

TELECOM ARGENTINA SA  
Form 6-K  
April 08, 2011  
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# SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

## FORM 6-K

Report of Foreign Issuer

Pursuant to Rule 13a-16 or 15d-16 of  
the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the month of April 2011

Commission File Number: 001-13464

## Telecom Argentina S.A.

(Translation of registrant's name into English)

Alicia Moreau de Justo, No. 50, 1107

Buenos Aires, Argentina

(Address of principal executive offices)

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover of Form 20-F or Form 40-F:

Form 20-F       Form 40-F

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(1):

Yes       No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(7):

Yes       No

Indicate by check mark whether by furnishing the information contained in this Form, the Registrant is also thereby furnishing the information to the Commission pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934:

Yes       No

If  Yes is marked, indicate below the file number assigned to the registrant in connection with Rule 12g3-2(b): N/A

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**Telecom Argentina S.A.**

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*Corporation non adhered to the Optional Statutory Regime of Compulsory Public Purchase Offer*

**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2010**

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**TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.**

*Corporation non adhered to the Optional Statutory Regime of Compulsory Public Purchase Offer*

**Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009 and for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008**

**\$ : Argentine peso**

**US\$ : US dollar**

**\$3.976 = US\$1 as of December 31, 2010**

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**TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.**

*Corporation non adhered to the Optional Statutory Regime of Compulsory Public Purchase Offer*

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**Table of Contents****TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.***Corporation non adhered to the Optional Statutory Regime of Compulsory Public Purchase Offer***Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2010 and 2009**

(In millions of Argentine pesos see Note 3.c)

	As of December 31,	
	2010	2009
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Current Assets</b>		
Cash and banks	\$ 119	\$ 62
Investments	1,268	1,227
Accounts receivable, net	1,449	1,163
Other receivables, net	334	241
Inventories, net	437	243
Other assets, net	7	7
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>3,614</b>	<b>2,943</b>
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>		
Other receivables, net	98	74
Investments	1	1
Fixed assets, net	7,479	6,839
Intangible assets, net	769	773
Other assets, net	3	3
<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>8,350</b>	<b>7,690</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>\$ 11,964</b>	<b>\$ 10,633</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		
Accounts payable	\$ 2,908	\$ 2,212
Debt	42	763
Salaries and social security payable	390	300
Taxes payable	1,022	769
Other liabilities	54	52
Contingencies	64	73
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>4,480</b>	<b>4,169</b>
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>		
Accounts payable		24
Debt	121	58
Salaries and social security payable	110	82
Taxes payable	154	212
Other liabilities	200	186
Contingencies	536	374

<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>	<b>1,121</b>	<b>936</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>\$ 5,601</b>	<b>\$ 5,105</b>
Noncontrolling interest	126	92
<b>SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY</b>	<b>\$ 6,237</b>	<b>\$ 5,436</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES, NONCONTROLLING INTEREST AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY</b>	<b>\$ 11,964</b>	<b>\$ 10,633</b>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

**Adrián Calaza**  
**Chief Financial Officer**

**Enrique Garrido**  
**Chairman of the Board of Directors**



**Table of Contents****TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.***Corporation non adhered to the Optional Statutory Regime of Compulsory Public Purchase Offer***Consolidated Statements of Income for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008**

(In millions of Argentine pesos, except per share data in Argentine pesos - see Note 3.c)

	<b>For the years ended December 31,</b>		
	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>
Net sales	\$ 14,679	\$ 12,226	\$ 10,608
Cost of services	(7,355)	(6,093)	(5,712)
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>7,324</b>	<b>6,133</b>	<b>4,896</b>
General and administrative expenses	(530)	(448)	(364)
Selling expenses	(3,593)	(2,923)	(2,491)
<b>Operating income</b>	<b>3,201</b>	<b>2,762</b>	<b>2,041</b>
Gain on equity investees		13	
Financial results, net	(34)	(329)	(265)
Other expenses, net	(317)	(229)	(268)
<b>Net income before income tax and noncontrolling interest</b>	<b>2,850</b>	<b>2,217</b>	<b>1,508</b>
Income tax expense, net	(1,010)	(797)	(535)
Noncontrolling interest	(19)	(15)	(12)
<b>Net income</b>	<b>\$ 1,821</b>	<b>\$ 1,405</b>	<b>\$ 961</b>
<b>Net income per share</b>	<b>\$ 1.85</b>	<b>\$ 1.43</b>	<b>\$ 0.98</b>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

**Adrián Calaza**  
**Chief Financial Officer**

**Enrique Garrido**  
**Chairman of the Board of Directors**

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## TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

*Corporation non adhered to the Optional Statutory Regime of Compulsory Public Purchase Offer*

## Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008

(In millions of Argentine pesos - see Note 3.c)

	Shareholders' contributions (Note 9.a) Inflation adjustment of			Unappropriated earnings (Note 9.b)			Total Shareholders equity
	Common stock	common stock	Total	Legal reserve	Other reserves	Accumulated earnings (deficit) Total	
<b>Balances as of January 1, 2008</b>	<b>\$ 984</b>	<b>2,688</b>	<b>3,672</b>		<b>66</b>	<b>(708)</b>	<b>\$ 3,030</b>
Foreign currency translation adjustments					21	21	21
Changes in the fair value of cash flow hedges, net of tax					8	8	8
Net income for the year						961	961
<b>Balances as of December 31, 2008</b>	<b>\$ 984</b>	<b>2,688</b>	<b>3,672</b>		<b>95</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>\$ 4,020</b>
Foreign currency translation adjustments (i)					19	19	19
Changes in the fair value of cash flow hedges, net of tax					(8)	(8)	(8)
Net income for the year						1,405	1,405
<b>Balances as of December 31, 2009</b>	<b>\$ 984</b>	<b>2,688</b>	<b>3,672</b>		<b>(ii) 106</b>	<b>1,658</b>	<b>\$ 5,436</b>
As approved by the Shareholders' Ordinary Meeting held on April 28, 2010:							
Legal Reserve				360		(360)	
Cash dividends (\$1.07 peso per share) - Note 6						(1,053)	(1,053)
Foreign currency translation adjustments					33	33	33
Net income for the year						1,821	1,821
<b>Balances as of December 31, 2010</b>	<b>\$ 984</b>	<b>2,688</b>	<b>3,672</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>(ii) 139</b>	<b>2,066</b>	<b>\$ 6,237</b>

(i) Includes (13) corresponding to the foreign currency translation adjustment realized on capital reimbursement of Núcleo (Notes 5.m and 7.f).

(ii) The balance corresponds to foreign currency translation adjustments.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

**Adrián Calaza**  
**Chief Financial Officer**

**Enrique Garrido**  
**Chairman of the Board of Directors**



**Table of Contents****TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.***Corporation non adhered to the Optional Statutory Regime of Compulsory Public Purchase Offer***Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008**

(In millions of Argentine pesos see Note 3.c)

	<b>For the years ended December 31,</b>		
	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b><u>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</u></b>			
Net income for the year	\$ 1,821	\$ 1,405	\$ 961
<b>Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash flows provided by operating activities</b>			
Allowance for doubtful accounts and other allowances	152	182	108
Depreciation of fixed assets	1,331	1,119	1,267
Amortization of intangible assets	23	19	22
Gain on equity investees		(13)	
Consumption of materials	114	109	109
Gain on sale/disposal of fixed assets and other assets	(8)	(10)	(8)
Provision for lawsuits and contingencies	187	122	100
Holdings (gain) losses on inventories	15	7	(2)
Interest and other financial losses on loans	92	371	563
Income tax	3	167	353
Noncontrolling interest	19	15	12
Net increase in assets	(773)	(391)	(494)
Net increase in liabilities	762	186	328
<b>Total cash flows provided by operating activities</b>	<b>3,738</b>	<b>3,288</b>	<b>3,319</b>
<b><u>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</u></b>			
Fixed asset acquisitions	(1,803)	(1,474)	(1,546)
Intangible asset acquisitions	(27)	(17)	(15)
Equity investees acquisitions			(97)
Proceeds for the sale of fixed assets and other assets	10	15	12
Decrease (increase) in investments not considered as cash and cash equivalents	15	245	329
<b>Total cash flows used in investing activities</b>	<b>(1,805)</b>	<b>(1,231)</b>	<b>(1,317)</b>
<b><u>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</u></b>			
Debt proceeds	200	361	91
Payment of debt	(890)	(1,852)	(1,444)
Payment of interest and debt-related expenses	(78)	(168)	(185)
Cash dividends paid	(1,053)	(19)	(20)
Payment of capital reimbursement of Núcleo		(8)	
<b>Total cash flows used in financing activities</b>	<b>(1,821)</b>	<b>(1,686)</b>	<b>(1,558)</b>
<b>INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>444</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF YEAR</b>	<b>1,273</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>458</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR</b>	<b>\$ 1,385</b>	<b>\$ 1,273</b>	<b>\$ 902</b>

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See Note 6 for supplementary cash flow information.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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**Chief Financial Officer**

**Enrique Garrido**  
**Chairman of the Board of Directors**

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**TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.**

*Corporation non adhered to the Optional Statutory Regime of Compulsory Public Purchase Offer*

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(In millions of Argentine pesos, except as otherwise indicated See Note 3.c)

**1. The Company and its operations**

Telecom Argentina S.A. (Telecom Argentina and together with its subsidiaries, the Company or the Telecom Group, indistinctively) was created by a decree of the Argentine Government in January 1990 and organized as a *sociedad anónima* under the name Sociedad Licenciataria Norte S.A. in April 1990.

Telecom Argentina commenced operations on November 8, 1990 (the Transfer Date), upon the transfer to the Company of the telecommunications network of the northern region of Argentina previously owned and operated by the state-owned company, Empresa Nacional de Telecomunicaciones (ENTel).

Telecom Argentina's license, as originally granted, was exclusive to provide telephone services in the northern region of Argentina through October 10, 1999. As from such date, the Company began providing telephone services in the southern region of Argentina and competing in the previously exclusive northern region.

The Company provides fixed-line public telecommunication services, international long-distance service, data transmission and Internet services in Argentina. Accordingly, the Company had amended its by-laws in accordance with the prior approval obtained from the Department of Communications (SC, the Regulatory Authority) and the *Comisión Nacional de Valores* (CNV), the National Securities Commission in Argentina.

A description of the subsidiaries with their respective percentage of capital stock owned as of December 31, 2010, is presented as follows:

Reportable segment	Subsidiaries	Percentage of capital stock owned and voting rights (i)	Indirect control through	Date of acquisition
<b>Fixed telephony</b>	Telecom Argentina USA Inc. (Telecom USA)	100.00%		09.12.00
	Micro Sistemas Sociedad Anonima (Micro Sistemas) (ii)	99.99%		12.31.97
<b>Mobile services</b>	Telecom Personal S.A. (Personal)	99.99%		07.06.94
	Núcleo S.A. (Núcleo)	67.50%	Personal	02.03.98
	Springville S.A. (Springville) (ii)	100.00%	Personal	04.07.09

(i) Percentage of equity interest owned has been rounded.

(ii) Dormant entity at December 31, 2010.

**2. Regulatory framework****(a) Regulatory bodies and general legal framework**

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Telecom Argentina and Personal operate in a regulated industry. Regulation not only covers rates and service terms, but also the terms on which various licensing and technical requirements are imposed.

The provision of telecommunication services is regulated by the SC and supervised by the *Comisión Nacional de Comunicaciones*, the National Communications Commission ( CNC ). The CNC is in charge of general oversight and supervision of telecommunications services. The SC has the power to develop, suggest and implement policies which are applicable to telecommunications services; to ensure that these policies are applied; to review the applicable legal regulatory framework; to act as the enforcing authority with respect to the laws governing the relevant activities; to approve major technical plans and to resolve administrative appeals filed against CNC resolutions.

The principal features of the regulatory framework in Argentina have been created by:

The Privatization Regulations, including the List of Conditions;

The Transfer Agreement;

The Licenses granted to Telecom Argentina and its subsidiaries;

The Tariff Agreements; and

Various governmental decrees, including Decree No. 764/00, establishing the regulatory framework for licenses, interconnection, universal service and radio spectrum management.

Núcleo, Personal s Paraguayan controlled company, is supervised by the *Comisión Nacional de Telecomunicaciones de Paraguay*, the National Communications Commission of Paraguay ( CONATEL ). Telecom USA, Telecom Argentina s subsidiary, is supervised by the Federal Communications Commission (the FCC ).



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**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

(In millions of Argentine pesos, except as otherwise indicated See Note 3.c)

**2. Regulatory framework (continued)**

**(b) Licenses granted as of December 31, 2010**

As of December 31, 2010, Telecom Argentina has been granted the following non-expiring licenses to provide the following services in Argentina:

Local fixed telephony;

Public telephony;

Domestic and international long-distance telephony;

Domestic and international point-to-point link services;

Domestic and international telex services;

Value added services, data transmission, videoconferencing and broadcasting signal services; and

Internet access.

As of December 31, 2010, the Company's subsidiaries have been granted the following licenses:

Personal has been granted non-exclusive, non-expiring licenses to provide mobile telecommunication services in the northern region of Argentina, data transmission and value added services throughout the country, mobile radio communication services in the Federal District and Greater Buenos Aires areas, PCS services throughout the country and it is registered to provide national and international long-distance telephone services; and

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Núcleo has been granted a renewable five-year period license to provide mobile telecommunication services in Paraguay as well as PCS services, data transmission and videoconferences services and Internet access in certain areas of that country.

### (c) Revocation of the license

Telecom Argentina's license is revocable in the case of non-compliance with certain obligations, including but not limited to:

an interruption of all or a substantial portion of service;

a modification of its corporate purpose or change of domicile to a jurisdiction outside Argentina;

a sale or transfer of the license to third parties without prior approval of the Regulatory Bodies;

any sale, encumbrance or transfer of assets which has the effect of reducing services provided, without the prior approval of the Regulatory Bodies;

a reduction of Nortel Inversora S.A.'s (Nortel, the parent company of the Company) interest in Telecom Argentina to less than 51%, or the reduction of Nortel's common shareholders' interest in Nortel to less than 51%, in either case without prior approval of the Regulatory Bodies;

any transfer of shares resulting in a direct or indirect loss of control in Telecom Argentina without prior approval of the Regulatory Bodies;

the Company's bankruptcy.

Personal's licenses are revocable in the case of non-compliance with certain obligations, including but not limited to:

repeated interruptions of the services;

any transfer of the license and/or the related rights and obligations, without the prior approval of the Regulatory Authority;

any encumbrance of the license;

any voluntary insolvency proceedings or bankruptcy of Personal;

a liquidation or dissolution of Personal, without the prior approval of the Regulatory Authority.

Núcleo's licenses are revocable mainly in the case of:

repeated interruptions of the services;

any voluntary insolvency proceedings or bankruptcy of Núcleo;

non-compliance with certain obligations.

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*Corporation non adhered to the Optional Statutory Regime of Compulsory Public Purchase Offer*

**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

(In millions of Argentine pesos, except as otherwise indicated See Note 3.c)

**2. Regulatory framework (continued)**

**(d) Decree No. 764/00**

Decree No. 764/00 substantially modified three regulations:

**General Regulation of Licenses**

This regulation establishes a single nationwide license for the provision of all telecommunication services to the public, including fixed-line, mobile, national and international, irrespective of whether these services are provided through telecommunications infrastructure owned by the service provider. Under the regulation, a licensee's corporate purpose does not need to be exclusively the provision of telecommunications services. In addition, the regulation does not establish any minimum investment or coverage requirements. Broadcasting service companies may also apply for a license to provide telecommunications services. The regulation further authorizes the resale of telecommunications services subject to the receipt of a license, and there are no restrictions on participation by foreign companies.

**Argentine Interconnection Regulation**

This regulation provides for an important reduction in the reference interconnection prices in effect at the time. The regulation also increases the number of infrastructure elements and services that the dominant operator is required to provide, including interconnection at the local exchange level, billing services and unbundling of local loops. This regulation also introduces interconnection for number translation services (NTS) such as Internet, audiotext, collect calling and the implementation of number portability, all of which shall be subject to future regulations.

