tax burden could adversely affect its financial results.

Risk Factors Relating to Us

Grupo Galicia may be unable to repay its financial obligations due to a lack of liquidity it may suffer because of being a holding company.

Grupo Galicia, as a holding company, conducts its operations through its subsidiaries. Consequently, it does not operate or hold substantial assets, except for equity investments in its subsidiaries. Except for such assets, Grupo Galicia's ability to invest in its business development and/or to repay obligations is subject to the funds generated by its subsidiaries and their ability to pay cash dividends. In the absence of such funds, Grupo Galicia may be forced to resort to financing options at unappealing prices, rates and conditions. Additionally, such financing could be unavailable when Grupo Galicia may need it.

Grupo Galicia's subsidiaries are under no obligation to pay any amount to enable Grupo Galicia to carry out investment activities and/or to cancel its liabilities or to give Grupo Galicia funds for such purposes. Each of the subsidiaries is a legal entity separate from Grupo Galicia, and due to certain circumstances, legal or contractual restrictions, as well as to the subsidiaries' financial condition and operating requirements, Grupo Galicia's ability to receive dividends and its ability to develop its business and/or to comply with payment obligations could be limited. Under certain regulations, Banco Galicia has restrictions relating to dividend distributions.

Notwithstanding the fact that the repayment of such obligations could be afforded by Grupo Galicia through other means, such as bank loans or new issues in the capital market, investors should take notice of the above, prior to deciding on their investment in equity in Grupo Galicia. For further information on dividend distribution restrictions, see Item 5.B. "Financial Review and Prospects – Liquidity and Capital Resources".

Corporate governance standards and disclosure policies that govern companies listing their shares pursuant to the public offering system in Argentina may differ from those regulating highly developed capital markets, such as the U.S. As a foreign private issuer, Grupo Galicia applies disclosure policies and requirements that differ from those governing U.S. domestic registrants.

Argentine disclosure requirements are more limited than those in the United States and differ in important respects. As a foreign private issuer, Grupo Galicia is subject to different disclosure policies and other requirements than a domestic U.S. registrant. For example, as a foreign private issuer in the U.S., Grupo Galicia is not subject to the same requirements and disclosure policies as a domestic U.S. registrant under the Exchange Act, including the requirements to prepare and issue financial statements, report on significant events and the standards applicable to domestic U.S. registrants under Section 14 of the Exchange Act or the insider reporting and short-swing profit rules applicable to domestic U.S. registrants.

In addition, although Argentine laws provide for certain requirements that are similar to those prevailing in the U.S. in relation to publicly listed companies (including, for example, those related to price manipulation), in general, applicable Argentine laws are different to those in the U.S. and in certain aspects may provide different or fewer protections or remedies as compared to U.S. laws. Further, Grupo Galicia relies on exemptions from certain Nasdaq rules that are applicable to domestic companies. Accordingly, the corporate information available about Grupo Galicia is not the same as, and may be more limited than, the information available to shareholders of a U.S. company.

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Adverse conditions in the credit, capital and foreign exchange markets may have a material adverse effect on Grupo Galicia's financial position and results of operations and adversely impact it by limiting its ability to access funding sources.

Grupo Galicia may sustain losses relating to its investments in fixed- or variable-income securities on the exchange market and its monetary position due to, among other reasons, changes in market prices, defaults and fluctuations in interest rates and in exchange rates. A deterioration in the capital markets may cause Grupo Galicia to record net losses due to a decrease in the value of its investment portfolios, in addition to losses caused by the volatility in financial market prices, even if the economy overall is not affected. Any of these losses could have an adverse effect on Grupo Galicia's results of operations.

Grupo Galicia's subsidiaries estimate and establish reserves for potential credit risk or future credit losses, which may be inadequate or insufficient, and which may, in turn, materially and adversely affect its financial position and results of operations.

Grupo Galicia's subsidiaries estimate and establish reserves for potential credit risk and losses related to changes in the levels of income of debtors/borrowers, increased rates of inflation, increased levels of non-performing loans or an increase in interest rates. This process requires a complex and subjective analysis, including economic projections and assumptions regarding the ability of debtors to repay their loans.

Therefore, if in the future Grupo Galicia's subsidiaries are unable to effectively control the level of quality of their loan portfolio, if loan loss reserves are inadequate to cover future losses, or if they are required to increase their loan loss reserves due to an increase in the amount of their non-performing loans, the financial position and the results of operations of Grupo Galicia's subsidiaries may be materially and adversely affected.

