

On March 5, 2018, the UIF Resolution No. 21/2018 on guidelines for the management of risks of money laundering and financing of terrorism and on the minimum compliance to be adopted for the prevention of laundering was published in the Official Gazette. In line with UIF Resolution No. 30-E/2017 addressed to the financial sector, UIF Resolution No. 21/2018 also moves from a formalistic compliance approach to a risk-based approach, in order to ensure that the measures implemented are commensurate with the risks identified. In this way, the obligated subjects must identify and evaluate their risks and, depending on this, adopt management and mitigation measures. In this framework, they are enabled to implement accredited technological platforms that allow carrying out procedures at a distance, without personal display of the documentation, without this conditioning the fulfillment of due diligence duties.

UIF Resolution No. 21/2018 provides that as of September 30, 2018, the obligors must have developed and documented the risk identification and assessment methodology and, as of December 31, 2018, they must have a technical report that reflects the results of the implementation of the risk identification and evaluation methodology. In this sense, as of March 31, 2019, they must have adjusted their policies and procedures and, in accordance with the results of the irrigation self-assessment performed, they must be included in the money laundering and terrorist financing prevention manual. Finally, as of September 30, 2018, the compliance of the information regimes will be deferred, starting from that date the obligation to inform on the terms and conditions contemplated therein.

E. Taxation

United States Taxation

The following summary describes the material United States federal income tax consequences of the ownership of common 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 that hold the common shares or GDSs as capital assets. 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 common 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 or is deemed to own 10% or more of our stock (by vote or value);
- a person required to accelerate the recognition of any item of gross income with respect to common shares or GDSs as a result of such income being recognized on an applicable financial statement;
- a partnership or other pass-through entity for United States federal income tax purposes; or
- a person whose “functional currency” is not the U.S. 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 thereunder as of the date hereof, and such authorities may be repealed, revoked or modified so as to result in United States federal income tax consequences different from those discussed below. This summary does not contain a detailed description of all the United States federal income tax consequences to you in light of your particular circumstances and does not address the Medicare tax on net investment income, or the effects of any state, local or non-United States tax laws. In addition, this summary is based, in part, upon representations made by the GDS

depository to us and assumes that the deposit agreement governing the GDSs, and all other related agreements, will be performed in accordance with their terms. As used herein, the term “U.S. Holder” means a beneficial owner of common shares or GDSs that is for United States federal income tax purposes:

- an individual citizen or resident of the United States;
- a corporation created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia;
- an estate the income of which is subject to United States federal income taxation regardless of its source; or
- 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 have the 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 common 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 common shares or GDSs, you should consult your tax advisors.

IF YOU ARE CONSIDERING THE PURCHASE, OWNERSHIP OR DISPOSITION OF COMMON 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.

GDSs

If you hold GDSs, for United States federal income tax purposes, you generally will be treated as the owner of the underlying common shares that are represented by such GDSs. Accordingly, deposits or withdrawals of common shares for GDSs by U.S. Holders will not be subject to United States federal income tax.

Distributions on Common Shares or GDSs

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

With respect to United States non-corporate investors, certain dividends received from a qualified foreign corporation may be subject to reduced rates of taxation. A foreign corporation is treated as a qualified foreign corporation with respect to dividends received from that corporation on common shares (or GDSs representing such common shares) that are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States. United States Treasury Department guidance indicates that our GDSs (which are listed on the NYSE), but not our common shares, are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States. Thus, we do not believe that dividends that we pay on our common shares that are not represented by GDSs currently meet the conditions required for these reduced tax rates. Non-corporate holders that do not meet a minimum holding period requirement during which they are not protected from the risk of loss or that elect to treat the dividend income as “investment income” pursuant to Section 163(d)(4) of the Code will not be eligible for the reduced rates of taxation regardless of our status as a qualified foreign corporation. In addition, the rate reduction will not apply to dividends if the recipient of a dividend is obligated to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property. This disallowance applies even if the minimum holding period has been met. Non-corporate U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the application of these rules given their particular circumstances.

The amount of any dividend paid in Pesos will equal the U.S. 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 our common shares, or by the GDS depository, in the case of our GDSs, regardless of whether the Pesos are converted into U.S. Dollars. If the Pesos received as a dividend are not converted into U.S. Dollars on the date of receipt, you will have a tax basis in the Pesos equal to their U.S. Dollar value on the date of receipt. Any gain or loss realized on a subsequent conversion or other disposition of the Pesos will be treated as United States source ordinary income or loss.