**Universal Service Regulation ( RGSU )**

The RGSU required entities that receive revenues from telecommunications services to contribute 1% of these revenues (net of taxes) to the Universal Service Fiduciary Fund ( the SU fund ). The regulation adopted a "pay or play" mechanism for compliance with the mandatory contribution to the SU fund. The regulation established a formula for calculating the subsidy for the provision of SU which takes into account the cost of providing this service and any foregone revenues. Additionally, the regulation created a committee responsible for the administration of the SU fund and the development of specific SU programs.

The SC issued Resolution No. 80/07 which stipulated that until the SU Fund was effectively implemented, telecommunication service providers, such as Telecom Argentina and Personal, were required to deposit any contributions accrued since the issuance of such Resolution into a special individual account held in their name at the Banco de la Nación Argentina. CNC Resolution No. 2,713/07, issued in August 2007, established how these contributions are to be calculated.

**New SU Regulation**

Decree No. 558/08, published on April 4, 2008, caused certain changes to the SU regime.

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The Decree established that the SC will assess the value of service providers' direct program contributions in compliance with obligations promulgated by Decree No. 764/00. It will also determine the level of funding required in the SU Fund for programs pending implementation. In the same manner, in order to guarantee the continuity of certain projects, the SC was given the choice to consider as SU contributions certain other undertakings made by telecommunication services providers and compensate providers for these undertakings.

The new regulation established two SU categories: a) areas with uncovered or unsatisfied needs; and b) customer groups with unsatisfied needs. It also determined that the SC would have exclusive responsibility for the issuance of general and specific resolutions regarding the new regulation, as well as for its interpretation and application.

It also established that the SC will review SU programs which were established under the previous regulation, guaranteeing the continuity of those already being administered and implementing those that had been under review. The financing of SU ongoing programs which were recognized as such will be determined by the SC, whereas telecommunications providers appointed to participate in future SU Programs will be selected by competitive bidding.

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**TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.**

***Corporation non adhered to the Optional Statutory Regime of Compulsory Public Purchase Offer***

**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

(In millions of Argentine pesos, except as otherwise indicated See Note 3.c)

**2. Regulatory framework (continued)**

The Decree requires Telecom Argentina and Telefónica de Argentina S.A. ( Telefónica ) to extend the coverage of their fixed line networks, within their respective original region of activity, within 60 months from the effective date of publication of the Decree. The SC will determine on a case by case basis if the providers will be compensated with funds from the SU Fund.

The Decree requires telecommunications service providers to contribute 1% of their revenues (from telecommunication services, net of taxes) to the SU Fund and keeps the pay or play mechanism for compliance with the mandatory monthly contribution to the SU Fund or, to claim the correspondent receivable, as the case may be.

Providers of telecommunications services shall rely on the assistance of a Technical Committee made up of seven members (two members shall be appointed by the SC, one member shall be appointed by the CNC, three members shall be appointed by the telecommunication services providers two of which shall be appointed by Telecom Argentina and Telefónica and one by the rest of the providers and another member will be appointed by independent local operators). This Technical Committee is informed by the SC of the programs to be financed and is responsible for managing and controlling the SU Fund, carrying out technical-economic evaluations of existing projects and supervising the process of competitive bidding and adjudication of new SU programs, with the prior approval by the SC.

At the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, the Technical Committee has been created and has begun to analyze the operative procedures associated to the functions derived from its responsibilities. Additionally, telecommunications service providers had already selected the Fiduciary institution and had sent the proposed Fiduciary agreement to the SC. The SC approved it in January 2009 through Resolution No. 7/09.

On December 9, 2008, the SC issued Resolution No. 405/08 which required telecommunication service providers to deposit into special accounts the 1% of their revenues as defined in Decree No. 558/08, without passing on any costs incurred for the provision of their services.

On January 12, 2009, the Company and Personal, filed claims before the SC objecting to the provisions of SC Resolution No. 405/08, based on the illegality of this rule, arguing that it contradicts Decree No. 558/08 because it violates the rights of both licensees to factor their compensation for the provision of the SU programs in the calculation of their investment contribution, in accordance with the pay or play mechanism stated in the Decree No. 558/08. The management of the Group, with the opinion of its legal counsel, considers it has meritorious legal arguments for the claims filed against Resolution No. 405/08 and the issuance of SC Resolution No. 154/10 supports those arguments.

On April 4, 2009, by means of SC Resolution No. 88/09, the SC created a program denominated Telephony and Internet for towns without provision of basic Telephone services that will be subsidized with funds from the SU Fund. The program seeks to provide local telephony, domestic long distance, international long distance and Internet in towns that currently do not provide basic telephone services. The proposed projects approved by the SC will be sent to the Technical Committee of the SU Fund so that availability of funds can be evaluated and they can be included in a bidding process provided for in Decree No. 558/08.

On December 1<sup>st</sup>, 2010, the SC issued Resolutions No. 147/10 and 148/10, approving Internet for educational institutions and Internet for public libraries programs, respectively. These programs aim to reclaim the Broadband Internet service to state-run educational institutions and public libraries, respectively, and will be implemented through the use of the FFSU resources.

On November 11, 2010, the SC issued Resolution No. 154/10 adopting the methodology for the deposit of the SU contributions to the trustee s escrow account. The resolution includes several provisions related to the determination of the contributions that correspond to previous and posterior periods to the dictation of the Decree No. 558/2008. It also provides that until the SC determines the existence of programs, the

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amounts that may correspond to their implementation may be discounted by the telecommunication providers when determining their contribution to the SU Fund. If completed the verification from the SC there were unrecognized amounts, they must be contributed into the FFSU.

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**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

(In millions of Argentine pesos, except as otherwise indicated See Note 3.c)

**2. Regulatory framework (continued)**

At the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, the SU programs are still pending approval by the SC.

On December 30, 2010, the trustee notified Telecom Argentina and Personal the trustee's escrow account number in which they shall deposit the SU contributions under the provisions of SC Resolution No. 154/10.

On January 26, 2011 the SC issued Resolution No. 9/11 determining the Infrastructure and Facilities Program. The resolution provides that telecommunications services providers may affect to investment projects under this program, exclusively the amounts corresponding to their pending obligations of investment contributions born under Annex III of Decree No. 764/00, prior to Decree No. 558/08, and establishes a ninety-day business period for providers to submit investment projects for approval.

**In Telecom Argentina**

By the end of 2002, the SC formed a working group responsible for analyzing the method to be applied for measuring the net costs of SU performance particularly, the application of the Hybrid Cost Proxy Model (the HCPM Model), based on the incremental cost of a theoretical network. The working group was also tasked with defining non-monetary benefits and determining the methodology for its calculation, in order to assess the costs that would be offset due to performance of SU obligations. The working group decided that, given the complexity of this methodology, efforts should be made to continue the initial programs independently from application of the HCPM Model, and that there was a need to carry out a comprehensive review of the present general regulations relating to SU to ensure that these regulations were operative in the near term considering the existing social needs.

Several years after the market's liberalization and the effectiveness of the first SU regulations, service providers affected by these regulations have not received set-offs for providing services as required by the SU regime.

In compliance with SC Resolution No. 80/07 and CNC Resolution No. 2,713 /07, Telecom Argentina has estimated a receivable of \$860 (unaudited) for the period initiated in July 2007 and filed its calculations for review by the regulatory authority. This receivable has not yet been recorded since it is subject to the approval of the SU programs, the review of the SC and the availability of funds in the SU Trust.

**In Personal**

Since January 2001, Personal has been recording a provision related to its obligation to make contributions to the SU fund. As of December 31, 2010, this provision amounts to \$206. In addition, since July 2007 and in compliance with SC Resolution No. 80/07 and CNC Resolution No. 2,713/07, Personal has deposited the correspondent contributions on their respective maturity date (amounting to \$112 as of December 31, 2010) into an account held under their name at the Banco de la Nación Argentina; these contributions were recorded as a receivable in the caption Other receivables of the consolidated balance sheets.

At the date of issuance of these financial statements, these funds were transferred to the trustee's escrow account for the FFSU, in compliance with the provisions of SC Resolution No. 154/10 previously described.

As of January 2001, Personal, as well as the other mobile providers, had charged SU fund amounts to customers.



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SC Resolution No. 99/05 required entities that derived revenues from telecommunications services to contribute 1% of these revenues to the SU fund, and prohibited billing to customers any SU amounts.

As a result, the CNC, through CNC Note No. 726/05, requested that Personal discontinue billing SU amounts to customers and reimburse all collected SU amounts plus interest (applying the same rate used for overdue invoices from customers).

Although the SC resolutions were appealed, management decided to reimburse the SU amounts which had been billed to post-paid customers from January 1, 2001 through June 28, 2005, the date on which Personal ceased billing SU amounts.

Although Personal reimbursed the SU amounts, it will not surrender its rights to consider the resolutions illegitimate and without merit.

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*Corporation non adhered to the Optional Statutory Regime of Compulsory Public Purchase Offer*

**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

(In millions of Argentine pesos, except as otherwise indicated See Note 3.c)

**2. Regulatory framework (continued)**

During the first quarter of 2006, Personal fully reimbursed all previously billed SU amounts plus interest to its active post-paid customers (amounting to \$15, calculated using the Banco de la Nación Argentina interest rate collected by banks). In addition, as of May 2006, Personal had reimbursed the SU amounts billed to its former customers and former post-paid customers that have changed into prepaid customers (amounting to \$4) and still remains pending an amount of \$6 that is available for collecting.

In December 2006, the CNC issued a preliminary report regarding verification of Personal's SU reimbursement, which indicated that Personal completed the requirement of reimbursement of the SU amounts including interest. However, the report stated that the interest rate applied differed from the rate required by the CNC; finally, on August 7, 2008, the CNC ordered Personal to adjust the reimbursement applying the same rate used for overdue invoices from customers (that is, one and a half of the Banco de la Nación Argentina interest rate collected by banks).

In September 2008, Personal has rejected this claim explaining its grounds for justification of the applied interest rate. However, the management of Personal has considered the reimbursement of the interests claimed by the CNC. As a result, Personal had recorded a provision of \$10. During the third quarter of 2009, Personal has begun the reimbursement to its customers (amounting to \$5 as of December 31, 2010).

**Number Portability**

On January 22, 2009, the SC issued Resolution No. 08/09 pursuant to which an ad hoc Working Commission was created with representatives of the SC and the CNC, for the purpose of preparing a draft of the Number Portability Regime.

On August 19, 2010, through Resolution SC No. 98/2010, the SC approved the Number Portability Regime ( NP ), covering the STM, SRMC, PCS and SRCE (trunking) mobile services, defined in the resolution as portable services.

The implementation timetable was approved by Resolutions No. 8/2011 and 3/2011 jointly issued by the SC and the Ministry of Domestic Trade and defined December 2011 as the ongoing date for the NP.

The resolution also provides for the creation of a Portability Committee, which has already been formed with representatives of mobile operators and, among other responsibilities, is in charge of coordinating and supervising the NP's implementation process and functioning, reporting to the SC about fulfillment of the objectives included in the timetable, defining the NP's technical and operative procedures and specifications, and preparing the Bidding Specifications for the hiring of the Database Administrator, being all of the above subject to the SC's approval.

Personal has appointed its representatives in the Portability Committee, and has organized a working team with the objective of evaluating the impact of the above regulation and carrying out the tasks needed for its implementation, following the timetable.

**(e) Regulation for the call by call selection of the providers of long-distance services**

On December 28, 2001, the former Ministry of Infrastructure and Housing issued General Resolution No. 613/01 which approved a system that allows callers to select their preferred long-distance provider for each call. This call by call selection system is referred to as SPM .

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Subsequently, as a result of the claims submitted by several carriers objecting to General Resolution No. 613/01, the Ministry of Economy issued General Resolution No. 75/03, which introduced several changes to the regulations providing for SPM. The main changes relate to the following: long-distance carriers' freedom to provide SPM, changes in blockage modality due to delinquency, changes in the service connection modality and greater flexibility of obligations connected with service promotion and advertising. Resolution No. 75/03 also provides that origin providers, both fixed and mobile, must have their equipment and networks available to provide the SPM service on June 6, 2003. As of the date of these consolidated financial statements, this long-distance service modality is not implemented.

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(In millions of Argentine pesos, except as otherwise indicated See Note 3.c)

**2. Regulatory framework (continued)**

**(f) Public telephony in penal institutions**

As stated by Decree No. 690/06, in August 2007, the SC issued Resolution No. 155/07, where it approves the Regulation for Communications that are initiated in Penal Institutions , establishing technical requirements for the system and the telephone lines installed in penal institutions, so that all communications carried out are registered.

Such Regulation shall be in effect in the term of one year, which may be extended to a similar period, counted sixty days from the date in which the technical definitions that the CNC must issue become available.

At the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, the Company is developing technical alternatives to implement in order to comply with this new rule.

**(g) Tax Stability principle: impact of variations in Social Security contributions**

On March 23, 2007, the SC issued Resolution No. 41/07 relating to the impact of variations in Social Security contributions occurring over the past several years.

Subsequent to November 8, 1990, there were several increases in the rates of Social Security Contributions, which were duly paid by Telecom Argentina. At the same time, and under the framework of the argentina@internet.todos Program, the Company paid, mostly during fiscal year 2000, reduced social security contribution rates.

Pursuant to Resolution No. 41/07, Telecom Argentina may offset the impact of costs borne as a result of increases in Social security contribution rates.

The Company made the required presentations to the SC of the net receivable under Resolution No. 41/07, which were subject to audits by the Regulatory Authority.

During the third quarter of 2007, the CNC performed the audits on the information given by the Company. The Company had access to documentation of the CNC 's audits, which resulted in no significant differences from the net amounts it had determined. Consequently, the Company recorded a receivable from increases in social security contributions and cancelled payables from reduction in social security contribution rates and other fines due by the Company.

At December 31, 2010, the Company has a net receivable of \$67 which, in addition with the receivable of \$23 corresponding to the tax on deposits to and withdrawals from bank accounts ( IDC ), is included in the non-current caption Other receivables .

Since the resolution allows the Company to offset the receivables with existing and/or future regulatory duties and the intention of the Company is to exercise its offsetting rights, the receivable was recorded net of reserves. At December 31, 2010, the reserves corresponding to these regulatory duties amounted to \$90.

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Since December 2008, the Company has begun the billing to the customers of the increases in the rates of its social security contributions accrued from October 2008, applying the same mechanism used to bill the IDC.

### **(h) Tariff structure of the national and international regulated fixed line services**

#### **Rate Rebalancing**

The variation in revenues resulting from the Rate Rebalancing for the two-year period beginning February 1997 was determined to amount to an increase of \$9.5, by means of SC Resolution No. 4,269/99.

In December 2007, the Regulatory Authority notified the Company that it will offset this difference with the Resolution No. 41/07 receivables. As a consequence, during fiscal year 2007, the Company recorded a reserve on this matter on behalf of the CNC final results. In April 2009, the CNC notified the offsetting of the \$9.5 Rate Rebalancing amount with the Resolution No. 41/07 receivables. So, the Company has reduced the receivable with the corresponding reserve.

#### **Price Cap**

The Price Cap was a regulation mechanism applied in order to calculate changes in Telecom Argentina tariffs, based on changes in the U.S. Consumer Price Index ( U.S. C.P.I. ) and an efficiency factor.

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(In millions of Argentine pesos, except as otherwise indicated See Note 3.c)

**2. Regulatory framework (continued)**

In August 2009, the Regulatory Bodies finalized the 1999 Price Cap audit resulting in a payable by the Company of \$3.1 plus interest. The Company has offset this balance with the credit resulting from SC Resolution No. 41/07, described in (g) above.

On April 6, 2000, the Argentine Government, Telefónica and Telecom Argentina signed an agreement ( Price Cap 2000 ) that set the price cap efficiency factor at 6.75% (6% set by the SC and 0.75% set by Telecom Argentina and Telefónica) for the period from November 2000 to November 2001.

The 2000 Price cap audit results are still pending. Should the outcome is a payable by the Company it can be offset with the Resolution No. 41/07 receivables.

In April 2001, the Argentine Government, Telefónica and Telecom Argentina signed an agreement ( 2001 Price Cap ) that set the efficiency factor for reduction of tariffs at 5.6% for the period from November 2001 to October 2002.