If Grupo Galicia's subsidiaries should fail to detect money laundering and other illegal or inappropriate activities in a comprehensive or timely manner, the business interests and reputation of Grupo Galicia may be harmed.

Grupo Galicia's subsidiaries must be in compliance with all applicable laws against money laundering, funding of terrorist activities and other regulations. These laws and regulations require, among other things, that Grupo Galicia's subsidiaries adopt and implement control policies and procedures which involve "know your customer" principles that comply with the applicable regulations, and reporting suspicious or unusual transactions to the applicable regulatory authorities. While Grupo Galicia's subsidiaries have adopted policies and procedures intended to detect and prevent the use of their networks for money laundering activities and by terrorists, terrorist organizations and other types of organizations, those policies and procedures may fail to fully eliminate the risk that Grupo Galicia's subsidiaries have been or are currently being used by other parties, without their knowledge, to engage in activities related to money laundering or other illegal activities. To the extent that Grupo Galicia's subsidiaries have not detected or do not detect those illegal activities, the relevant governmental agencies to which they report have the power and authority to impose fines and other penalties on Grupo Galicia's subsidiaries. In addition, their business and reputation could be adversely affected if customers use it for money laundering activities or other illegal activities.

A disruption or failure in Grupo Galicia's information technology system could adversely affect its operations and financial position.

The success of Grupo Galicia's subsidiaries is dependent upon the efficient and uninterrupted operation of their communications and computer hardware systems, including those systems related to the operation of their ATM networks. Grupo Galicia's communications, systems or transactions could be harmed or disrupted by fire, floods, power failures, defective telecommunications, computer viruses, electronic or physical theft and similar events or disruptions. Any of the foregoing events may cause disruptions in Grupo Galicia's systems, delays and the loss of critical data, and could prevent it from operating at optimal levels. In addition, the contingency plans in place may not be sufficient to cover all those events and, therefore, this may mean that the applicable insurance coverage is limited or inadequate, preventing Banco Galicia from receiving full compensation for the losses sustained as a result of such a global disruption. If any of these events occur, it could damage the reputation, entail serious costs and affect Grupo Galicia's transactions, as well as its results of operations and financial position.

An increase in cybersecurity breaches or fraudulent and other illegal activity involving Grupo Galicia or its subsidiaries could lead to reputational damage to Grupo Galicia's (or its subsidiaries') brands and could reduce the use and acceptance of its and its subsidiaries' products.

The business of many of Grupo Galicia's subsidiaries depends on the efficient and uninterrupted operation of its data processing systems, its platforms for the exchange of information and its digital networks. Many of Grupo Galicia's subsidiaries have access to a large amount of confidential information about their respective clients. Therefore, cybersecurity breaches represent a potential risk for Grupo Galicia. Cybersecurity breaches that result in, for example, identity theft, phishing schemes or the theft of personal and confidential information could negatively affect the security of information that is stored and transmitted through the information systems and network infrastructure of Grupo Galicia and could cause existing and potential clients to refrain from conducting business with the subsidiaries of Grupo Galicia. Grupo Galicia cannot provide any assurance that the systems are invulnerable to cybersecurity breaches or that its existing security measures will be successful in protecting against any such breach. If any of the above described events were to occur, it could lead to reputational damage to Grupo Galicia's brands, which could reduce the use and acceptance of its products, or to greater regulation, which could increase its compliance costs, all of which could materially adversely affect its business and results of operation and the trading price for its ADSs.

Fluctuations in the value of the Peso could adversely affect Argentine economic growth and Argentina's international reserves and the financial situation of the Grupo Galicia and its subsidiaries.

The devaluation of the Peso could have a negative impact on the ability of certain Argentine businesses to make timely payments on their foreign currency-denominated debt, could cause inflation, could cause a significant reduction in salaries in real terms, could put at risk the financial stability of companies, such as certain subsidiaries of Grupo Galicia, whose success depends on internal market demand and could also adversely affect the ability of the Argentine government to pay its foreign currency-denominated debt. The Peso depreciated vis-à-vis the Dollar by almost 30% in 2013 and 2014. In 2015, the Peso depreciated approximately 52% as compared to the Dollar, which included a 10% depreciation between January 1, 2015 and September 30, 2015 and a 38% devaluation during the final quarter of the year, the majority of which was concentrated in the period after December 16, 2015 once the government of Macri assumed control of the exchange rate put in place by the prior government. In 2016, the Peso lost approximately 21% of its value as compared to the Dollar. The selling exchange rate published by Banco Nación as of March 28, 2017 was Ps. 15.80 per US\$1.00.