Subject to certain complex conditions and limitations, Argentine withholding taxes on dividends, if any, may be treated as foreign taxes eligible for credit against your United States federal income tax liability. For purposes of calculating the foreign tax credit, dividends paid on our common shares or GDSs will be treated as income from sources outside the United States and will generally constitute passive category income. If you do not elect to claim a credit for any foreign taxes paid during a taxable year, you may instead claim a deduction in respect of such foreign taxes. Further, in certain circumstances, if you have held our common shares or GDSs for less than a specified minimum period during which you are not protected from risk of loss, or are obligated to make payments related to the dividends, you will not be allowed a foreign tax credit for foreign taxes imposed on dividends paid on our common shares or GDSs. The rules governing the foreign tax credit are complex. You are urged to consult your tax advisors regarding the availability of the foreign tax credit under your particular circumstances.

To the extent that the amount of any distribution (including amounts withheld to reflect Argentine withholding taxes, if any) exceeds our current and accumulated earnings and profits for a taxable year, as determined under United States federal income tax principles, the distribution will first be treated as a tax-free return of capital, causing a reduction in the adjusted basis of our common shares or GDSs, and thereafter as capital gain recognized on a sale or exchange (as discussed below under “Taxation of Capital Gains”). However, we do not expect to keep earnings and profits in accordance with United States federal income tax principles. Therefore, you should expect that a distribution will generally be treated as a dividend (as discussed above).

Distributions of our common shares that are received as part of a pro rata distribution to all of our shareholders generally will not be subject to United States federal income taxes.

Passive Foreign Investment Company

Based on the past and projected composition of our income and assets and the valuation of our assets, including goodwill, we do not believe we were a PFIC for United States federal income tax purposes for the taxable year ending June 30, 2018, and we do not currently expect to become a PFIC, although there can be no assurance in this regard. The determination of whether we are a PFIC is made annually. Accordingly, it is possible that we may be a PFIC in the current or any future taxable year due to changes in our asset or income composition or if our projections are not accurate. The volatility and instability of Argentina’s economic and financial system may substantially affect the composition of our income and assets and the accuracy of our projections. In addition, this determination is based on the interpretation of certain U.S. Treasury regulations relating to rental income, which regulations are potentially subject to differing interpretation.

In general, we will be a PFIC for any taxable year in which:

- at least 75% of our gross income is passive income; or
- at least 50% of the value (determined based on a quarterly average) of our assets is attributable to assets that produce or are held for the production of passive income.

For this purpose, cash is a passive asset and passive income generally includes dividends, interest, royalties, and rents (other than royalties and rents 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 our proportionate share of that other corporation’s assets and receiving our proportionate share of its income. If we are a PFIC for any taxable year during which you hold our common shares or GDSs, 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 common shares or GDSs, you will be subject to special tax rules with respect to any “excess distributions” received and any gain realized from a sale or other disposition, including a pledge, of such common 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 common shares or GDSs will be treated as excess distributions. Under these special tax rules:

- the excess distribution or gain will be allocated ratably over your holding period for the common shares or GDSs;
- the amount allocated to the current taxable year, and any taxable year prior to the first taxable year in which we become a PFIC, will be treated as ordinary income; and
- 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.

If we are a PFIC for any taxable year during which you hold our common shares or GDSs and any of our non- United States subsidiaries is also a PFIC, you would be treated as owning a proportionate amount (by value) of the common shares of the lower tier PFIC for purposes of the application of these rules. You are urged to consult your tax advisors about the application of the PFIC rules to any of our subsidiaries.

In addition, non-corporate U.S. Holders will not be eligible for reduced rates of taxation on any dividends received from us, if we are a PFIC in the taxable year in which such dividends are paid or in the preceding taxable year. You will generally be required to file Internal Revenue Service Form 8621 if you hold our common shares or GDSs in any year in which we are classified as a PFIC.

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. Our common shares are listed on the ByMA, which must meet the trading, listing, financial disclosure and other requirements under applicable United States Treasury regulations for purposes of the mark-to-market election, and no assurance can be given that the common shares are or will be “regularly traded” for purposes of the mark-to-market election. Our GDSs are currently listed on the NYSE, which constitutes a qualified exchange under the United States Treasury regulations, although there can be no assurance that the GDSs are or will be “regularly traded.”