However, a preliminary injunction against Telecom Argentina disallowed Telecom Argentina to apply tariff increases by reference to the U.S. C.P.I. Telecom Argentina appealed this injunction arguing that if one part of the formula cannot be applied, the Price Cap system should be nullified. Finally, Public Emergency Law No. 25,561 explicitly prohibited tariff adjustments, so, at the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, the pesification and the freeze of the regulated tariffs are still in force. Additional information is given in Note 11.e Other claims.

**Tax on deposits to and withdrawals from bank accounts ( IDC ) charged to customers**

On February 6, 2003, the Ministry of Economy, through Resolution No. 72/03, defined the mechanism to allow, going forward, tariff increases on basic telephony services reflecting the impact of the IDC. The amount of tax charged must be shown separately in customers bills. The Company has determined the existence of a remaining unrecovered amount of approximately \$23 that arose before the issuance of Resolution No. 72/03, which will be claimed within the tariff renegotiation process (see (i) below).

In April 2007, the Company provided the CNC with supporting documentation on this amount for its audit. The Company had access to documentation of the Regulatory Authority s audits that corroborates the amounts claimed by the Company and the application of a similar offsetting mechanism pursuant to Resolution No. 41/07. Therefore, as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Company recorded as Other receivable a total of \$23.

**(i) Renegotiation of agreements with the Argentine Government**

Telecom Argentina s tariff scheme and procedures are detailed in the Tariff Agreement entered into by Telecom Argentina and the Argentine Government in November 1991, as amended in February 1992. Pursuant to the Tariff Agreement, all tariffs were to be calculated in US dollars and converted into Argentine pesos at the time the customer was billed using the exchange rate prevailing at that time. Under the Convertibility law that was effective until January 2002, the applicable exchange rate was \$1 to US\$1. Tariffs were to be adjusted twice a year in April and October based on the variation of the U.S. C.P.I. These adjustments were not applied since 2000 according to a resolution of the SC.

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However, in January 2002, the Argentine Government enacted Law No. 25,561, *Ley de Emergencia Pública y Reforma del Régimen Cambiario* (the Public Emergency Law ), which provided, among other aspects, for the following:

The pesification of tariffs;

The elimination of dollar or other foreign-currency adjustments and indexing provisions for tariffs;

The establishment of an exchange rate for dollar-denominated prices and rates of \$1 = US\$1; and

The renegotiation of the conditions of the contractual agreements entered into between privatized companies and the Argentine Government.

The Argentine Government is entitled to renegotiate these agreements based on the following criteria:

The overall impact of tariffs for public services on the economy and income levels;

Service quality and investment plans, as contractually agreed;

The customers' interests and access to the services;

The security of the systems; and

The profitability of the service providers.

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**2. Regulatory framework (continued)**

Decree No. 293/02, dated February 12, 2002, entrusted the Ministry of Economy with the renegotiation of the agreements. Initially, the contractual renegotiation proposals were to be submitted to the Argentine Government within 120 days after the effective date of the Decree, although this term was further extended for an additional 180-day period. Telecom Argentina filed all information as required by the Argentine Government, which included information on the impact caused by the economic crisis on the Company's financial position and its revenues, the pre-existing mechanisms for tariff adjustments, operating costs, indebtedness, payment commitments with the Argentine Government and future and on-going investment commitments.

Furthermore, in July 2003, Decree No. 311/03 created the *Unidad de Renegociación y Análisis de Contratos de Servicios Públicos* ( UNIREN ), (Division of the Renegotiation and Analysis of Contracts of Public Utilities Services), a special division within the Ministry of Economy and the Ministry of Federal Planning, Public Investments and Services, pursuant to which the contractual relationships between the Argentine Government and the service providers were to be revised and renegotiated. In October 2003, the Argentine Government enacted Law No. 25,790 pursuant to which the original term to renegotiate the contracts was extended through December 31, 2004. As from that date, the Argentine Government enacted subsequent laws pursuant to which this term was extended through December 31, 2011.

In May 2004, the Company signed a Letter of Understanding ( LOU ) with the Argentine Government pursuant to which the Company committed not to modify the current tariff structure through December 31, 2004 and to continue with the tariff renegotiation process, which the Company expected to have concluded before December 31, 2004. The Company also committed to offer phone services to beneficiaries of governmental welfare programs and to extend internet services in the interior of the country at reduced prices.

Even though the Company fulfilled its commitments under the LOU, the Argentine Government did not make a specific offer related to the renegotiation of the tariffs at the date set in the LOU.

**New Letter of Understanding with the UNIREN**

On March 6, 2006, Telecom Argentina signed a new LOU (the Letter ) with the UNIREN. Upon the fulfillment of the procedures set forth in the rules and regulations presently in effect, the Letter will provide the framework for the signing of the *Acta Acuerdo de Renegociación del Contrato de Transferencia de Acciones* or Minutes of Agreement of the Renegotiation of the Transfer Agreement (the Minutes of Agreement of the Renegotiation ) approved by Decree No. 2,332/90, as stated in Section 9 of the Public Emergency Law.

The main terms and conditions of the Letter include:

The CNC and UNIREN have determined that Telecom Argentina satisfactorily complied with most of the requirements contemplated in the Transfer Agreement and by the regulatory framework. Isolated violations were satisfactorily remedied through fines and/or sanctions. Other matters arising in the normal course of business are still pending resolution, which was originally expected by June 30, 2006 (some of these matters are described below). Despite such expectation, the Regulatory Authority continues to analyze such open issues, the outcome of which will be disclosed when the analysis is completed;



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Telecom Argentina's commitments to invest in the technological development and updating of its network;

Telecom Argentina's commitment to the achievement of its long-term service quality goals;

The signing parties' commitment to comply with and maintain the terms set forth in the Transfer Agreement, and in the regulatory framework in effect;

The Argentine Government's commitment to create an appropriate and standardized regulatory framework for telecommunications services and to give Telecom Argentina fair and equivalent treatment to that given to other telecommunications providers that shall take part in the process;

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**2. Regulatory framework (continued)**

Telecom Argentina's commitment and the commitment of its indirect shareholders Telecom Italia S.p.A. and W de Argentina Inversiones S.L., to suspend for a period of 210 working days any and all claims, appeals and petitions already filed or in the process of being filed, in administrative, arbitral or judicial offices, in Argentina or in any other country, that are founded in or related to any act or measure taken after the issuance of the Public Emergency Law with respect to the Transfer Agreement and the License. The suspension will take effect after the 30<sup>th</sup> day from the end of the public hearing convened to deal with the Letter. Once the Minutes of Agreement of the Renegotiation is ratified, any and all claims, appeals and/or proceedings will be disregarded;

An adjustment shall be made to increase the termination charge of international incoming calls to a local area to be equivalent to international values, which are at present strongly depreciated;

Off-peak telephone hours corresponding to reduced tariffs shall be unified with regards to local calls, long distance domestic and international calls.

On May 18, 2006, the Letter was subject to a public hearing procedure, with the purpose of encouraging the participation of the users and the community in general, taking into consideration that the Letter's terms and conditions will provide the framework for the signing of the Minutes of Agreement of the Renegotiation. These Minutes of Agreement of Renegotiation shall be in effect once all the requirements stipulated in the regulatory framework are complied with, which among other things, requires that a Telecom Argentina Stockholders Meeting be held to approve said Minutes. Both Telecom Argentina and its indirect stockholders Telecom Italia S.p.A. and W de Argentina Inversiones S.L. have timely fulfilled the Agreement's commitments.

At the date of issuance of these financial statements, the Company continues to await completion of the administrative steps required for the National Executive to submit to the National Congress a proposed Memorandum of Agreement for Renegotiation.

Although there can be no assurance as to the ultimate outcome of these matters, it is the opinion of the Management of the Company that the renegotiation agreement process will be satisfactorily completed.

**(j) Buy Argentine Act**

In December 2001, the Argentine Government passed Public Law No. 25,551 ( Compre Trabajo Argentino or the Buy Argentine Act) and in August 2002, passed Decree No. 1,600/02 which approved and brought into effect the Compre Trabajo Argentino. The law requires Telecom Argentina to give preference to national goods and services, as defined in Public Laws No. 25,551 and No. 18,875, in any procurement related to the rendering of public telephony services (sect.1 & 2).

Preference must be given so long as the price of such goods is equal to or lesser than the price of a foreign good (including customs duties, taxes and other expenses that are linked to the nationality of goods) increased by 7% (when the Argentine offeror is a small or medium size company) or 5% (when the Argentine offeror is any other company) (sect.3).

Compre Trabajo Argentino also mandates that Telecom Argentina publish any bid for services in the Official Bulletin in order to provide any and all prospective offerors with the information necessary for them to participate. This mandatory publication requires considerable lead-time

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prior to the issuance of the purchase order and has had the result of extending the period needed to complete certain purchases. Non-compliance with Compre Trabajo Argentino is subject to criminal sanctions.

Public Law No. 18,875 establishes the obligation to exclusively contract services with local companies and professionals, as defined in such law. Any exception must receive the prior approval of the relevant Ministry.

In August 2004, CNC Resolution No. 2,350/04 enacted the Procedure for the fulfillment of the Buy Argentine Act , including the obligation for the Company to present half-year affidavits addressing the fulfillment of these rules. Non-compliance with this obligation is subject to administrative sanctions.

This regulation, thus, reduces the operating flexibility of the Company due to the time required to request bids for services and/or to obtain an approval of the relevant authority when necessary, and the higher administrative expenses derived from the obligation to present half-year affidavits.

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(In millions of Argentine pesos, except as otherwise indicated See Note 3.c)

**3. Preparation of financial statements**

**(a) Basis of presentation**

The consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles used in Argentina ( Argentine GAAP ), considering the regulations of the CNV, which differ in certain significant respects from generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America ( US GAAP ). Such differences involve methods of measuring the amounts shown in the financial statements, as well as additional disclosures required by US GAAP and Regulation S-X of the Securities and Exchange Commission ( SEC ).

However, certain reclassifications and accommodations have been made to conform more closely to the form and content required by the SEC.

In March 2009, the Argentine Federation of Professional Boards of Economic Sciences (the FACPCE ) approved Technical Resolution ( RT ) 26 Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards , which will be fully effective for companies making public offering of securities (such as the Company) as from January 1, 2011. In June 2009, the FACPCE approved RT 27 which provides for amendments to the existing RT for those companies not adopting IFRS.

On December 30, 2009, the CNV issued Resolution No. 562/09 ( RG 562/09 ) adopting RT 26 of the FACPCE for certain public companies (as defined by Law No. 17,811 Regime for Public Offering), including Telecom Argentina and Personal. RT 26 adopts IFRS as issued by the IASB. On December 3, 2010, RT 26 was modified through RT 29, with the aim to align the dates of adoption established by the professional standards with those established by RG 562/09. Additionally, RT 29 contemplates the optional implementation of IFRS for SMEs for entities that, unlike the Company, are not required to adopt IFRS. Therefore, Argentine companies not included in the scope of RG 562/09 may, at their discretion, continue applying existing accounting standards (Argentine GAAP), to apply IFRS or to apply the IFRS for SMEs for the preparation of their financial statements. At the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements the CNV has not yet adopted RT 29.

Additional information is given in Note 14.

**(b) Basis of consolidation**

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Telecom Argentina and its subsidiaries over which it has effective control (Personal, Núcleo, Springville, Micro Sistemas and Telecom USA).

All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

In accordance with Argentine GAAP, the presentation of the parent company s individual financial statements is mandatory. Consolidated financial statements are to be included as supplementary information to the individual financial statements. For the purpose of these financial statements, individual financial statements have been omitted since they are not required for SEC reporting purposes (see Note 13 for a description of certain condensed unconsolidated information).

**(c) Presentation of financial statements in constant Argentine Pesos**

As required by the Argentine Government Decree No. 1,269/02 and CNV Resolution No. 415/02, the Company s consolidated financial statements have been restated in constant Argentine pesos until February 28, 2003, following the method established by RT 6 of the *Consejo Profesional de Ciencias Económicas de la Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires* ( CPCECABA ).

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However, on March 25, 2003, the Argentine Government reinstructed the CNV to preclude companies from presenting price-level restated financial statements. Therefore, CNV Resolution No. 441/03 resolved discontinuing inflation accounting as of March 1, 2003. The Company complied with the CNV resolution and accordingly recorded the effects of inflation until February 28, 2003. Comparative figures were also restated until that date.

In October 2003, the CPCECABA resolved to discontinue inflation accounting as of September 30, 2003. Since Argentine GAAP required companies to prepare price-level restated financial statements through September 30, 2003, the application of the CNV resolution represented a departure from Argentine GAAP. Changes in wholesale price indices for the periods indicated were as follows:

<b>Periods</b>		<b>% change</b>
January 2002	February 2003	119.73
January 2002	September 2003	115.03

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(In millions of Argentine pesos, except as otherwise indicated See Note 3.c)

**3. Preparation of financial statements (continued)**

As recommended by Argentine GAAP, the following table presents a comparison between certain condensed balance sheet and income statement information for the year ended December 31, 2010, as restated for the effects of inflation through September 30, 2003, and the corresponding reported amounts which included restatement only through February 28, 2003:

	As reported (*) (I)	As restated through September 30, 2003 (**) (II)	Effect (II) (I)
<b>Total assets</b>	11,964	11,930	<b>(34)</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	5,601	5,589	<b>(12)</b>
<b>Noncontrolling interest</b>	126	126	
<b>Shareholders equity</b>	6,237	6,215	<b>(22)</b>
<b>Net income</b>	1,821	1,826	<b>5</b>

(\*) As required by CNV resolution.

(\*\*) As required by Argentine GAAP.

**(d) Use of estimates**

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

**(e) Reclassifications**

Certain reclassifications of prior year information have been made to conform to the current year presentation.

**(f) Statement of cash flows**

The Company considers all highly liquid temporary investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time of purchase to be cash equivalents.

The statement of cash flows has been prepared using the indirect method.

**(g) Concentration of credit risk**

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The Company's cash equivalents and investments include money market mutual funds placed with various major financial institutions with high credit ratings. The Company's investment policy limits its credit exposure to any one issuer/obligor.

The Company's customers include numerous corporations. The Company serves a wide range of customers, including residential customers, businesses and governmental agencies. As such, the Company's account receivables are not subject to significant concentration of credit risk. While receivables for sales to these various customers are generally unsecured, the financial condition and creditworthiness of customers are routinely evaluated. Fixed customer lines were 4,019,000 (unaudited) at December 31, 2010, 3,967,000 (unaudited) at December 31, 2009 and 3,915,000 (unaudited) at December 31, 2008 and mobile customer lines, excluding prepaid lines and Internet subscribers (Argentina and Paraguay combined) were 5,171,000 (unaudited) at December 31, 2010, 4,613,000 (unaudited) at December 31, 2009 and 4,425,000 (unaudited) at December 31, 2008.

The Company provides for losses relating to accounts receivable. The allowance for losses is based on management's evaluation of various factors, including the credit risk of customers and other information. While management uses the information available to make evaluations, future adjustments to the allowance may be necessary if future economic conditions differ substantially from the assumptions used in making the evaluations. Management has considered all significant events and/or transactions that are subject to reasonable and normal methods of estimation, and the accompanying consolidated financial statements reflect that consideration.

### **(h) Earnings per share**

The Company computes net income per common share by dividing net income for the year by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding.

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**4. Summary of significant accounting policies**

The following is a summary of significant accounting policies followed by the Company in the preparation of the financial statements.

**(a) Foreign currency translation**

The financial statements of the Company's foreign subsidiaries are translated in accordance with RT 18, Specific Considerations for the Preparation of Financial Statements. RT 18 establishes guidelines to classify foreign investments either as foreign operations or foreign entities. A company is to be regarded as a foreign entity if it is financially, economically and organizationally autonomous. Otherwise, a company is to be regarded as a foreign operation if its operations are integral to those of the Company. The Company's foreign subsidiaries have been classified as foreign entities since they are financially, economically and organizationally autonomous. Accordingly, and pursuant to RT 18, financial statements of foreign entities are translated using year-end exchange rates for assets, liabilities and results of operations. Adjustments resulting from these translations are accumulated and reported as Other reserves, a separate caption in the equity section.

