

Taxation

The following is a summary of the principal Argentine and U.S. Federal tax consequences arising from the acquisition, ownership and disposition of our class B shares and ADSs. It is based upon Argentine and U.S. Federal tax laws and regulations in effect as of the date of this annual report and is subject to any subsequent changes in such laws and regulations that may come into effect after such date. Any change could apply retroactively and could affect the continued validity of this summary. The summary which follows does not constitute legal advice or a legal opinion with respect to the transactions that the holders of our class B shares or ADSs may enter into, but rather is only a brief description of certain (and not all) aspects of the Argentine and U.S. Federal taxation system related to the acquisition, ownership and disposition of our class B shares and ADSs. In addition, although the following summary is believed to be a reasonable interpretation of the current taxation rules and regulations, we cannot assure you that the applicable authorities or tribunals will agree with all of, or any of, the tax consequences outlined below. Currently, there is no tax treaty between the United States and Argentina.

Argentine Taxes

Taxation of Dividends

In general, dividend payments on ADSs or ordinary shares, whether in cash, property, or stock, are not subject to Argentine withholding tax or other taxes.

There is an exception under which a 35% tax ("equalization tax") will be imposed on certain dividends approved by the registrant's shareholders. The equalization tax will be applied only to the extent that distributions of dividends exceed the taxable income of the company increased by non-taxable dividends received by the distributing company in prior years and reduced by Argentine income tax paid by the distributing company.

In this situation the equalization tax will be imposed as a withholding tax on the shareholder receiving the dividend. Dividends distributions made in property (other than cash) will be subject to the same tax rules as cash dividends. Stock dividends are not subject to Argentine taxation.

Taxation of Capital Gains

Pursuant to Decree No. 2,284/91 (the "Deregulation Decree"), capital gains derived by non-resident individuals or foreign companies from the sale, exchange or other disposition of ADSs or class B shares are not currently subject to income tax.

Beginning on January 1, 2001, capital gains from the sale, exchange or other dispositions of shares not listed in a stock exchange will be subject to income tax when derived by individuals domiciled in Argentina.

In addition, in the case of entities or permanent organizations incorporated or domiciled abroad that, pursuant to their bylaws, charters, documents or the applicable regulatory framework, have as their principal activity investing outside of the jurisdiction of their incorporation or domicile, or are generally restricted from doing business in their country of incorporation, it will be assumed, without any proof to the contrary being admitted, that the seller is an individual domiciled in Argentina. Such entities will be subject to income tax imposed as a withholding tax on the seller receiving the payment (for payments made beginning on April 30, 2001) at the rate of 17.50% (that is, 35% on 50% of the amount of the payment), but the foreign party may choose instead to pay a tax of 35% on the net gain realized on the sale. In such situation, the Deregulation Decree will not be applicable.

On July 3, 2003, the Government's Chief Counsel ("*Procurador del Tesoro*") issued an opinion that the provisions of the income tax law that taxed capital gains arising from shares without quotation obtained by resident individuals or "offshore companies," as defined by the Argentine Income Tax Law, are no longer in force because they have been implicitly abrogated. The validity of this opinion is difficult to assess. Opinions of the Government's Chief Counsel are binding upon all Government attorneys, including attorneys of the Argentine tax administration.

Transfer Taxes

No Argentine transfer taxes are applicable on the sale or transfer of ADSs or class B shares.

Tax on Minimum Notional Income

The tax reform in force since 1999 reinstituted a tax on assets on Argentine companies that will be in effect during 10 years, unless that term is extended by future legislation. This tax is similar to the asset tax that was previously in effect in Argentina from 1990 to 1995. It applies at a general rate of 1% on a broadly defined asset base encompassing most of the taxpayer's gross assets at the end of any fiscal year ending after December 31, 1998.

Specifically, the Law establishes that banks, other financial institutions and insurance companies will consider a taxable base equal to 20% of the value of taxable assets.

A company's asset tax liability for a tax year will be reduced by its income tax payments, and asset tax payments for a tax year can be carried forward to be applied against the company's income tax liability in any of the following ten tax years.