If you make an effective mark-to-market election, you will include in ordinary income each year that we are a PFIC the excess of the fair market value of our common shares or GDSs at the end of the year over your adjusted tax basis in our common shares or GDSs. You will be entitled to deduct as an ordinary loss in each such year the excess of your adjusted tax basis in our common shares or GDSs over their fair market value at the end of the year, but only to the extent of the net amount previously included in income as a result of the mark-to-market election. Any gain or loss on the sale of the common 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.

Your adjusted tax basis in our common shares or GDSs will be increased by the amount of any income inclusion and decreased by the amount of any deductions under the mark-to-market rules. 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 our common shares or GDSs are no longer regularly traded on a qualified exchange or the Internal Revenue Service consents to the revocation of the election. Mark-to-market inclusions and deductions will be suspended during taxable years in which we are not a PFIC, but would resume if we subsequently become a PFIC. You are urged to consult your tax advisors about the availability of the mark-to-market election, and whether making the election would be advisable in your particular circumstances.

In some cases, holders of common shares or GDSs in a PFIC may be able to avoid the rules described above by electing to treat the PFIC as a “qualified electing fund” under Section 1295 of the Code. This option will not be available to you because we do not intend to comply with certain calculation and reporting requirements necessary to permit you to make this election.

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

Taxation of Capital Gains

Subject to the discussion under “–Passive Foreign Investment Company” above, for United States federal income tax purposes, you will generally recognize capital gain or loss on any sale, exchange, redemption or other taxable disposition of our common shares or GDSs in an amount equal to the difference between the U.S. Dollar value of the amount realized for the common shares or GDSs and your tax basis in the common shares or GDSs determined in U.S. Dollars. Capital gains of non-corporate U.S. Holders derived with respect to capital assets held for more than one year are eligible for reduced rates of taxation. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations under the Code. Any gain or loss recognized by you will generally be treated as United States source gain or loss for United States foreign tax credit purposes. Consequently, you may not be able to use the foreign tax credit arising from any Argentine tax imposed on the disposition of our common shares or GDSs unless such credit can be applied (subject to applicable limitations) against tax due on other income treated as derived from foreign sources.

Argentine Personal Assets Tax

Amounts paid on account of the Argentine personal assets tax, 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 will apply to dividends in respect of our common shares or GDSs and the proceeds from the sale, exchange or redemption of our common shares or GDSs that are paid to you within the United States (and in certain cases, outside the United States), unless you are an exempt recipient. A backup withholding tax may apply to such payments if you fail to provide a correct taxpayer identification number or certification of exempt status or fail to report in full dividend and interest income.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. 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 the required information is timely furnished to the Internal Revenue Service.

Argentine Taxation

The following discussion is a summary of certain Argentine tax considerations associated with an investment in, ownership or disposition of, the common shares or the GDSs by (i) an individual holder that is resident in Argentina, (ii) an individual holder that is neither domiciled nor resident in Argentina, (iii) a legal entity organized under the laws of Argentina, (iv) a permanent business establishment in Argentina owned by a foreign entity and (v) a legal entity that is not organized under the laws of Argentina, that does not have a permanent establishment in Argentina and is not otherwise doing business in Argentina on a regular basis. 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.

Income Tax

Law No. 26,893, enacted on September 12, 2013 and published in the Official Gazette on September 23, 2013, introduced several amendments to Income Tax Law No. 20,628 in connection with, among others, the taxation of gains derived from transfers of shares and other securities, including the derogation of Section 78 of Decree No. 2,284/1991, which provided that foreign holders with no permanent establishment in Argentina were exempt from paying income tax on the capital gains arising from the sale or other disposition of shares or GDSs.

On February 7, 2014, the Executive Branch issued Decree No. 2,334/13, which regulates Law No. 26,893.

The changes introduced by Law No. 26,893 are effective as from the date of publication of such law in the Official Gazette and are applicable to taxable events consummated from such date onwards.

Law No. 27,430, enacted on December 27, 2017 and published in the Official Gazette on December 29, 2017, introduced several amendments to Income Tax Law No. 20,628, among others, a corporate tax rate reduction in two phases. For fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2018 until December 31, 2019, a reduction of the tax rate from 35% to 30%. Beginning on or after January 1, 2020 the tax rate will be further reduced to 25%.