**(b) Revenue recognition**

Revenues from equipment sales and services are disclosed, if applicable, net of discounts and bonuses granted to customers. Claims made by customers that the Management of the Company will probably rule in their favor are also deducted from sales. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

The Company's principal sources of revenues by reportable segments are:

**Fixed Telephony**

*National fixed telephony*

Domestic services revenues consist of monthly basic fees, measured service, long-distance calls and monthly fees for additional services, including call forwarding, call waiting, three-way calling, itemized billing and voicemail.

Revenues are recognized when earned. Unbilled revenues from the billing cycle dating to the end of each month are calculated based on traffic and are accrued at the end of the month.

Basic fees are generally billed monthly in advance and are recognized when services are provided. Billed basic fees for which the related service has not yet been provided are deducted from corresponding accounts receivable. Revenues derived from other telecommunications services, principally network access, long distance and airtime usage, are recognized monthly as services are provided.

Revenues from the sale of prepaid calling cards are recognized in the month in which the traffic is used or in which the card expires, whichever happens first. Remaining unused traffic for unexpired calling cards is shown as Deferred revenue in accounts payable.

Revenues from installations consist primarily of amounts charged for the installation of local access lines. Installation fees are recognized at the time of installation or activation. The direct incremental cost related to installations and activations are expensed as incurred. Installation and activation costs exceed installation revenues for all periods presented. Rehabilitation fees charged to customers when resuming service after suspension are deferred and recognized ratably over the average life for those customers who are assessed a rehabilitation fee. Associated direct



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expenses are also deferred over the estimated customer relationship period in an amount equal to or less than the amount of deferred revenues. Rehabilitation revenues are higher than its associated direct expenses.

Interconnection charges represent amounts received by the Company from other local service providers and long-distance carriers for calls that are originated on their networks and transit and/or terminate on the Company's network. Revenue is recognized as services are provided.

The revenues and related expenses associated with the sale of equipment are recognized when the products are delivered and accepted by the customers.

### *International long-distance services*

The Company provides international telecommunications service in Argentina including voice and data services and international point-to-point leased circuits.

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**4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

Revenues from international long-distance service reflect payments under bilateral agreements between the Company and foreign telecommunications carriers, covering inbound international long-distance calls.

Revenues are recognized as services are provided.

***Data transmission and Internet services***

Data and Internet revenues mainly consist of fixed monthly fees received from residential and corporate customers for data transmission (including private networks, dedicated lines, broadcasting signal transport and videoconferencing services) and Internet connectivity services (dial-up and broadband). These revenues are recognized as services are rendered.

Revenues from the sale of modems and the related sale expenses (which are generally higher than the connection fees charged to customers) are recognized when the products are delivered and accepted by the customers.

**Mobile Services**

The Company provides mobile services throughout Argentina via cellular and PCS networks. Cellular and PCS fees consist of monthly basic fees, airtime usage charges, roaming, charges for termination of calls coming from other cellular operators ( TLRD ), calling party pays charges ( CPP ) and additional charges for value-added services, including call waiting, call forwarding, three-way calling, voicemail, short message systems ( SMS ), and for other miscellaneous cellular and PCS services. These revenues are recognized as services are rendered.

Basic fees are generally billed monthly in advance and are recognized when services are provided. Billed basic fees for which the related service has not yet been provided are deducted from corresponding accounts receivable.

Equipment sales consist principally of revenues from the sale of mobile handsets to new and existing customers and to agents and other third-party distributors. The revenues and related expenses associated with the sale of mobile handsets, which are generally higher than the prices paid by the customers, are recognized when the products are delivered and accepted by them.

Revenues from the sale of prepaid calling cards are recognized in the month in which the traffic is used or in which the card expires, whatever happens first. Remaining unused traffic for unexpired calling cards is shown as deferred revenue in current liabilities.

**(c) Foreign currency transaction gains/losses**

Foreign currency transaction gains and losses are included in the determination of net income or loss.

However, CNV Resolution No. 398 allowed the application of CPCECABA Resolution MD No. 3/02, issued in March 2002, which provides that foreign currency transaction gains or losses on or after January 6, 2002, related to foreign-currency denominated debts as of such date must be allocated to the cost of assets acquired or constructed with such financing, as long as a series of conditions and requirements established in such standard are fulfilled. The Company adopted these resolutions and allocated the costs to fixed assets accordingly.

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In July 2003, the CPCECABA suspended such accounting treatment and therefore required foreign currency transaction gains and losses to be included in the determination of net income as from July 28, 2003.

The net carrying value of these capitalized costs was \$47 as of December 31, 2010 and \$57 as of December 31, 2009, both in the Fixed Telephony segment.

### **(d) Cash and banks**

Cash and banks are stated at face value.

### **(e) Trade accounts, other receivables and payables, in currency, arising from the sale or purchase of goods and services and financial transactions**

Certain receivables and payables on the sale or purchase of goods and services, respectively, and those arising from financial transactions, are measured based on the calculation of their discounted value using the internal rate of return of such assets or liabilities at the time of initial measurement. This method is also called the amortized cost method and is equivalent to the face value of the receivables/payables plus the accrued interest less the collections/payments made at year-end.

As mentioned in Note 3.g, the Company provides for losses relating to doubtful accounts based on management's evaluation of various factors.

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**4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

**(f) Other receivables and payables in currency not included in (e) and (g)**

Other non-current receivables and non-current payables not included in (e) above and (g) below, are measured based on the calculation of their discounted value using the internal rate of return of such assets or liabilities at year-end.

Other current receivables and current payables are stated at face value.

**(g) Deferred tax assets and liabilities and credits on minimum presumed income tax**

Deferred tax assets and liabilities and minimum presumed income tax credits are stated at face value.

Since 2002, the Telecom Group, following the guidelines of the FACPCE, has treated the differences between the tax basis and book basis of non-monetary items for deferred income tax calculation purposes as temporary differences

**(h) Investments**

Time deposits are valued at their cost plus accrued interest at year-end.

The Company has investments in certain government bonds. The Company has classified these securities as held-to-maturity as management has the intent and ability to hold those securities to maturity.

Mutual funds are carried at market value. Unrealized gains and losses are included in financial results, net, in the consolidated statements of income.

The 2003 Telecommunications Fund is recorded at the lower of cost or net realizable value.

**(i) Inventories, net**

Inventories are stated at replacement cost, which does not exceed the net realizable value. Where necessary, provision is made for obsolete, slow moving or defective inventory.

From time to time, the Management of Personal and Núcleo decide to sell mobile handsets at prices lower than their respective replacement costs. This strategy is aimed at achieving higher market penetration by reducing customer access costs while maintaining the companies' overall mobile business profitability. As this policy is the result of management's decision, promotional prices are not used to calculate the net realizable value of such inventories.

**(j) Other assets, net**

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Fixed assets held for sale are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation at the time of transfer to the held-for-sale category. All amounts have been restated for inflation as mentioned in Note 3.c. which does not exceed the estimated realizable value of such assets. Where necessary, a provision was made for the adjustment of the restated cost at realizable value.

### **(k) Fixed assets, net**

Fixed assets received from ENTel have been valued at their transfer price. Subsequent additions have been valued at cost less accumulated depreciation. All amounts have been restated for inflation as mentioned in Note 3.c.

As of the date of these financial statements, the Company has received the transfer of title pertaining to substantially all of the fixed assets received from ENTel, other than 14.7% of the total transferred buildings, representing \$10 of net carrying value as of December 31, 2010. Nevertheless, the Company is in complete possession of these fixed assets and operates them normally.

For fixed assets whose operating condition warrants replacement earlier than the end of the useful life assigned by the Company to its fixed asset category, the Company calculates the depreciation charge based on the adjusted remaining useful life assigned in accordance with the related asset replacement.

The cost of maintenance and repairs is charged to expense as incurred. The cost of significant renewals and improvements is added to the carrying amount of the respective assets. When assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts, and any resulting gain or loss is reflected in the statements of income.

Until the date of cancellation of its financial debt, the Company had capitalized interest on long-term construction projects. Additional information is given in Note 5.n.

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**4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

Depreciation expense is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets, based on the rates specified below:

<b>Asset</b>	<b>Estimated useful life (years)</b>
Buildings received from ENTel	35
Buildings	50
Tower and pole	15
Transmission equipment	3 20
Mobile network access	5 10
Switching equipment	5 13
Power equipment	7 15
External wiring	10 20
Computer equipment	3 5
Telephony equipment and instruments	5 10
Installations	3 10

The Company is subject to asset retirement obligations ( ARO ) associated with its cell and switch site operating leases. The Company, in most cases, has the right to renew the initial lease term. Accordingly, the Company records a liability for an ARO. When the liability is initially recorded, the entity capitalizes a cost by increasing the carrying amount of the related long-lived asset. The capitalized cost is depreciated over the estimated useful life of the related asset. Subsequent to the initial measurement, an entity should recognize changes in the ARO that result from (1) the passage of time and (2) revisions made to either the timing or amount of estimated cash flows. Changes resulting from revisions in the timing or amount of estimated cash flows should be recognized as increases or decreases in the carrying amount of the ARO and the associated capitalized retirement cost. Increases in the ARO as a result of upward revisions in undiscounted cash flow estimates should be considered new obligations and initially measured using current credit-adjusted risk-free interest rates. Any decreases in the ARO as a result of downward revisions in cash flow estimates should be treated as modifications of an existing ARO, and should be measured at the historical interest rate used to measure the initial ARO.

Fixed assets as a whole does not exceed the estimated realizable value (See 4.m below).

**(l) Intangible assets, net**

Intangible assets are stated at cost, less accumulated amortization. All amounts have been restated for inflation as mentioned in Note 3.c.

Intangible assets comprise the following:

Software obtained or developed for internal use

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The Company has capitalized certain costs associated with the development of computer software for internal use. These costs are being amortized on a straight-line basis over a period ranging between 5 years and 7.5 years.

### Debt issue costs

Expenses incurred in connection with the issuance of debt are deferred and are being amortized under the interest method over the life of the related issuances.

### PCS license

The Company adopted RT 17, Overall considerations for the preparation of financial statements , on January 1, 2002. This standard prescribes the accounting treatment for both identifiable intangibles and goodwill after initial recognition. Upon adoption of this standard, amortization of indefinite life intangibles ceased. Impairment testing of these assets is now required. The Company identified Personal s PCS licenses as indefinite life intangibles.

PCS and Band B of Paraguay licenses

Núcleo s PCS and Band B licenses were amortized under the straight-line method over 10 years through fiscal year 2007. Renovation costs are being amortized in 5 years.

Rights of use

The Company purchases network capacity under agreements which grant the exclusive right to use a specified amount of capacity for a period of time. Acquisition costs are capitalized and amortized over the terms of the respective capacity agreements, generally 15 years.

Exclusivity agreements

Exclusivity agreements were entered into with certain retailers and third parties relating to the promotion of the Company s services and products. Amounts capitalized are being amortized over the life of the agreements, which range from fiscal year 2009 to fiscal year 2028.



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**4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

Customer relationships

Acquired in the purchase of shares of Cubecorp, it is amortized over the terms of permanence of the customers which was estimated in 15 years.

Intangible assets as a whole does not exceed the estimated realizable value (See 4.m below).

**(m) Impairment of long-lived assets**

The Company periodically evaluates the carrying value of its long-lived assets and certain intangible assets for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. The carrying value of a long-lived asset is considered impaired by the Company when the expected cash flows, discounted and without interest cost, from such an asset, is less than its carrying value. In that event, a loss would be recognized based on the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the fair market value of the long-lived asset. Fair market value is determined primarily using the anticipated cash flows discounted at a rate commensurate with the risk involved.

The devaluation of the Argentine peso, which occurred in January 2002, and the pesification of Telecom Argentina's tariffs materially affected the Company's financial position and results of operations, and changed the rules under which the Company operated. However, as indicated in Note 2.j., Law No. 25,561 authorized the Argentine Government to renegotiate the conditions of the contracts with the privatized companies, taking into account their profitability, among other criteria.

In this regard, the Company has made certain assumptions in the determination of its estimated cash flows to evaluate a potential impairment of its long-lived assets in relation to each operating segment. In the preparation of such estimates and in connection with the fixed-line business, the Company has considered different scenarios, some of which contemplate the modification of the current level of Telecom Argentina's regulated tariffs which would enable Telecom Argentina to finance the technological renovation of its fixed-line network in the next years.

Based on the foregoing, the Company considered an impairment charge not to be necessary for its long-lived assets.

**(n) Severance indemnities**

Severance payments made to employees are expensed as incurred.

**(o) Taxes payable**

Income taxes

As per Argentinean Tax Law, the provisions for income taxes have been computed on a separate return basis (i.e., the Company does not prepare a consolidated income tax return). All income tax payments are made by the subsidiaries as required by the tax laws of the countries in which they respectively operate. The Company records income taxes using the method required by RT 17.

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Accordingly, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts and their respective tax bases. RT 17 also requires companies to record a valuation allowance for that component of net deferred tax assets which are not recoverable. The statutory income tax rate in Argentina was 35% for all years presented.

Cash dividends received from a foreign subsidiary are computed on the statutory income tax rate. As per Argentinean Tax Law, income taxes paid abroad may be recognized as tax credits.

The statutory income tax rate in Paraguay was 10% for all years presented. As per Paraguayan Tax Law, dividends paid are computed with an additional income tax rate of 5% (this is the criterion used by Núcleo for the recording of its deferred tax assets and liabilities, representing an effective tax rate of 14.75%). When dividends are paid to foreign shareholders, there is an additional income tax rate of 15%, which is deducted from the amounts paid to the shareholders.

### Tax on minimum presumed income

The Company is subject to a tax on minimum presumed income. This tax is supplementary to income tax. The tax is calculated by applying the effective tax rate of 1% on the tax basis of certain assets. The Company's tax liabilities will be the higher of income tax or minimum presumed income tax. However, if the tax on minimum presumed income exceeds income tax during any fiscal year, such excess may be computed as a prepayment of any income tax excess over the tax on minimum presumed income that may arise in the next ten fiscal years.

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**4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

For the year ended December 31, 2010, Telecom Argentina has estimated a provision for income taxes.

**Turnover tax**

Under Argentine tax law, the Company is subject to a tax levied on gross revenues. Rates differ depending on the jurisdiction where revenues are earned for tax purposes. Average rates were approximately 4.6% and 4.4% for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

**(p) Other liabilities****Pension benefits**

Argentine laws provide for pension benefits to be paid to retired employees from government pension plans and/or privately managed fund plans to which employees may elect to contribute. Amounts payable to such plans are accounted for on an accrual basis. The Company does not sponsor any stock option plan.

Retirement liabilities shown under other liabilities represent benefits under collective bargaining agreements for employees who retire upon reaching normal retirement age, or earlier due to disability. Benefits consist of the payment of a single lump sum equal to the salary of one month for each five years of service. There is no vested benefit obligation until the occurrence of those conditions. The collective bargaining agreements do not provide for other post-retirement benefits such as life insurance, health care, and other welfare benefits. The net periodic pension costs are recognized as employees render the services necessary to earn pension benefits. Actuarial assumptions and demographic data, as applicable, were used to measure the benefit obligation as required by RT 23. The Company does not make plan contributions or maintain separate assets to fund the benefits at retirement.

The following tables summarize the benefit obligations associated with postretirement benefit plans as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, as well as the benefit costs for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008:

	<b>As of December 31,</b>	
	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>
Accumulated benefit obligation	\$ 10	\$ 6
Effect of future compensation increases	12	5
<b>Projected benefit obligation</b>	<b>\$ 22</b>	<b>\$ 11</b>

Years ended December 31,

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	2010	2009	2008
Service cost	\$ 2	\$ 1	\$ 1
Interest cost	5	3	3
<b>Total benefit cost</b>	<b>\$ 7</b>	<b>\$ 4</b>	<b>\$ 4</b>

The actuarial assumptions used are based on market interest rates, past experience and management's best estimate of future economic conditions. Changes in these assumptions may impact future benefit costs and obligations. The main assumptions used in determining expense and benefit obligations are as follows:

	2010	2009	2008
Discount rate (1)	1.2 7.4%	10.3 12.3%	10.5%
Projected increase rate in compensation (2)	15.3 22%	12.6 16.7%	10 16%

- (1) Represents estimates of real rate of interest rather than nominal rate in \$.
- (2) In line with an estimated inflationary environment for the next three fiscal years.