Personal Assets Tax

Individuals domiciled and undivided estates located in Argentina or abroad will be subject to an annual tax in respect of assets located in Argentina and abroad. The tax rate is from 0.5% to 1.25%, depending on the total amount of assets. Individuals domiciled abroad will pay the tax only in respect of the assets they hold in Argentina. In the case of individuals domiciled abroad, the tax will be paid by the individuals or entities domiciled in Argentina which, as of December 31st of each year, hold the joint ownership, possession, use, enjoyment, deposit, safekeeping, custody, administration or tenure of the assets located in Argentina subject to the tax belonging to the individuals domiciled abroad. When the direct ownership of negotiable obligations, government securities and certain other investments, except shares issued by companies ruled by the Corporations' Law, corresponds to companies domiciled abroad in countries that do not enforce registration systems for private securities (with the exception of insurance companies, open-end investment funds, pension funds or banks and financial entities with head offices in countries that have adopted the international banking supervision standards laid down by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision) or that pursuant to their bylaws, charter, documents or the applicable regulatory framework, have as their principal activity investing outside of the jurisdiction of their organization or domicile, or are generally restricted from doing business in their country of incorporation, it will be assumed, without any proof to the contrary being admitted, that those assets belong ultimately to individuals and therefore the system for paying the tax for such individuals domiciled abroad is applicable to them.

There is an exception pursuant to a tax reform that was published in the Official Gazette as Law No. 25,585, which went into effect on December 31, 2002. This tax reform introduced a mechanism to collect the personal assets tax on shares issued by companies ruled by the Corporations' Law, which ownership belongs to individuals domiciled in Argentina or abroad and companies or entities domiciled abroad. In the case of companies or entities domiciled abroad, it will be assumed, without any proof to the contrary being admitted, that those shares belong ultimately to individuals domiciled abroad.

The tax will be assessed and paid by those companies ruled by the Corporations' Law at the rate of 0.5% on the value of the shares or equity interest. The valuation of the shares, whether listed or not, must be made according to their proportional equity value. These companies may eventually seek reimbursement from the direct owner of their shares in respect of any amounts paid to the Argentine tax authorities as personal assets tax. Grupo Financiero Galicia has sought reimbursement for the amount paid corresponding to December 31, 2002. The board of directors submitted the decision on how to proceed with respect to fiscal year 2003 to the annual shareholders' meeting held on April 22, 2004. At that meeting, our shareholders voted to suspend all claims on our shareholders for amounts unpaid for fiscal year 2002 and to have us absorb the amounts due for fiscal year 2003 onward when not withheld from dividends.

Other Taxes

There are no Argentine federal inheritance, succession or gift taxes applicable to the ownership, transfer or disposition of ADSs or class B shares. There are no Argentine stamp, issue, registration or similar taxes or duties payable by holders of ADSs or class B shares.

Deposit and Withdrawal of Class B Shares in Exchange for ADSs

No Argentine tax is imposed on the deposit or withdrawal of class B shares in exchange for ADSs.

United States Taxes

The following is a summary of the material U.S. Federal income tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of class B shares or ADSs, as such securities are set forth in the documents or the forms thereof, relating to such securities as in existence on the date hereof, but it does not purport to address all of the tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision to purchase, own or dispose of class B shares or ADSs. This summary assumes that the class B shares or ADSs will be held as capital assets and does not address tax consequences to all categories of investors, some of which (such as dealers or traders in securities or currencies, real estate investment trusts, regulated investment companies, grantor trusts, tax-exempt entities, banks, insurance companies, persons that received class B shares or ADSs as compensation for the performance of services, persons owning (or deemed to own for U.S. tax purposes) at least 10% or more (by voting power or value) of our shares, investors whose functional currency is not the US Dollar and persons that will hold the class B shares or ADSs as part of a position in a "straddle" or as part of a "hedging" or "conversion" transaction for U.S. tax purposes) may be subject to special tax rules. Moreover, this summary does not address the U.S. federal estate and gift or alternative minimum tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of class B shares or ADSs.

This summary (i) is based the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), existing, proposed and temporary United States Treasury Regulations and judicial and administrative interpretations thereof, in each case as in effect and available on the date hereof; and (ii) is based in part on representations of the Depository and the assumption that each obligation in the Deposit Agreement and any related agreement will be performed in accordance with its terms. All of the foregoing are subject to change, which change could apply retroactively and could affect the tax consequences described below.

The U.S. Treasury Department has expressed concern that depositaries for American depositary receipts, or other intermediaries between the holders of shares of an issuer and the issuer, may be taking actions that are inconsistent with the claiming of U.S. foreign tax credits by U.S. holders of such receipts or shares. Accordingly, the U.S. foreign tax credit analysis described below could be affected by future actions that may be taken by the U.S. Treasury Department.