Additionally, a withholding of 7% or 13% is established for the fiscal years mentioned above, on the dividends distributed by local entities in favor of their shareholders provided they are resident individuals or undivided estates, or are foreign beneficiaries.

Taxation on Dividends

Dividends distributions which source are profits generated in fiscal years beginning before January 1, 2018, whether in cash, in shares or in kind, are not subject to income tax withholding except for the application of the "Equalization Tax" described below.

An income tax withholding 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 "Equalization Tax"). 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. 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.

Dividend distributions made in kind (other than cash) will be subject to the same tax rules as cash dividends. Stock dividends on fully paid shares are not subject to Equalization Tax.

Equalization Tax will not be applicable on profits generated from fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

Dividends distributions, other than stock dividends, which source are profits generated in fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2018, whether in cash, in shares or in kind, made by local entities to resident individuals, resident undivided estates and foreign beneficiaries are subject to a withholding tax at a rate of 7% and at a rate of 13% from fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2020.

Certain tax treaties contemplate the application of a ceiling tax rate on dividends (i.e. 10% on gross dividends).

Taxation on Capital Gains

Resident individuals

Capital gains obtained by resident individuals or undivided estates situated in Argentina from the sale or disposition of common shares and other securities are subject to income tax at a 15% rate on net income, unless such securities were traded in stock exchange under the supervision of the CNV, in which case an exemption applies.

Losses arising from the sale, exchange or other disposition of common shares or GDSs can be applied only to offset such capital gains arising from the sale, exchange or other disposition of these securities, for a five-year carry over period.

Foreign beneficiaries

Capital gains obtained by non-Argentine individuals or non-Argentine entities from the sale, exchange or other disposition of common shares are subject to income tax at a 15% rate on the net capital gain or at a 13.5% rate on the gross price at the seller's election.

Notwithstanding, Law No. 27,430 established an exemption for foreign beneficiaries participating in the sale of publicly traded shares traded in stock exchanges under the supervision of the CNV. Said Law also established an exemption for capital gains derived from the sale, exchange or other disposition of share certificates issued abroad that represent shares issued by Argentine companies (i.e. ADRs). The exemptions will apply only if the foreign beneficiaries do not reside in, and the funds do not arise from, "non-cooperating" jurisdictions for tax transparency purposes

Indirect transfer of Argentine assets (including shares) will be taxable, if (i) the value of the Argentine assets exceed 30% of the transaction's overall value, and (ii) the equity interest sold (in the foreign entity) exceeds 10%. The tax will also be due if any of these thresholds were met during the twelve month period prior to the sale. The indirect transfer of Argentine assets within the same economic group would also not trigger taxation, provided the requirements set by regulations have been met. However, no withholding mechanism is currently available.

Argentine entities

Capital gains obtained by Argentine entities (in general entities organized or incorporated under Argentine law, certain traders and intermediaries, local branches of non-Argentine entities, sole proprietorships and individuals carrying on certain commercial activities in Argentina) derived from the sale, exchange or other disposition of common shares or GDSs are subject to income tax at the rate of 35%, 30% or 25% as have been mentioned above.

Losses arising from the sale, exchange or other disposition of common shares or GDSs can be applied only to offset such capital gains arising from the sale, exchange or other disposition of these securities, for a five-year carryover period.

WE RECOMMEND PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS TO CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISOR REGARDING THE PARTICULAR TAX CONSEQUENCES CONCERNING THE SALE OR OTHER DISPOSITIONS OF COMMON SHARES AND GDSs.

Value Added Tax

The sale, exchange, disposition, or transfer of common shares or GDSs is not subject to value added tax. Dividend distributions are not levied with value added tax either.

Personal Assets Tax

Argentine entities, such as us, have to pay the personal assets tax corresponding to Argentine and foreign domiciled individuals and foreign domiciled entities for the holding of our shares. The applicable tax rate is 0.25% and is levied on the proportional net worth value (valor patrimonial proporcional), or the book value, of the shares arising from the last balance sheet of the Argentine entity calculated under Argentine GAAP. Pursuant to the Personal Assets Tax Law, the Argentine company is entitled to seek reimbursement of such paid tax from the applicable Argentine domiciled individuals and/or foreign domiciled shareholders.