**Deferred revenue on sale of capacity**

Under certain network capacity purchase agreements, the Company sells excess purchased capacity to other carriers. Revenues are deferred and recognized as services are provided.

**Court fee**

Under the out-of-court restructuring agreement ( Acuerdo Preventivo Extrajudicial or APE), the Company was subject to a court fee of 0.25% levied on the total amount finally approved as restructured by the court. The fee is paid in up to one hundred and ten monthly installments with an annual interest rate of 6% through September 2014.

**Legal fee**

Pursuant to Law No. 26,476 Tax Regularization Regime ( Régimen de Regularización Impositiva Ley N° 26,476 ), the Company is subject to a legal fee which shall be paid in twelve monthly consecutive installments without interest as from final judgment.

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**4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

**(q) Exchange of debt instruments**

Argentine GAAP requires that an exchange of debt instruments with substantially different terms be considered a debt extinguishment and that the old debt instrument be derecognized. Argentine GAAP clarifies that from a debtor's perspective, an exchange of debt instruments between, or a modification of a debt instrument by, a debtor and a creditor shall be deemed to have been accomplished with debt instruments that are substantially different if the present value of the cash flows under the terms of the new debt instrument is at least 10 percent different from the present value of the remaining cash flows under the terms of the original instrument. The new debt instrument should be initially recorded at fair value and that amount should be used to determine the debt extinguishment gain or loss to be recognized. Fair value should be determined by the present value of the future cash flows to be paid under the terms of the new debt instrument discounted at a rate commensurate with the risks of the debt instrument and time value of money. This criterion was used by Telecom Argentina to account for its respective debt restructuring which was finished in August 2005 and fully cancelled on October 15, 2009.

**(r) Litigation**

The Company, in the ordinary course of business, is subject to various legal proceedings. The reserve for contingencies was established considering the potential outcome of these matters and the legal counsel's opinion.

**(s) Derivatives**

The Company adopts the Caption No. 2 of RT 18 issued by the FACPCE, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities", which requires the recognition of all derivative financial instruments as assets and/or liabilities at their estimated fair value, whether designated in a hedging relationship or not.

Changes in the fair value of effective cash flow hedges are recognized as a separate component of Shareholders' equity of the balance sheet (under "Other reserves") and subsequently reclassified to earnings when the hedged items affect earnings. Gains and losses from fair value hedges are recognized in earnings in the year of any changes in the fair value of the related recognized asset or liability.

Derivatives not designated or qualifying as a hedging instrument or ineffective derivatives are adjusted to fair value through earnings, being recorded in the item line "Gain (loss) on derivatives" of the statement of income's caption "Financial results, net".

During fiscal years 2009 and 2010, the Telecom Group had entered into several agreements to purchase foreign currency for Notes and accounts payable, which were accounted for following the criteria described above. At December 31, 2010, the Telecom Group has no derivative.

The Company does not enter into derivative agreements for speculative purposes.

**(t) Vacation expenses**

Vacation expenses are fully accrued in the period the employee renders services to earn such vacation.

**(u) Advertising costs**

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred. Advertising costs for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 are shown in Note 15.h. under the caption Advertising .

**5. Breakdown of the main accounts**

**(a) Cash and banks**

Cash and banks consist of the following:

	<b>As of December 31, 2010</b>	<b>As of December 31, 2009</b>
Cash	\$ 8	\$ 12
Banks	111	50
	<b>\$ 119</b>	<b>\$ 62</b>

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**5. Breakdown of the main accounts (continued)****(b) Investments**

Investments consist of the following:

	As of December 31, 2010	As of December 31, 2009
<b>Current</b>		
Time deposits (Note 15.d)	\$ 1,266	\$ 1,075
Mutual funds (Note 15.c)		120
Related parties (Note 7.d)		32
Government bonds (Note 15.c)	2	
	<b>\$ 1,268</b>	<b>\$ 1,227</b>
<b>Non current</b>		
Related parties (Note 7.d)	\$	\$
2003 Telecommunications Fund	1	1
	<b>\$ 1</b>	<b>\$ 1</b>

**(c) Accounts receivable**

Accounts receivable consist of the following:

	As of December 31, 2010	As of December 31, 2009
<b>Current</b>		
Fixed telephony	\$ 629	\$ 621
Mobile (i)	958	676
Mobile related parties (Note 7.d)	13	10



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Subtotal	1,600	1,307
Allowance for doubtful accounts (Note 15.e)	(151)	(144)
	<b>\$ 1,449</b>	<b>\$ 1,163</b>

(i) Includes \$26 as of December 31, 2010 and \$19 as of December 31, 2009 corresponding to Núcleo s receivables.

**(d) Other receivables**

Other receivables consist of the following:

	As of December 31, 2010	As of December 31, 2009
<b>Current</b>		
Prepaid expenses	\$ 124	\$ 80
SU credits (Note 2.d)	112	66
Tax credits	48	60
Restricted funds	15	10
Credit on SC Resolution No. 41/07 and IDC (Note 2.g and h)		4
Derivatives (Note 4.t)		1
Other	42	36
Subtotal	<b>347</b>	<b>257</b>
Regulatory contingencies (Notes 2 g and i and 15.e)		(4)
Allowance for doubtful accounts (Note 15.e)	(13)	(12)
	<b>\$ 334</b>	<b>\$ 241</b>
<b>Non current</b>		
Credit on SC Resolution No. 41/07 and IDC (Note 2.g and h)	\$ 90	\$ 87
Restricted funds	31	24
Other tax credits	17	21
Prepaid expenses	53	19
Credit on minimum presumed income tax	6	7
Other	8	12
Subtotal	<b>205</b>	<b>170</b>
Regulatory contingencies (Notes 2 g and h and 15.e)	(90)	(75)
Allowance for doubtful accounts (Note 15.e)	(17)	(21)
	<b>\$ 98</b>	<b>\$ 74</b>

**(e) Inventories**

Inventories consist of the following:

	As of December 31, 2010	As of December 31, 2009
Mobile handsets and equipment (Note 15.f)	\$ 458	\$ 264

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Allowance for obsolescence (Note 15.e)	(21)	(21)
	<b>\$ 437</b>	<b>\$ 243</b>

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**5. Breakdown of the main accounts (continued)****(f) Other assets**

Other assets consist of the following:

	As of December 31, 2010	As of December 31, 2009
<b>Current</b>		
Fixed assets held for sale	\$ 8	\$ 8
Allowance for other assets (Note 15.e)	(1)	(1)
	<b>\$ 7</b>	<b>\$ 7</b>
<b>Non current</b>		
Fixed assets held for sale	\$ 5	\$ 6
Allowance for other assets (Note 15.e)	(2)	(3)
	<b>\$ 3</b>	<b>\$ 3</b>

**(g) Fixed assets**

Fixed assets consist of the following:

	As of December 31, 2010	As of December 31, 2009
<b>Non current</b>		
Net carrying value (Note 15.a)	\$ 7,498	\$ 6,864
Write-off of materials (Note 15.e)	(19)	(25)
	<b>\$ 7,479</b>	<b>\$ 6,839</b>

**(h) Accounts payable**

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Accounts payable consist of the following:

	As of December 31, 2010	As of December 31, 2009
<b>Current</b>		
Fixed assets suppliers	\$ 1,261	\$ 1,053
Other assets and services suppliers	846	690
Inventories suppliers	450	246
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,557</b>	<b>1,989</b>
Deferred revenues	172	135
Agent commissions	58	45
Related parties (Note 7.d)	110	32
SU reimbursement (Note 2.d)	11	11
	<b>\$ 2,908</b>	<b>\$ 2,212</b>
<b>Non current</b>		
Fixed assets suppliers Related parties (Note 7.d)	\$	\$ 24

**(i) Salaries and social security payable**

Salaries and social security payable consist of the following:

	As of December 31, 2010	As of December 31, 2009
<b>Current</b>		
Vacation, bonuses and social security payable	\$ 344	\$ 264
Termination benefits	46	36
	<b>\$ 390</b>	<b>\$ 300</b>
<b>Non current</b>		
Termination benefits	\$ 110	\$ 82

**(j) Taxes payable**

Taxes payable consist of the following:

	As of December 31, 2010	As of December 31, 2009
<b>Current</b>		
Income tax, net (Note 10)	\$ 491	\$ 431
Tax on SU (Note 2.d)	206	155
Internal taxes	40	43
VAT, net	126	33
Turnover tax	40	25
Regulatory fees	31	24
Municipal taxes	8	12
Other	80	46
	<b>\$ 1,022</b>	<b>\$ 769</b>
<b>Non current (Note 10)</b>		
Deferred tax liabilities	\$ 140	\$ 199
Law No. 26,476 Tax Regularization Regime	14	13
	<b>\$ 154</b>	<b>\$ 212</b>

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**5. Breakdown of the main accounts (continued)****(k) Other liabilities**

Other liabilities consist of the following:

	As of December 31, 2010	As of December 31, 2009
<b>Current</b>		
Guarantees received	\$ 9	\$ 16
Deferred revenue on sale of capacity and related services	14	12
Customer loyalty programs	8	5
Court fee	3	3
Other	20	16
	<b>\$ 54</b>	<b>\$ 52</b>
<b>Non current</b>		
Deferred revenue on sale of capacity and related services	\$ 112	\$ 112
Asset retirement obligations	45	44
Retirement benefits	22	11
Legal fee	11	11
Court fee	6	7
Customer loyalty programs	2	1
Other	2	
	<b>\$ 200</b>	<b>\$ 186</b>

**(l) Net sales**

Net sales consist of the following:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Voice	\$ 2,928	\$ 2,825	\$ 2,701

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Internet	1,374	1,058	735
Data	338	274	217
<b>Fixed telephony</b>	<b>4,640</b>	<b>4,157</b>	<b>3,653</b>
Prepaid and post-paid	3,213	2,766	2,369
Value added services	3,388	2,323	1,735
Roaming, TLRD and CPP	1,718	1,629	1,634
Sale of handsets	1,018	796	712
Other	164	114	115
<b>Mobile services in Argentina</b>	<b>9,501</b>	<b>7,628</b>	<b>6,565</b>
Prepaid and post-paid	224	200	184
Value added services	204	139	95
Roaming, TLRD and CPP	63	61	78
Sale of handsets	8	6	8
Internet	18	19	13
Other	21	16	12
<b>Mobile services in Paraguay</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>390</b>
<b>Total net sales</b>	<b>\$ 14,679</b>	<b>\$ 12,226</b>	<b>\$ 10,608</b>

**(m) Gain on equity investees**

Gain on equity investees consist of the following:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Foreign currency translation adjustment realized on capital reimbursement of Núcleo	\$	\$ 13	\$

**(n) Financial results, net**

Financial results, net consist of the following:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
<b>Generated by assets</b>			
Interest income	\$ 162	\$ 125	\$ 89
Related parties (Note 7.d)	3	5	1
Foreign currency exchange gain	26	103	104
Holding gain (loss) on inventories (Note 15.f)	(15)	(7)	2
Other	(5)		3
<b>Total generated by assets</b>	<b>\$ 171</b>	<b>\$ 226</b>	<b>\$ 199</b>
<b>Generated by liabilities</b>			
Interest expense	\$ (90)	\$ (173)	\$ (203)
Less capitalized interest on fixed assets		15	20
Gain (loss) on discounting of debt and other liabilities	(7)	12	(53)
Foreign currency exchange loss	(57)	(310)	(233)
Loss on derivatives	(56)	(94)	(29)
Loss on derivatives related parties (Note 7.d)	(12)	(9)	
Gain (loss) on purchase of Notes	(2)	(2)	34
Other	19	6	
<b>Total generated by liabilities</b>	<b>\$ (205)</b>	<b>\$ (555)</b>	<b>\$ (464)</b>
	<b>\$ (34)</b>	<b>\$ (329)</b>	<b>\$ (265)</b>



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(In millions of Argentine pesos, except as otherwise indicated See Note 3.c)

**5. Breakdown of the main accounts (continued)****(o) Other expenses, net**

Other expenses, net consist of the following:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Provision for contingencies (Note 15.e)	\$ (187)	\$ (158)	\$ (100)
Severance payments and termination benefits	(121)	(73)	(144)
Allowance for obsolescence of inventories (Note 15.e)	(28)	(25)	(12)
Allowance for doubtful accounts and other assets	4	(4)	(6)
Provision for regulatory contingencies (Note 15.e)	(13)	(6)	(12)
Allowance for obsolescence of materials (Note 15.e)	4	(16)	(11)
Gain on sale of fixed assets and other assets	6	13	9
Net reversal of provisions related to Law No. 26,476 Tax Regularization Regime		36	
Other, net	18	4	8
	<b>\$ (317)</b>	<b>\$ (229)</b>	<b>\$ (268)</b>

**6. Supplementary cash flow information**

The statement of cash flows has been prepared using the indirect method.

The following table reconciles the balances included as cash and banks and current investments in the balance sheet to the total amounts of cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of the years shown in the statements of cash flows:

	As of December 31,			
	2010	2009	2008	2007
Cash and banks	\$ 119	62	\$ 36	\$ 45
Current investments	1,268	1,227	1,089	947
<b>Total as per balance sheet</b>	<b>\$ 1,387</b>	<b>1,289</b>	<b>\$ 1,125</b>	<b>\$ 992</b>
Less:				
Items not considered cash and cash equivalents				
Related parties		(16)		

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Time deposits with maturities of more than three months				(534)
Government bonds	(2)		(223)	
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents as shown in the statement of cash flows</b>	<b>\$ 1,385</b>	<b>1,273</b>	<b>\$ 902</b>	<b>\$ 458</b>

The cash flows provided by operating activities (originated in financial transactions) are as follows:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Foreign currency exchange gain on cash and cash equivalents	\$ 18	\$ 61	\$ 70
Interest income generated by current investments	104	76	43
Interest income generated by accounts receivable	58	49	46
Interest income generated by related parties	2	3	
Collection (payment) on swap settlement	(64)	(84)	170
<b>Subtotal (originated in financial transactions)</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>329</b>
Income tax paid	(1,007)	(630)	(182)
Other cash flows provided by operating activities	4,627	3,813	3,172
<b>Total cash flows provided by operating activities</b>	<b>\$ 3,738</b>	<b>\$ 3,288</b>	<b>\$ 3,319</b>

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Income taxes eliminated from operating activities components:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Reversal of income tax included in the statement of income	\$ 1,010	\$ 797	\$ 535
Income taxes paid (includes payments in advance)	(1,007)	(630)	(182)
<b>Total income taxes eliminated from operating activities</b>	<b>\$ 3</b>	<b>\$ 167</b>	<b>\$ 353</b>

Changes in assets/liabilities components:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
<b>Net (increase) decrease in assets</b>			
Investments not considered as cash or cash equivalents	\$ 1	\$ (33)	\$ (23)
Trade accounts receivable	(405)	(281)	(175)
Other receivables	(128)	(38)	(188)
Inventories	(241)	(38)	(107)
Other assets		(1)	(1)
	<b>\$ (773)</b>	<b>\$ (391)</b>	<b>\$ (494)</b>
<b>Net (decrease) increase in liabilities</b>			
Accounts payable	\$ 468	\$ 131	\$ 52
Salaries and social benefits payable	118	63	112
Taxes payable	193	(17)	194
Other liabilities	19	25	8
Contingencies	(36)	(16)	(38)
	<b>\$ 762</b>	<b>\$ 186</b>	<b>\$ 328</b>

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**6. Supplementary cash flow information (continued)***Main non-cash operating transactions:*

	Years ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Government bonds	\$ 2	\$	\$
Credit on minimum presumed income tax offset with income taxes		7	285
Derivatives		8	200
Credit on income tax from cash dividends paid by foreign companies			5
Legal fee from Tax Regularization Regime		14	
Foreign currency translation adjustments in assets	89	92	47
Foreign currency translation adjustments in liabilities	41	36	8

*Most significant investing activities:*

Fixed assets acquisitions include:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Acquisition of fixed assets (Note 15.a)	\$ (2,007)	\$ (1,801)	\$ (1,656)
Plus:			
Cancellation of accounts payable used in prior years acquisitions	(924)	(652)	(626)
Less:			
Acquisition of fixed assets through incurrence of accounts payable	1,120	945	703
Capitalized interest on fixed assets		15	20
Mobile handsets lent to customers at no cost (i)	5	16	3
Asset retirement obligations	3	3	10
	<b>\$ (1,803)</b>	<b>\$ (1,474)</b>	<b>\$ (1,546)</b>

(i) Under certain circumstances, the Company lends handsets to customers at no cost pursuant to term agreements. Handsets remain the property of the Company and customers are generally obligated to return them at the end of the respective agreements.