For purposes of this summary, a "U.S. Holder" is a beneficial owner of class B shares or ADSs who, for U.S. Federal income tax purposes, is (i) a citizen or resident of the United States, (ii) a corporation organized in or under the laws of the United States or any state thereof or the District of Columbia, (iii) an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. Federal income taxation regardless of its source, or (iv) a trust if such trust validly elects to be treated as a United States person for United States federal income tax purposes or if (a) a United States court can exercise primary supervision over its administration and (b) one or more United States persons have the authority to control all of the substantial decisions of such trust. A "Non-U.S. Holder" is a beneficial owner of class B shares or ADSs that is neither a U.S. Holder nor a partnership (or other entity treated as such for U.S. federal income tax purposes).

If a partnership (or any other entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) holds class B shares or ADSs, the tax treatment of the partnership and a partner in such partnership will generally depend on the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Such a partner or partnership should consult its tax advisor as to its tax consequences.

Each prospective purchaser should consult its own tax advisor with respect to the U.S. Federal, state, local and foreign tax consequences of acquiring, owning or disposing of class B shares or ADSs.

Ownership of ADSs in General

In general, for U.S. Federal income tax purposes holders of ADSs will be treated as the owners of the ADSs evidenced thereby and of the class B shares represented by such ADSs.

Taxation of Cash Dividends and Distribution of Stock

Subject to the discussion below under "Passive Foreign Investment Company Considerations," for U.S. Federal income tax purposes, the gross amount of distributions by the Company of cash or property (other than certain distributions, if any, of class B shares or ADSs distributed pro rata to all shareholders of the Company, including holders of ADSs) made with respect to the class B shares or ADSs before reduction for any Argentine taxes withheld therefrom, will constitute dividends to the extent that such distributions are paid out of the Company's current and accumulated earnings and profits, and will be included in the gross income of a U.S. Holder as dividend income. Subject to the discussion below under "Passive Foreign Investment Company Considerations," non-corporate U.S. Holders generally may be taxed on such distributions on ADSs (or shares that are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States at the time of such distribution) at the lower rates applicable to long-term capital gains for taxable years beginning on or before December 31, 2010 (i.e., gains from the sale of capital assets held for more than one year). Non-corporate U.S. Holders that do not meet a minimum holding period requirement during which they are not protected from the risk of loss with respect to such ADSs (or shares), that elect to treat the dividend income as "investment income" pursuant to Section 163(d)(4)(B) of the Code or that receive dividends with respect to which they are obligated to make related payments, will not be eligible for the reduced rates of taxation. Such dividends will not be eligible for the dividends received deduction generally allowed to corporations under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code").

Subject to the discussion below under “Passive Foreign Investment Company Considerations,” if distributions with respect to the class B shares exceed the Company’s current and accumulated earnings and profits, the excess would be treated first as a tax-free return of capital to the extent of such U.S. Holder’s adjusted tax basis in the class B shares or ADSs. Any amount in excess of the amount of the dividend and the return of capital would be treated as capital gain. The Company does not maintain calculations of its earnings and profits under U.S. federal income tax principles.

Dividends paid in pesos will be included in the gross income of a U.S. Holder in an amount equal to the US Dollar value of the pesos on the date of receipt, which, in the case of ADSs, is the date they are received by the depository. The amount of any distribution of property other than cash will be the fair market value of such property on the date of distribution. Any gains or losses resulting from the conversion of pesos between the time of the receipt of dividends paid in pesos and the time the pesos are converted into US Dollars will be treated as ordinary income or loss, as the case may be, of a U.S. Holder. Dividends received by a U.S. Holder with respect to the class B shares or ADSs will be treated as foreign source income, which may be relevant in calculating such holder’s foreign tax credit limitation. Subject to certain conditions and limitations, Argentine tax withheld on dividends may be deducted from taxable income or credited against a U.S. Holder’s U.S. Federal income tax liability. The limitation on foreign taxes eligible for credit is calculated separately with respect to specific categories of income. For this purpose, dividend income with respect to your class B shares or ADSs should generally constitute “passive category income,” or in the case of certain U.S. Holders, “general category income.” 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.

Subject to the discussion below under “Backup Withholding and Information Reporting Requirements,” a Non-U.S. Holder generally will not be subject to U.S. Federal income or withholding tax on dividends received on class B shares or ADSs, unless such income is effectively connected with the conduct by the Non-U.S. Holder of a trade or business in the United States.