From time to time, the Central Bank may intervene in the foreign exchange market to influence exchange rates. Purchases of Pesos by the Central Bank could cause a decrease in the international reserves of the Central Bank. A significant decrease in the Central Bank's international reserves may have an adverse impact on Argentina's ability to withstand external shocks to the economy, and any adverse effects to the Argentine economy could, in turn, adversely affect the financial position and business of Grupo Galicia and its subsidiaries.

Further, a significant depreciation of the Peso would, among other things, increase the cost of servicing the certain of Grupo Galicia's subsidiaries' foreign currency denominated debt. Either a significant depreciation or appreciation could have a material adverse effect on the Argentine economy and Grupo Galicia's financial condition and results of operations.

Shortages in the availability of energy in Argentina could adversely affect the Argentine economy and hence the operation and business of Grupo Galicia and its subsidiaries.

The various economic crisis in the past in Argentina and the fixing of the tariff rates in the electricity sector, have provoked a significant lack of infrastructure and business investment for the supply and transportation of natural gas and electricity. At the same time, the demand for the natural gas and electricity in Argentina has increased considerably due to the improving economic conditions in the country and the low cost of such services. To address such increase in demand, Argentina has needed to import natural gas from other countries. The Central Bank's reserves have been frequently used by the government to pay for such imports. If the government is unable to pay to import natural gas to cover the energy deficit, the Argentine economy may suffer and Argentine businesses may be adversely affected.

Several measures have been adopted by the government in order to lessen the short term impact of the lack of energy for residential and industrial users. If these measures are not sufficient, or if the relevant investments are not timely made, the Argentine economy could be seriously affected, producing a negative impact on local business.

Since 2015, as a first step, tariff increases were implemented and subsidies to industries and to high income consumers were reduced. In February 2016, the government implemented various increases in tariffs and reductions in subsidies for gas and electricity users.

On August 18, 2016, the Supreme Court suspended the gas tariff increases for residential users and ordered public hearings in respect of such increases. The Argentine government, complying with this ruling, conducted public hearings on the matter in September 2016. During such hearings, the Secretary of Energy ratified the government's plan to maintain such increases and to further increase the same. In October 2016, resolution No. 212 - E/2016 established the new gas tariffs with an average increase of 200% for residential consumers and of 277% for most merchants, small and medium companies.

On September 27, 2016, Federal Judge No. 3 of the Province of Cordoba suspended for the whole country the increase of gas tariffs for merchants, small and medium companies and ordered the imposition of the tariff regime in place on March 31, 2016 until December 27, 2016. Such resolution was appealed by the Argentine government. On September 6, 2016, the Supreme Court ruled in favor of increasing the electricity tariffs in the Province of Buenos Aires.

As a consequence of the above, the cost of energy has increased significantly in recent years, which increase may have an adverse effect on the Argentine economy and Grupo Galicia's financial condition and results of operations.

The 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 the levels of its public spending. In 2015, the spending of the public sector increased by 34.5% as compared to the prior year, and the government announced a primary fiscal deficit equal to 5.5% of GDP. In 2016, the spending of the public sector increased by 38.2% as compared to the prior year, and the government announced a primary fiscal deficit equal to 4.6% of GDP. If spending continues to outpace revenue, the fiscal deficit is likely to increase and past sources to address such deficit, such as the Central Bank and the National Administrator of Pensions may be utilized.

Any such increasing deficit could have a negative effect on the government's ability to access to the long term financial markets, and in turn, could limit the access to such markets for Argentine companies, such as Grupo Galicia and its subsidiaries. The same may have a material and adverse effect on Grupo Galicia's financial condition and results of operations.

Failure to adequately address actual and perceived risks arising from institutional deterioration and corruption could adversely affect Argentina's economy and financial position and the ability of Argentine companies to attract foreign investment.

The lack of a solid institutional framework and corruption have been identified as serious problems for Argentina, and may continue to be. In the Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index 2016, which measures corruption in 176 countries, Argentina ranked No. 95. In the World Bank's "Doing Business" report in 2016, Argentina Ranked No. 121 among 189 countries, having ranked No. 124 in 2015. The failure to address these issues could increase the risk of political instability, distort the decision-making process, adversely affect Argentina's international reputation and its ability and the ability of its companies to attract foreign investment. Although the Macri administration has announced several measures aimed at strengthening Argentina's institutions and reducing corruption, the Argentine government's ability to implement these initiatives is uncertain as it would require the involvement of the judiciary branch, which is independent, as well as legislative support from opposition parties and there can be no assurances that the implementation of such measures will be successful. A deterioration in the Argentine economy could have a material and adverse effect on Grupo Galicia's financial condition and results of operations.