Intangible assets acquisitions include:

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	Years ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Acquisition of intangible assets (Note 15.b)	\$ (20)	\$ (23)	\$ (41)
Plus:			
Cancellation of accounts payable used in prior years acquisitions	(23)	(7)	(5)
Less:			
Acquisition of intangible assets through incurrence of accounts payable	16	13	31
	<b>\$ (27)</b>	<b>\$ (17)</b>	<b>\$ (15)</b>

Equity investee acquisitions include:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Cash paid for the acquisition of the shares of Cubecorp	\$	\$	\$ (98)
Cash and cash equivalents included in the acquisition of Cubecorp			1
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$ (97)</b>

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The following table presents the cash flows from purchases, sales and maturities of securities which were not considered cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Collection of time deposits with maturities of more than three months	\$	\$	\$ 534
Loan to Nortel	15	(8)	(5)
Collection (acquisition) of Government bonds		253	(200)
<b>Total cash flows from investments not considered as cash equivalents</b>	<b>\$ 15</b>	<b>\$ 245</b>	<b>\$ 329</b>

### *Financing activities components:*

	Years ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Bank overdrafts	\$ 59	\$ 218	\$ 16
Debt proceeds	141	143	75
Payment of Notes	(683)	(1,409)	(1,119)
Purchase of Notes	(35)	(108)	(237)
Payment of bank overdrafts	(46)	(218)	(16)
Payment of bank loans	(126)	(117)	(72)
Payment of interest on Notes	(63)	(149)	(180)
Payment of interest on bank loans	(15)	(13)	(5)
Payment of interest on bank overdrafts		(6)	
Payment of capital reimbursement of Núcleo		(8)	
Cash dividends paid		(19)	(20)
<b>Total financing activities components</b>	<b>\$ (768)</b>	<b>\$ (1,686)</b>	<b>(1,558)</b>

The Annual General Ordinary and Extraordinary Shareholders Meeting held on April 28, 2010 approved a cash dividend distribution in the amount of \$1,053 payable in two installments: the first was paid on May 5, 2010, amounting to \$689 (equivalent to \$0.70 per share) and the second was paid on December 20, 2010, for the balance of \$364 (equivalent to \$0.37 per share).

Otherwise, Núcleo paid cash dividends in the amount of \$19 and \$20 to its noncontrolling shareholders as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

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**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

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**7 Related party transactions**

**(a) Controlling group**

As of December 31, 2010, Nortel is the controlling shareholder of Telecom Argentina. Nortel owns all of the outstanding Class A shares and 36,832,408 Class B shares of Telecom Argentina, representing 54.74% of the total common stock of Telecom Argentina.

Nortel's ordinary shares (67.79% of the capital stock) are owned by Sofora Telecomunicaciones S.A. (Sofora). As of December 31, 2010, Sofora's shares are owned by the Telecom Italia Group (58%) and by W de Argentina Inversiones S.L. (42%).

In connection with these transactions, on December 17, 2003, a Shareholders' Agreement between W de Argentina Inversiones S.L., Telecom Italia S.p.A. and Telecom Italia International N.V. for the joint management of Sofora, Nortel and Telecom Argentina, including Personal, was executed. On August 5, 2010, such Shareholders' Agreement was modified as a consequence of the TI W Commitment assumed by the shareholders of Sofora before the Argentine Antitrust Commission (or the CNDC), that introduced, on October 13, 2010, new modifications. Additional information on this New Shareholders' Agreement can be reviewed at [www.cnv.gov.ar](http://www.cnv.gov.ar) (section Autopista de Información Financiera).

**(b) Related parties**

Related parties (as described in FACPCE RT 21) are those legal entities or individuals which are related to the indirect shareholders of the Company.

However, under FACPCE RT 21, Telefónica, S.A. (of Spain) and its controlled companies, including Telefónica de Argentina S.A. and Telefónica Móviles de Argentina S.A. are not considered related parties. As of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, such situation has been confirmed by the commitments assumed before the CNDC to ensure the separation and independence between the Telecom Italia Group and the Telecom Group, on one hand, and Telefónica S.A. (of Spain) and its controlled companies, on the other, with respect to their activities in the Argentine telecommunications market, such as it has been corroborated by the applicable authorities, as explained in paragraph c) immediately below.

**(c) Changes in the equity stocks of the indirect shareholders of Telecom Italia**

On October 25, 2007, a consortium made up of Assicurazioni Generali S.p.A., Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A., Mediobanca S.p.A., Sintonia S.A. (Benetton) and Telefónica, S.A. (of Spain) bought Olimpia S.p.A.'s entire stock through the Italian company Telco S.p.A., which held approximately 23.6% of Telecom Italia S.p.A.'s voting shares (the Telco Transaction). It must be mentioned that on December 22, 2009, Sintonia S.A. (Benetton) retired from the referred consortium and its participation was assumed by the remaining shareholders of Telco S.p.A. on a pro rata basis. In accordance with the last public statement available as of September 30, 2010, such participation is currently 22.40% of Telecom Italia S.p.A.'s voting shares. After the Telco Transaction, since October 2007, Pirelli & C. S.p.A., its controlled subsidiaries and its related parties have ceased to be related parties of Telecom Argentina and its subsidiaries.

The Telco Transaction has generated different opinions with respect to its impact on Argentina's telecommunications market in light of the Law for Defense of the Competition (Ley de Defensa de la Competencia or LDC) and the existing regulatory framework.

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Consequently, the Telco Transaction required the intervention of various administrative bodies whose decisions have been subject to various presentations and complaints before administrative and judicial courts.

On August 5, 2010, Telecom Italia S.p.A., Telecom Italia International N.V. and W de Argentina- Inversiones S.L. reached a settlement agreement pursuant to which they agreed, among others, to end all their differences relating to their direct shareholding of Sofora and indirect shareholding of Telecom Argentina and other companies of the Telecom Group, which had been originated as a result of the Telco Transaction having been entered into in Europe and other controversial issues. Pursuant to the above referred settlement agreement, the parties agreed to:

- a) Put an end to all the legal proceedings existing among the parties;



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**7 Related party transactions (continued)**

- b) Amend the Sofora's Shareholders Agreement dated December 17, 2003, including, among others, certain measures to guarantee a more efficient corporate governance of the Telecom Group, ensuring, among others, an adequate compliance of the TI-W Commitment. For such purposes a Telecom Argentina and Personal's Regulatory Compliance Committee will be created and it will exercise its functions for as long as Telefónica, S.A. (of Spain) owns any subsidiaries in our country and maintains any direct or indirect participation in the Telecom Italia Group and hold similar rights to those provided in the Telco Transaction;
- c) Subject to the applicable authorizations, the transfer of 8% of the capital stock of Sofora from W de Argentina Inversiones S.L. to Telecom Italia International N.V., increasing Telecom Italia Group's participation to 58% of the capital stock of Sofora (the latter hereinafter referred to as the TI-W Transaction ).

On October 6, 2010, Telefónica, S.A. (of Spain), Assicurazioni Generali S.p.A., Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A., Mediobanca S.p.A. Telco S.p.A, and as parties involved, Telecom Italia S.p.A., Telecom Italia International N.V., Sofora, Nortel, Telecom Argentina, Personal, Telefónica de Argentina S.A. and Telefónica Móviles de Argentina S.A., submitted before the CNDC a document pursuant to which they assumed a commitment (hereinafter, the Telco Commitment ) for the purpose of ensuring the separation and independence of the activities in the Argentina telecommunications market, of Telefónica, S.A. (of Spain) and its controlled subsidiaries, on one hand, and Telecom Italia S.p.A., Telecom Italia International N.V., Sofora, Telecom Argentina and Personal, on the other, preserving and encouraging the competition conditions of such companies in the national market.

In addition, in connection with the file relating to the TI-W Transaction, Sofora's shareholders submitted before the CNDC a commitment pursuant to which they assumed a number of obligations with respect to the administration and governance of the Telecom Group (hereinafter, the TI-W Commitment ).

On October 12, 2010, the CNDC issued its Opinions No. 835 and 836 in connection with the Telco Transaction and the TI-W Transaction, respectively, which are available to the public at [www.mecon.gov.ar/cndc](http://www.mecon.gov.ar/cndc). In its first Opinion, the CNDC advised among others the Secretariat of Economic Policy of the Ministry of Economy and Public Finances (hereinafter, the Secretariat of Economic Policy ) to accept the Telco Commitment with the clarifications and specifications made in Title XIV of such CNDC Opinion No. 835, and subject the approval of the Telco Transaction, pursuant to Section 13, paragraph b) of the LDC, to the irrevocable and effective fulfilling of the Telco Commitment, with the clarifications and points made in Title XIV of the CNDC Opinion No. 835. In addition, the CNDC made some pro competition recommendations to the SC and to the CNC, which are included like Annex I to such Opinion.

The terms and conditions of the Telco Commitment offered by the above mentioned companies are detailed in Title XIV of the above mentioned Opinion, together with the clarifications and specifications made by the CNDC.

Through its Opinion No. 836, the CNDC advised among others to accept the TI-W Commitment, with the clarifications and specifications made in Title V.2 of the same Opinion and to authorize the TI-W Transaction, in the terms of Section 13 paragraph b) of the LDC. The terms and conditions of the TI-W Commitment are described in Title V of Opinion No. 836, together with the observations made by the CNDC.

On October 13, 2010, the Secretariat of Economic Policy issued its Resolution No. 148/10 which, in its operative part, among other issues, decided to subordinate the authorization of the Telco Transaction to the irrevocable and effective fulfillment of the Telco Commitment offered

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with the clarifications and specifications made in Title XIV of Opinion CNDC No. 835 . On the same date, the Secretariat of Economic Policy issued its Resolution No. 149/10, in which it accepted the TI-W Commitment and approved the TI-W Transaction in the terms of Section 13 paragraph b) of the LDC.

On the same date, the SC issued its Resolution No. 136/10 which, among other issues, in its operating part authorizes the change of control that happened at Telecom Argentina and Personal as a consequence of the TI-W Transaction. On the same resolution, the legal figure of the Operator included in the List of Conditions, Decree No. 62/90 as amended, was left without effect with respect to Telecom Argentina.

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**7 Related party transactions (continued)**

On October 13, 2010, the transfer of 8% of the shares of Sofora in favor of Telecom Italia International N.V. was perfected. Based on information provided by Sofora's shareholders, such 8% transfer's consideration was (i) US\$ 1 (one US dollar w/o cents) and (ii) the execution of certain agreements dated as of August 5, 2010, between the Telecom Italia Group and the Wertheim Group. Thus, the Telecom Italia Group has now reached a participation of 58% of the possible shares and votes in Sofora and W de Argentina Inversiones S.L. holds the remaining 42% of such possible shares and votes.

On October 26, 2010, Telecom Argentina's Board of Directors ratified the execution by Telecom Argentina of the Telco Commitment, accepted all the obligations and commitments that Telecom Argentina has assumed in the Telco Commitment, with the clarifications and specifications relating to them, made by the CNDC in Chapter XIV of its Opinion No. 835 dated October 12, 2010, and adopted a number of measures for its effective implementation; including the creation of a Regulatory Compliance Committee. In addition, it accepted Telecom Argentina's obligations arising from the TI-W Commitment submitted to the CNDC, in the file referring to the TI-W Transaction, with the clarifications and specifications that are referred to them, made by the CNDC in Paragraph V.2 of its Opinion No. 836 dated October 12, 2010, and adopted a series of measures for their effective implementation.

The Telco Commitment and the TI-W Commitment are available to the public at [www.telecom.com.ar/compromisos](http://www.telecom.com.ar/compromisos).

Telecom Argentina and Personal have filed, in accordance with the applicable regulations referred to the disclosure of Relevant Facts, various notes and reports on the questions described in this section, which are available to the public at [www.cnv.gob.ar](http://www.cnv.gob.ar) (financial information section) for further review of the above.

**(d) Balances and transactions with related parties**

The Company has transactions in the normal course of business with certain related parties. For the years presented, the Company has not conducted any transactions with executive officers and/or persons related to them. Those balances and transactions are less than \$1; therefore they are not shown due to rounding.

The following is a summary of the balances and transactions with related parties as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 and for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008:

	As of December 31, 2010	As of December 31, 2009
<b>Investments</b>		
Nortel (Note 15.d)	\$	\$ 16
Standard Bank S.A. (Note 15.c) (a)		16
	\$	\$ 32

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<b>Accounts receivable</b>				
TIM Participacoes S.A. (b)	\$	4	\$	3
Telecom Italia S.p.A. (b)				2
Telecom Italia Sparkle S.p.A. (b) (c)		4		
Standard Bank S.A. (a)		4		5
Caja de Seguros S.A. (a)		1		
	\$	<b>13</b>	\$	<b>10</b>
<b>Current accounts payable:</b>				
Grupo Italtel (b) (d)	\$	46	\$	
Telecom Italia Sparkle S.p.A. (b) (c)		27		18
Telecom Italia S.p.A. (b)		11		3
Latin American Nautilus Ltd. (b) (c)		7		
Latin American Nautilus USA Inc. (b)		5		5
Latin American Nautilus Argentina S.A. (b)		4		2
Etec S.A. (b) (e)				2
Caja de Seguros S.A. (a)		7		
La Caja Aseguradora de Riesgos del Trabajo ART S.A. (a)		3		2
	\$	<b>110</b>	\$	<b>32</b>
<b>Current debt</b>				
Standard Bank S.A. (a)	\$		\$	3
	\$		\$	<b>3</b>
<b>Non-current accounts payable:</b>				
Telecom Italia Sparkle S.p.A. (b)	\$		\$	22
Latin American Nautilus Argentina S.A. (b)				2
	\$		\$	<b>24</b>

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**7 Related party transactions (continued)**

		Years ended December 31,		
		2010	2009	2008
<b>Transaction description</b>				
<b>Services rendered:</b>				
TIM Participacoes S.A. (b)	Roaming	\$ 16	\$ 12	\$ 14
Telecom Italia Sparkle S.p.A. (b) (c)	International inbound calls	11	9	7
Telecom Italia S.p.A. (b)	Roaming	5	7	6
Latin American Nautilus Ltd. (b)	International inbound calls	1		
Latin American Nautilus Argentina S.A. (b)	International inbound calls and roaming		1	1
Caja de Seguros S.A. (a)	Others	19	2	
Standard Bank (a)	Others	13	9	5
Standard Bank (a)	Interest	2	3	
Standard Bank (a)	Loss on derivatives	(12)	(9)	
Nortel S.A	Interest	1	2	1
<b>Total services rendered</b>		<b>\$ 56</b>	<b>\$ 36</b>	<b>\$ 34</b>
<b>Services received:</b>				
Latin American Nautilus Ltd. (b) . (c)	International inbound calls and data	\$ (60)	\$	\$
Telecom Italia Sparkle S.p.A. (b) (c)	International outbound calls and others	(32)	(75)	(41)
Telecom Italia S.p.A. (b)	Fees for services and roaming	(20)	(27)	(14)
Grupo Italtel (b) (d)	Maintenance, materials and supplies	(23)		(6)
Etec S.A. (b) (e)	International outbound calls	(11)	(7)	(4)
TIM Participacoes S.A. (b)	Roaming	(7)	(7)	(5)
Latin American Nautilus Argentina S.A. (b)	International outbound calls	(6)	(4)	(4)
Latin American Nautilus USA Inc. (b)	International outbound calls	(3)	(6)	(2)
Entel S.A. (Bolivia) (b)	International outbound calls			(1)
La Caja Aseguradora de Riesgos del Trabajo ART S.A. (a)	Salaries and social security	(21)	(13)	(10)
Caja de Seguros S.A. (a)	Insurance	(8)	(5)	(3)
La Estrella Cía de Seguros de retiro S.A. (a)	Insurance	(2)	(2)	(1)
<b>Total services received</b>		<b>\$ (193)</b>	<b>\$ (146)</b>	<b>\$ (91)</b>
<b>Purchases of fixed assets/intangible assets:</b>				
Grupo Italtel (b) (d)		\$ 14	\$	\$ 111
Telecom Italia S.p.A. (b)			1	1
Latin American Nautilus Ltd. (b)			11	4

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Latin American Nautilus Argentina S.A. (b)	1	2
Telecom Italia Sparkle S.p.A. (b) (c)		33
Latin American Nautilus USA Inc. (b)		1
 <b>Total fixed assets and intangible assets</b>	 <b>\$ 14</b>	 <b>\$ 13</b>
	<b>\$ 152</b>	

- (a) Such companies relate to W de Argentina Inversiones S.L.
- (b) Such companies relate to Telecom Italia Group.
- (c) Since June 2010, Telecom Italia Sparkle S.p.A. has assigned to Latin American Nautilus Ltd. all existing agreements with Telecom Argentina.
- (d) This company ceased to be related party from January 2009 to September 2010.
- (e) This entity is no longer related party as from January 2011.