Taxation of Capital Gains

Subject to the discussion below under “Passive Foreign Investment Company Considerations,” U.S. Holders that hold class B shares or ADSs as capital assets will recognize capital gain or loss for U.S. Federal income tax purposes upon a sale or exchange of such class B shares or ADSs in an amount equal to the difference between such U.S. Holder’s adjusted tax basis in the class B shares or ADSs and the amount realized on their disposition. In the case of a non-corporate U.S. Holder, the maximum marginal U.S. Federal income tax rate applicable to such gain will be lower than the maximum marginal federal income tax rate for ordinary income (other than certain dividends) if the U.S. Holder’s holding period for the class B shares or ADSs exceeds one year. Gain or loss, if any, recognized by a U.S. Holder generally will be treated as United States source income or loss for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes. Certain limitations exist on the deductibility of capital losses for U.S. Federal income tax purposes.

The initial tax basis of the class B shares to a U.S. Holder is the US Dollar value of the pesos denominated purchase price determined on the date of purchase. If the class B shares or ADSs are treated as traded on an “established securities market,” a cash basis U.S. Holder (or, if it elects, an accrual basis U.S. Holder) will determine the Dollar value of the cost of such class B shares or ADSs by translating the amount paid at the spot rate of exchange on the settlement date of the purchase.

With respect to the sale or exchange of class B shares or ADSs, the amount realized generally will be the US Dollar value of the payment received determined on (i) the date of receipt of payment in the case of a cash basis U.S. Holder and (ii) the date of disposition in the case of an accrual basis U.S. Holder. If the class B shares or ADSs are treated as traded on an “established securities market,” a cash basis taxpayer (or, if it elects, an accrual basis taxpayer) will determine the US Dollar value of the amount realized by translating the amount received at the spot rate of exchange on the settlement date of the sale.

Subject to the discussion below under “Backup Withholding Tax and Information Reporting Requirements,” a Non-U.S. Holder generally will not be subject to U.S. Federal income or withholding tax on gain realized on the sale or exchange of class B shares or ADSs unless (i) such gain is effectively connected with the conduct by the Non-U.S. Holder of a trade or business in the United States or (ii) in the case of gain realized by an individual Non-U.S. Holder, the Non-U.S. Holder is present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of the sale or exchange and certain other conditions are met.

Passive Foreign Investment Company Considerations

A Non-United States corporation will be classified as a “passive foreign investment company,” or a PFIC, for U.S. federal income tax purposes in any taxable year in which, after applying certain look-through rules, either (1) at least 75 percent of its gross income is “passive income” or (2) at least 50 percent of the average value of its gross assets is attributable to assets that produce “passive income” or is held for the production of passive income. Passive income for this purpose generally includes dividends, interest, royalties, rents and gains from commodities and securities transactions, other than certain income derived in the active conduct of a banking business.

The application of the PFIC rules to certain banks is unclear under U.S. federal income tax law. The IRS has issued a notice and certain proposed Treasury Regulations that exclude from passive income any income derived in the active conduct of a banking business by a qualifying foreign bank (the “Active Bank Exception”). However, the IRS notice and proposed Treasury Regulations are inconsistent in certain respects. Since final Treasury Regulations have not been issued, there can be no assurance that the Company or its subsidiaries will satisfy the Active Bank Exception for any given taxable year.

Based on certain estimates of its gross income and gross assets, the nature of its business and relying on the Active Bank Exception, the Company believes that it will not be classified as a PFIC for the taxable year ended December 31, 2007. The Company’s status in future years will depend on its assets and activities in those years. The Company has no reason to believe that its assets or activities will change in a manner that would cause it to be classified as a PFIC, but there can be no assurance that the Company will not be considered a PFIC for any taxable year. If the Company were a PFIC, a U.S. Holder of class B shares or ADSs generally would be subject to imputed interest charges and other disadvantageous tax treatment (including the denial of the taxation of certain dividends at the lower rates applicable to long-term capital gains, as discussed above under “Taxation of Cash Dividends and Distribution of Stock”) with respect to any gain from the sale or exchange of, and certain distributions with respect to, the class B shares or ADSs.

If the Company were a PFIC, a U.S. Holder of class B shares or ADSs could make a variety of elections that may alleviate certain of the tax consequences referred to above, and one of these elections may be made retroactively. However, it is expected that the conditions necessary for making certain of such elections will not apply in the case of the class B shares or ADSs. U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the tax consequences that would arise if the Company were treated as a PFIC.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

United States backup withholding tax and information reporting requirements generally apply to certain payments to certain non-corporate holders of stock.