The transactions discussed above were made on terms no less favorable to the Company than would have been obtained from unaffiliated third parties. The Board of Directors approved transactions representing more than 1% of the total shareholders' equity of the Company, after being approved by the Audit Committee in compliance with Decree No. 677/01.

### (e) Merger of Cubecorp

In July 2008, Telecom Argentina acquired 100% of the shares of Cubecorp for approximately \$98. With this acquisition, Telecom Argentina strengthens its Data Center services, as the Data Center acquired is equipped with world class infrastructure, which permits to offer clients with high reliability, availability and scalability customized to their needs.

The Board of Directors of Telecom Argentina and Cubecorp held on September 10, 2008, and October 7, 2008, respectively, approved a Preliminary Agreement of Merger, by which Telecom Argentina would merge Cubecorp, effective January 1st, 2009.

In March 2009, the Board of Directors of Cubecorp and Telecom Argentina approved the Merger Agreement, by which both companies would merge (subject to the approval of the CNV and to the approval of the Shareholders' Meetings of Cubecorp and the Company), being the Company the continuing company and Cubecorp the dissolved without liquidation company. The CNV determined no legal or accounting observations for the merger and ordered the publication of the Merger Agreement in the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange's (the BCBA's) Daily Bulletin and in the CNV's website ([www.cnv.gob.ar](http://www.cnv.gob.ar), section "Autopista de Información Financiera").

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**7 Related party transactions (continued)**

The Extraordinary Shareholders Meeting of Cubecorp held on March 19, 2009, and the Annual General Ordinary and Extraordinary Shareholders Meeting of Telecom Argentina held on April 28, 2010 approved the merger, the corresponding financial statements and, in the case of the Meeting of Cubecorp, the dissolution without liquidation of Cubecorp as provided by Law No. 19,550 section 94 art. 7. Additionally, the Final Merger Agreement with Cubecorp was authorized, effective January 1st, 2009. The period specified in the Law No. 19,550 section 83 was completed and the Final Merger Agreement was granted on June 2, 2010. On June 7, 2010, the process of registration of the merger with the CNV began, whose Board of Directors, on June 24, 2010, decided to hold the proceeding until the CNDC authorizes the acquisition of shares of Cubecorp by Telecom Argentina. For the purposes of its pronouncement on this last operation, the CNDC is awaiting the considered opinion that requested the SC in accordance with the provisions of Section 16 of Law No. 25,156. The unification of the activities had effect since January 1st, 2009, when the Company assumed the rendering of Cubecorp's services.

The relevance of the merger in the shareholders' equity, in accordance with the results of the Merger Special Consolidated Balance Sheet of Cubecorp and Telecom Argentina prepared as of December 31, 2008, with effect as from the first hour of January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2009, was the following:

	Telecom Argentina	Cubecorp	Elimination	Merged balance sheet
Current assets	1,141	10	(6)	<b>1,145</b>
Non-current investments - Cubecorp	64		(64)	
Other non-current assets	5,888	69		<b>5,957</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>7,093</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>(70)</b>	<b>7,102</b>
Current liabilities	2,391	5	(6)	<b>2,390</b>
Non-current liabilities	682	10		<b>692</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>3,073</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>(6)</b>	<b>3,082</b>
<b>Shareholders' equity</b>	<b>4,020</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>(64)</b>	<b>4,020</b>
<b>Total liabilities and shareholders' equity</b>	<b>7,093</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>(70)</b>	<b>7,102</b>

**(f) Núcleo's voluntary capital reduction**

On June 5, 2009, Núcleo's General Extraordinary Shareholders Meeting approved the voluntary capital reduction in an amount of \$21, which was reimbursed to the shareholders in October 2009. This reduction resulted in a gain of \$13 included in the item line "Gain on equity investees" corresponding to the realization of the foreign currency translation adjustments originally included in the item line "Other reserves" in the Shareholders' equity.

**8 Debt****8.1. Short-term and long-term debt**

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Company's short-term and long-term debt comprises the following:

	As of December 31, 2010	As of December 31, 2009
<b>Short-term debt:</b>		
Principal:		
Notes	\$	\$ 686
Issue discount and underwriting fees		(1)
Bank loans	31	72
Bank overdrafts	9	
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>757</b>
Accrued interest	2	3
Derivatives		3
<b>Total short-term debt</b>	<b>\$ 42</b>	<b>\$ 763</b>
<b>Long-term debt:</b>		
Principal:		
Bank loans	\$ 121	\$ 58
<b>Total long-term debt</b>	<b>\$ 121</b>	<b>\$ 58</b>
<b>Total debt</b>	<b>\$ 163</b>	<b>\$ 821</b>



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**8 Debt (continued)**

The following table segregates the Telecom Group s debt by company as of December 31, 2010 and 2009:

	Personal	Núcleo	Consolidated as of December 31, 2010	Personal	Núcleo	Consolidated as of December 31, 2009
Principal		161	161	685	130	815
Accrued interest		2	2	1	2	3
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>163</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>818</b>
Derivatives				3		3
<b>Total debt</b>		<b>163</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>821</b>
Short-term debt		42	42	689	74	763
Long-term debt		121	121		58	58

**8.2. Restructured debt of the subsidiaries*****(a) Personal*****Notes**

On December 22, 2010, Personal fully cancelled its Notes issued under the Global Program for the Issuance of Notes for a maximum outstanding amount of U\$S 500 million or its equivalent in other currencies for a term of five years.

At the same date, Personal cancelled all the derivative instruments that had been held in relation to the above mentioned Notes (Note 4 s).

The Shareholders Ordinary and Extraordinary Meeting of Personal held on December 2, 2010, approved the creation of a Global Program for the Issuance of Notes for a maximum outstanding amount of U\$S 500 million or its equivalent in other currencies for a term of five years. At the date of issuance of these financial statements, Personal is preparing the documentation required by the CNV to approve this program.

***(b) Núcleo******1. Bank loans***

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The following table shows the outstanding loans with banks with operations in Paraguay and the main terms as of December 31, 2010:

Nominal value  (in million of  Guaraníes)	Amortization term	Book value (in million of \$)	
		Current	Non-current
		37,500	5 years
39,500	4 years	2	33
50,000	4 years	2	41
15,680	2 years	14	
32,650	2 years	12	16
<b>175,330</b>		<b>31</b>	<b>121</b>

The average annual rate of these loans is 9.2% in Guaraníes.

The terms and conditions of Núcleo s loans provide for certain events of default which are considered standard for these kinds of operations.

### **2. Bank overdrafts**

At December 31, 2010, Núcleo has bank overdrafts amounting to \$9 (equivalent to Guaraníes 9,933 million). The average annual rate of these loans is 5.5% in Guaraníes.

## **9 Shareholders equity**

### **(a) Common stock**

At December 31, 2010, the Company had 502,034,299 authorized, issued and outstanding shares of \$1 par value Class A Common Stock (51% of the total capital stock), 440,910,912 shares of \$1 par value Class B Common Stock (44.79% of the total capital stock) and 41,435,767 shares of \$1 par value Class C Common Stock (4.21% of the total capital stock – see c below). Common stockholders are entitled to one vote for each share held of record on all matters submitted to a vote of shareholders.

The Company s shares are authorized by the CNV, the BCBA and the New York Stock Exchange ( NYSE ) for public trading. Only 404,078,504 of Class B shares are traded since Nortel owns all of the outstanding Class A shares and 36,832,408 Class B shares; and Class C shares are dedicated to the employee stock ownership program, as described below.

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**9 Shareholders equity (continued)**

Each ADS represents 5 Class B shares and are traded on the NYSE under the ticker symbol TEO.

**(b) Restrictions on distribution of profits**

The Company is subject to certain restrictions on the distribution of profits. Under the Argentine Corporations Law, the by-laws of the Company and rules and regulations of the CNV, a minimum of 5% of net income for the year calculated in accordance with Argentine GAAP, plus/less previous years adjustments and accumulated losses, if any, must be appropriated by resolution of the shareholders to a legal reserve until such reserve reaches 20% of the outstanding capital (common stock plus inflation adjustment of common stock). When a company uses the legal reserve to absorb accumulated losses, it will not be able to distribute dividends until it restores the legal reserve.

Telecom Argentina's Annual General and Extraordinary Shareholders Meeting held on April 28, 2010, approved the restoring of the legal reserve that has been absorbed in the fiscal year 2006.

**(c) Share ownership program**

In 1992, a decree from the Argentine Government, which provided for the creation of the Company upon the privatization of ENTel, established that 10% of the capital stock then represented by 98,438,098 Class C shares was to be included in the *Programa de Propiedad Participada* or PPP (an employee share ownership program sponsored by the Argentine Government). Pursuant to the PPP, the Class C shares were held by a trustee for the benefit of former employees of the state-owned company who remained employed by the Company and who elected to participate in the plan.

In 1999, Decree No. 1,623/99 of the Argentine Government eliminated the restrictions on some of the Class C shares held by the PPP, although it excluded Class C shares of the Fund of Guarantee and Repurchase subject to an injunction against their use. In March 2000, the shareholders meeting of the Company approved the conversion of up to unrestricted 52,505,360 Class C shares into Class B shares (these shares didn't belong to the Fund of Guarantee and Repurchase), most of which was sold in a secondary public offering in May 2000.

The Annual General and Extraordinary Meetings held on April 27, 2006, approved that the power for the conversion of up to 41,339,464 Class C ordinary shares into the same amount of Class B ordinary shares, be delegated to the Board of Directors. The conversion will take place based on: a) what is determined by Banco de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires (Fiduciary agent of PPP) as the case may be; and b) the amount of Class C shares eligible for conversion. As granted by the Meetings, the Board transferred the powers to convert the shares to some of the Board's members and/or the Company's executive officers. From the total shares eligible for conversion approved by the Shareholders Meetings, 4,496,971 Class C ordinary shares were converted into Class B ordinary shares.

Class C shares of the Fund of Guarantee and Repurchase which were affected by an injunction measure recorded in file *Garcías de Vicchi, Amerinda y otros c/ Sindicación de Accionistas Clase C del Programa de Propiedad Participada* were not eligible for conversion to Class B. As of the date of these consolidated financial statements, the injunction was not released, although it is limited to the amount of 4,593,274 shares. 41,418,562 Class C shares are still part of the Fund of Guarantee and Repurchase and are subject to the injunction described above.

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In October 2009, the comptroller of the PPP, who was timely appointed by the National Court of Federal Civil and Commercial No.10, informed to Telecom Argentina that he intends to obtain the release of the injunctions affecting part of the shares included in the Fund of Guarantee and Repurchase. Likewise, on June 24, 2010, Telecom Argentina received a letter from the National Civil and Commercial Court of First Instance No. 10, Secretariat No. 20, recorded in file Arévalo, Pedro Diego y otros c / Fondo de Garantía y Recompra PPP de Telecom Argentina s/ División de condominio , which orders to Telecom Argentina s Board of Directors the conversion of 4,000,000 Class C shares into Class B shares. Following this court order, the Board of Directors of Telecom Argentina, requested and obtained the authorization from the BCBA and the CNV for the conversion of such shares. It is currently pending that the shares to be converted were nominated on behalf of the file Arévalo, Pedro Diego y otros c / Fondo de Garantía y Recompra PPP de Telecom Argentina s/ División de condominio and under the officiating court order, on the Registro de Acciones of the Caja de Valores to complete the conversion process.

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**10. Income tax**

As describe in Note 4.o, the Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with the guidelines of RT 17.

Income tax payable as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 consists of the following:

	As of December 31, 2010					As of December 31, 2009
	Telecom Argentina	Personal	Núcleo	Telecom USA	Total	
Income tax provision	\$ 405	\$ 662	\$ 4	\$	\$ 1,071	\$ 797
Payments in advance of income taxes	(212)	(367)	(5)		(584)	(346)
Credit on minimum presumed income tax						(23)
Law No. 26,476 Tax Regularization Regime	3				3	3
<b>Current Income tax payable (receivable)</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>(*) (1)</b>		<b>490</b>	<b>431</b>
Non current net deferred tax liabilities	106	27	5	2	140	199
Law No. 26,476 Tax Regularization Regime	14				14	13
<b>Non current Income tax payable</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>212</b>
<b>Total Income tax liabilities, net</b>	<b>\$ 316</b>	<b>\$ 322</b>	<b>\$ 4</b>	<b>\$ 2</b>	<b>\$ 644</b>	<b>\$ 643</b>

(\*) Núcleo's receivable is included in Other receivables current Tax credits.

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities are presented below:

	As of December 31, 2010					As of December 31, 2009
	Telecom Argentina	Personal	Núcleo	Telecom USA	Total	
Tax loss carryforwards	\$	\$ 1	\$	\$	\$ 1	\$ 1
Allowance for doubtful accounts	22	26	1		49	55
Provision for contingencies	173	68			241	184
Inventories		13			13	20
Other deferred tax assets	91	7			98	73
<b>Total deferred tax assets</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>402</b>	<b>333</b>

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Fixed assets	(73)	(120)	9	(2)	(186)	(142)
Inflation adjustments (i)	(319)	(6)	(15)		(340)	(377)
<b>Total deferred tax liabilities</b>	<b>(392)</b>	<b>(126)</b>	<b>(6)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(526)</b>	<b>(519)</b>
<b>Subtotal net deferred tax liabilities</b>	<b>(106)</b>	<b>(11)</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(124)</b>	<b>(186)</b>
Valuation allowance (Note 15.e)		(16)			(16)	(13)
<b>Net deferred tax liabilities as of December 31, 2010</b>	<b>\$ (106)</b>	<b>\$ (27)</b>	<b>\$ (5)</b>	<b>\$ (2)</b>	<b>\$ (140)</b>	
<b>Net deferred tax liabilities as of December 31, 2009</b>	<b>\$ (187)</b>	<b>\$ (10)</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$ (2)</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$ (199)</b>

(i) Mainly related to inflation adjustment on fixed assets, intangibles and other assets for financial reporting purposes. As of December 31, 2010, the Company has accumulated an operating tax loss carryforward of \$1 which expiration year is 2011.