Information reporting generally will apply to payments of dividends on, and to proceeds from the sale or redemption of, class B shares or ADSs made within the United States, or by a U.S. payor or U.S. middleman, to a holder of class B shares or ADSs (other than an “exempt recipient,” including a corporation, a payee that is not a United States person that provides an appropriate certification and certain other persons).

A payor will be required to withhold backup withholding tax from any payments of dividends on, or proceeds from the sale or redemption of, class B shares or ADSs within the United States, or by a U.S. payor or U.S. middleman, to a holder (other than an exempt recipient such as a corporation or a payee that is not a United States person and that provides an appropriate certification) if such Holder fails to furnish its correct taxpayer identification number or otherwise fails to comply with, or establish an exemption from, such backup withholding tax requirements. The backup withholding tax rate is 28% through 2010.

THE ABOVE SUMMARIES ARE NOT INTENDED TO CONSTITUTE A COMPLETE ANALYSIS OF ALL TAX CONSEQUENCES RELATING TO THE OWNERSHIP OF THE CLASS B SHARES OR ADSS. YOU SHOULD CONSULT AN INDEPENDENT TAX ADVISOR CONCERNING THE TAX CONSEQUENCES OF YOUR PARTICULAR SITUATION.

Material Contracts

On July 24, 2007, Grupo Galicia entered into a loan agreement with Merrill Lynch International for a loan in an aggregate principal amount of US\$ 80 million. The proceeds of the loan were used to subscribe for new shares of the Bank and, after giving effect to the capital increase, Grupo Financiero Galicia held 94.66% of the shares of the Bank, up from 93.60% prior to such capital increase. The loan is unsecured, and will be paid in two installments: US\$ 18 million one year after the granting of such loan and US\$ 62 million two years after the granting thereof. The interest rate for the first year is 7.75% and for the second year it is 3-month Libor plus 350 basis points. Interest is payable annually. The first installment will be paid with a mandatory time deposit, as a portion of the loan was set aside as required by Argentine regulations on capital movements. This loan agreement includes a number of significant covenants that, among other things, restrict Grupo Financiero Galicia's ability to: (i) incur indebtedness that, individually, or in the aggregate, exceeds US\$ 10.0 million; (ii) make certain restricted payments, including the payment of dividends; or (iii) make any capital expenditure exceeding US\$ 2.0 million. In addition, the loan agreement also requires Grupo Financiero Galicia to maintain a specified equity to assets ratio and to comply with certain information requirements.

In connection with its foreign debt restructuring, the Bank entered into various restructured loan agreements with its bank creditors and into an indenture with The Bank of New York, acting as trustee, pursuant to which bonds were issued. These restructured loan agreements and the indenture include, on a combined basis, a number of significant covenants that, among other things, restrict the Bank's ability to: (i) pay dividends on stock or purchase stock (see Item 8. "Financial Information-Dividend Policy and Dividends-Dividend Policy"); (ii) use the proceeds received from the sale of certain assets or from the issuance of debt or equity securities; (iii) engage in certain transactions with affiliates; or (iv) engage in business activities unrelated to the Bank's current business. In addition, certain of the restructured loan agreements also require the Bank to maintain specified financial ratios and to comply with certain reporting and informational requirements.

In December of 2004, the Bank entered into an amendment and waiver of the restructured loan agreements, whereby the Bank and the lenders agreed principally to: (i) amend certain terms to allow for certain securitization transactions and to allow for the financing of the construction of the new corporate tower and (ii) waive the delivery requirement for certain documents in connection with certain transactions.

In August of 2006, the Bank entered into a second amendment to each of the restructured loan agreements, whereby the Bank and the lenders agreed principally to: (i) permit the use of proceeds received from the sale of various government securities and other similar assets to effect open market purchases of negotiable instruments issued by the Bank and to prepay loans outstanding with the lenders and (ii) permit us to further capitalize the Bank with negotiable obligations of the Bank owned by us and issued in connection with the restructuring of the Bank's debt.

In December of 2007, the Bank entered into a third amendment to each of the restructured loan agreements, whereby the Bank and the lenders agreed principally to: (i) the modification of the mergers, consolidations, sales and leases covenant and the transactions with affiliates covenant in order to afford the Bank greater flexibility with respect to transactions contemplated by such covenants, (ii) the deletion of covenants limiting the Bank's ability to dispose of its assets, make capital expenditures or investments or compensate its directors and (iii) the modification of the amendment, waiver or consent provision of such restructured loan agreements so that certain notes or loans held by the Bank and its affiliates may be counted for purposes of entering into amendments, waivers or consents to such agreements.