Income tax benefit (expense) for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 consists of the following:

	Year ended December 31, 2010				Total
	Telecom Argentina	Personal	Núcleo	Telecom USA	
Current tax expense	\$ (408)	\$ (655)	\$ (4)	\$	\$ (1,067)
Deferred tax benefit (expense)	84	(17)	(7)		60
Valuation allowance (Note 15.e)		(3)			(3)
<b>Income tax expense</b>	<b>\$ (324)</b>	<b>\$ (675)</b>	<b>\$ (11)</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$ (1,010)</b>

	Year ended December 31, 2009				Total
	Telecom Argentina	Personal	Núcleo	Telecom USA	
Current tax expense	\$ (301)	\$ (511)	\$ (6)	\$	\$ (818)
Deferred tax benefit (expense)	31	(6)	(1)	(1)	23
Valuation allowance (Note 15.e)		(2)			(2)
<b>Income tax expense</b>	<b>\$ (270)</b>	<b>\$ (519)</b>	<b>\$ (7)</b>	<b>\$ (1)</b>	<b>\$ (797)</b>

	Year ended December 31, 2008				Total
	Telecom Argentina	Personal	Núcleo	Telecom USA	
Current tax expense	\$ (238)	\$ (390)	\$ (7)	\$	\$ (635)
Deferred tax benefit	93	2	3		98
Valuation allowance	2				2
<b>Income tax expense</b>	<b>\$ (143)</b>	<b>\$ (388)</b>	<b>\$ (4)</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$ (535)</b>

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**10. Income tax (continued)**

Income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 differed from the amounts computed by applying the Company's statutory income tax rate to pre-tax income as a result of the following:

	<b>Argentina</b>	<b>International</b>	<b>Total</b>
Pre-tax income on a separate return basis	\$ 4,060	\$ 66	\$ 4,126
Non taxable items Gain on equity investees	(1,274)		(1,274)
Non taxable items Other	9	33	42
Subtotal	2,795	99	2,894
Statutory income tax rate	35%	(*)	
<b>Income tax expense at statutory tax rate</b>	<b>(978)</b>	<b>(10)</b>	<b>(988)</b>
Change in deferred assets and liabilities	(18)		(18)
Change in valuation allowance (Note 15.e)	(3)	(1)	(4)
<b>Income tax expense as of December 31, 2010</b>	<b>\$ (999)</b>	<b>\$ (11)</b>	<b>\$ (1,010)</b>
Pre-tax income on a separate return basis	\$ 3,130	\$ 53	\$ 3,183
Non taxable items Gain on equity investees	(978)		(978)
Non taxable items Other	24	20	44
Subtotal	2,176	73	2,249
Statutory income tax rate	35%	(*)	
<b>Income tax expense at statutory tax rate</b>	<b>(762)</b>	<b>(8)</b>	<b>(770)</b>
Change in deferred assets and liabilities	(6)		(6)
Law No. 26,476 Tax Regularization Regime	(19)		(19)
Change in valuation allowance (Note 15.e)	(2)		(2)
<b>Income tax expense as of December 31, 2009</b>	<b>\$ (789)</b>	<b>\$ (8)</b>	<b>\$ (797)</b>
Pre-tax income on a separate return basis	\$ 2,186	\$ 39	\$ 2,225
Non taxable items Gain on equity investees	(731)		(731)
Non taxable items Other	48	(15)	33
Subtotal	1,503	24	1,527
Statutory income tax rate	35%	(*)	

<b>Income tax expense at statutory tax rate</b>	<b>(527)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(529)</b>
Additional income tax from cash dividends paid by foreign companies	(6)	(2)	(8)
Change in valuation allowance	2		2
<b>Income tax expense as of December 31, 2008</b>	<b>\$ (531)</b>	<b>\$ (4)</b>	<b>\$ (535)</b>

(\*) The statutory tax rate in Paraguay was 10% plus an additional rate of 5% in case of payment of dividends, in the USA the effective tax rate was 34% and in Uruguay the statutory tax rate was 25%.

## 11. Commitments and contingencies

### (a) Purchase commitments

The Company has entered into various purchase orders amounting in the aggregate to approximately \$1,676 as of December 31, 2010, primarily related to the supply of switching equipment, external wiring, infrastructure agreements, inventory and other service agreements. This amount also includes the commitments mentioned in c) and d) below.

### (b) Investment commitments

In August 2003, Telecom Argentina was notified by the SC of a proposal for the creation of a \$70-million fund (the Complejo Industrial de las Telecomunicaciones 2003 or 2003 Telecommunications Fund) to be funded by the major telecommunication companies and aimed at developing the telecommunications sector in Argentina. Banco de Inversion y Comercio Exterior ( BICE ) was designated as Trustee of the Fund.

In November 2003, the Company contributed \$1.5 at the inception of the Fund. In addition, management announced that it is the Company's intention to promote agreements with local suppliers which would facilitate their access to financing.

### (c) Commitments and contingencies assumed by Telecom Argentina from the sale of Publicom

On March 29, 2007, Telecom Argentina's Board of Directors approved the sale of its equity interest in Publicom to Yell Publicidad S.A. (a company incorporated in Spain, member of the Yell Group *Grupo Yell*), which was executed on April 12, 2007 (the Closing Date).

A series of declarations and guarantees, standard for this type of transactions, assumed by Telecom Argentina towards the buyer with respect to Publicom and to itself and others assumed by the buyer towards Telecom Argentina and towards itself are included in the contract. Reciprocal obligations and commitments are also set forth, between Telecom Argentina and the buyer.



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**11. Commitments and contingencies (continued)**

It has been ruled that Telecom Argentina shall indemnify and shall hold the buyer harmless from any and all damages that might result from:

- (i) Any claim addressed to the buyer by third parties in which the owner's equity, entitlement to inherent rights and /or unrestricted disposal of shares is successfully objected;
- (ii) Damages and losses of equity derived from incorrectness or inaccuracy of the declarations and guarantees;
- (iii) Damages and losses of equity derived from the non-fulfillment of the obligations and commitments undertaken by Telecom Argentina.

These indemnities granted by Telecom Argentina have time as well as economic limits.

On Closing Date and after the stock transfer was actually performed, Publicom accepted a proposal from Telecom Argentina. According to said proposal, Telecom Argentina:

engages Publicom to publish Telecom Argentina's directories ( white pages ) for a 5-year period, which may be extended upon expiry date;

engages Publicom to distribute Telecom Argentina's white pages for a 20-year period, which may be extended upon expiry date;

engages Publicom to maintain the Internet portal, which allows to access the white pages through the web, for a 20-year period, term which may be extended upon expiry date;

grants Publicom the right to lease advertising spaces on the white pages for a 20-year period, which may be extended upon expiry date; and

authorizes the use of certain trademarks for the distribution and/or consultation on the Internet and/or advertising spaces agreements for the same specified period.

Telecom Argentina reserves the right to supervise certain matters associated with white pages publishing and distribution activities that allow Telecom Argentina to assure the fulfillment of its regulatory obligations during the term of the proposal. The terms and conditions of the proposal include usual provisions that allow Telecom Argentina to apply economic sanctions in the case of non-compliance, and in the case of serious non-compliance, allow Telecom Argentina to require an early termination. In the latter case, the Company could enter into an agreement with other providers.

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The proposal set prices for the publishing, printing and distribution of the 2007 directories, and provided clauses for the subsequent editions in order to ensure Telecom Argentina that said services will be contracted at market price.

Telecom Argentina shall continue to include in its own invoices the amounts to be paid by its customers to Publicom for the contracted services or those that may be contracted in the future, and subsequently collect the amounts for said services on behalf and to the order of Publicom, without absorbing any delinquency.

### **(d) Commitments assumed by Núcleo**

During September and October 2010, the CONATEL awarded Núcleo a public bidding for the implementation of the expansion of the infrastructure of networks used as platform for the mobile telephony access services and the basic service in areas of public or social interest in Paraguay.

Núcleo commits to install and render satisfactorily functioning all the assets and services covered by the bidding, by means of an approximate investment of \$16 (which was fully completed in the fiscal year 2010), of which \$11 will be subsidized by the CONATEL.

At the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, the CONATEL has disbursed the first installment of \$3. The works are in the final stage and are expected to be finished in March 2011.

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**11. Commitments and contingencies (continued)**

**(e) Contingencies**

The Company is a party to several civil, tax, commercial, labor and regulatory proceedings and claims that have arisen in the ordinary course of business. In order to determine the proper level of reserves relating to these contingencies, the Management of the Company, based on the opinion of its internal and external legal counsel, assesses the likelihood of any adverse judgments or outcomes related to these matters as well as the range of probable losses that may result from the potential outcomes. A determination of the amount of reserves required, if any, for these contingencies is made after careful analysis of each individual case. The determination of the required reserves may change in the future due to new developments or changes as a matter of law or legal interpretation. Consequently, as of December 31, 2010, the Company has established reserves in an aggregate amount of \$690 to cover potential losses under these claims (\$90 for regulatory contingencies deducted from assets and \$600 included under liabilities) and certain amounts deposited in the Company's bank accounts have been restricted as to their use due to some judicial proceedings. As of December 31, 2010, these restricted funds totaled \$46 (included in the caption "Other receivables").

Below is a summary of the most significant claims and legal actions for which reserves have been established:

*Profit sharing bonds*

In August 2008, the Supreme Court of Justice, when resolving a case against Telefónica, found the Decree No. 395/92 unconstitutional. Different legal actions were brought, mainly by former employees of the Company against the National Government and the Company, requesting that Decree No. 395/92 which expressly exempted the Company from issuing the profit sharing bonds provided in Law No. 23,696 be struck down as unconstitutional and, therefore, claiming compensation for the damages they had suffered because such bonds had not been issued.

In those suits for which judgment has already been rendered, the trial court judges hearing the matter resolved to dismiss the actions brought relying on arguments made by each case's respective prosecutors pointing that such rule was valid and constitutional. However, and based on the National Supreme Court of Justice's judgment on this matter, the three Divisions of the Courts of Appeal ruled that Decree No. 395/92 was unconstitutional.

In order to defend its rights, the Company filed various appeals against these unfavorable decisions, and although said decisions have not been reviewed by the National Supreme Court of Justice, it should be noted that the abovementioned ruling of the Supreme Court on the case against Telefónica has created a judicial precedent that, in the opinion of the legal counsel of the Company, increases the probability that the Company has to face certain contingencies as a result of an adverse ruling, notwithstanding the right of reimbursement that attends Telecom Argentina against the National State.

Said Court decision found the abovementioned decree unconstitutional and ordered to send the proceedings back to the court of origin so that said court could decide on which was the subject compelled to pay licensee and/or National Government and the parameters that were to be taken into account in order to quantify the complaints set forth therein (percentage of profit sharing, status of limitation, distribution method between the beneficiaries of the program).

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As of December 31, 2010, the management of the Company, with the aid of its legal counsel, has recorded provisions for contingencies that it estimates are sufficient to cover the risks associated with these claims, having considered the legal background up to the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements.

### Wage differences by food vouchers and non-remunerative lump sum

The Company is subject to various lawsuits initiated by some employees and former employees who claim wage differences caused by the impact of the concepts non-remunerative lump sum and food vouchers over the settlement of items such as overtime, productivity, vacation, supplementary annual salary and other additional benefits provided by the Collective Bargaining Agreement.

In this regard, the Supreme Court of Justice has recognized that food vouchers are remunerative and are part of the employees' compensations, declaring the unconstitutionality of Sect. 103 bis, inc. C of the Employment Contract Act (which gives them the character of social benefits). Considering these judicial precedents, at December 31, 2010, the Management of the Company, with the aid of its legal counsel, has recorded a provision for contingencies that it estimates is sufficient to cover the risks associated with these claims at the date of issue of these consolidated financial statements.

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**TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.**

*Corporation non adhered to the Optional Statutory Regime of Compulsory Public Purchase Offer*

**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

(In millions of Argentine pesos, except as otherwise indicated See Note 3.c)

**11. Commitments and contingencies (continued)**

In addition, the Company is subject to other claims and legal actions that have arisen in the ordinary course of business. Although there can be no assurance as to the ultimate disposition of these matters, it is the opinion of the Management of the Company, based upon the information available at this time and consultation with external and internal legal counsel, that the expected outcome of these other claims and legal actions, individually or in the aggregate, will not have a material effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations. Accordingly, no reserves have been established for the outcome of these actions.

Below is a summary of the most significant other claims and legal actions for which reserves have not been established:

Labor proceedings

Based on a legal theory of successor company liability, Telecom Argentina has been named as a co-defendant with ENTel in several labor lawsuits brought by former employees of ENTel against the state-owned company. The Transfer Agreement provided that ENTel and the Argentine Government, and not the Company, are liable for all amounts owed in connection with claims brought by former ENTel employees, whether or not such claims were made prior to the Transfer Date, if the events giving rise to such claims occurred prior to the Transfer Date.

ENTel and the Argentine Government have agreed to indemnify and hold the Company harmless in respect of such claims. Under current Argentine legislation, the Argentine Government may settle any amounts payable to the Company for these claims through the issuance of treasury bonds. As of December 31, 2010, total claims in these labor lawsuits amounted to \$9.

Tax matters

In December 2001, the AFIP made an additional income tax claim on the amortization period utilized by Telintar to depreciate its optic fiber network in submarine cables. Telintar was dissolved and merged in equal parts into Telecom Argentina Internacional S.A. and Telefónica Larga Distancia de Argentina S.A., entities controlled by Telecom Argentina and Telefónica, respectively. Telecom Argentina Internacional S.A. was subsequently merged with and into Telecom Argentina in September 1999.

In July 2005, the National Fiscal Court resolved against Telecom Argentina ratifying the tax assessment relating to additional taxes, although it excluded interest and penalties. On the same grounds as described in the above paragraph, during the third quarter of 2005, Telecom Argentina recorded a current tax liability amounting to \$0.5 against income taxes in the statement of income. Telecom Argentina and Telefónica appealed this judgment before the corresponding Federal Court. In June 2009, the Court revoked the ruling of the Fiscal Court and nullified the tax assessment that had been appealed. The Tax Authority has filed an appeal before the National Supreme Court of Justice.

The management of the Company together with its legal counsel believes it has meritorious legal defenses to these unfavorable judgments and that the ultimate outcome of these cases will not result in an incremental adverse impact on Telecom Argentina's results of operations and financial condition.

In December 2006, the AFIP assessed additional income tax and tax on minimum presumed income for the 2000 and 2001 tax years claiming that Personal incorrectly deducted certain uncollectible receivables. Personal appealed this assessment with the National Fiscal Tribunal. The AFIP's claim is contrary to certain jurisprudential precedents by the National Fiscal Tribunal. Consequently, Personal and its legal counsel

believe that the matter will be resolved in its favor when the appeal process is completed.

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(In millions of Argentine pesos, except as otherwise indicated See Note 3.c)

**11. Commitments and contingencies (continued)**

**Other claims**

**Consumer Trade Union Proceedings**

In November 1995, Telecom Argentina was served with notice of a complaint filed by a consumer trade union, Consumidores Libres Cooperativa Limitada de Provisión de Servicios Comunitarios, against Telecom Argentina, Telefónica, Telintar and the Argentine Government. The suit seeks to declare null, illegal and unconstitutional all tariff rules and agreements as of the Transfer Agreement and to reduce the tariffs of the licensees so as to obtain a return rate not in excess of an annual 16% on fixed assets as described in the List of Conditions. Furthermore, the complaint seeks reimbursement of sums allegedly received in excess of the 16% return rate as well as sums resulting from the reduction in the rate of turnover tax for the city of Buenos Aires.

In October 2001, the Federal Court of Appeals for Contentious and Administrative Matters issued a precautionary measure suspending the ability of telecommunications companies to increase tariffs by reference to the U.S. consumer price index. However, the Public Emergency Law and the reformation of the exchange regime have had an analogous result to that proposed by the precautionary measure, by prohibiting, as of January 6, 2002, contracts held with the public administration, including public work and services contracts, from being adjusted to dollars or other foreign currencies. A decision of the Court of Appeals is still pending.

Additionally, upon the extension of the exclusivity period for the provision of telecommunication services, the same consumer group filed a new lawsuit in Argentine federal courts against the service providers and the Argentine Government. Plaintiffs are seeking damages, an injunction revoking the licenses granted to telecommunication service providers and termination of the exclusivity period. This case is currently in a preliminary stage.

**Users and Consumer Trade Union Proceedings**

In August 2003, another consumer group filed suit against Telecom Argentina in Argentine federal court alleging the unconstitutionality of certain resolutions issued by the SC. These resolutions had amended a prior resolution which prescribed the way service providers had to refund customers for additional charges included in monthly fixed-line service fees. The amendment was intended to establish another method of refunding customers due to practical reasons. Telecom Argentina complied with the amended resolution and provided refunds to customers. The case is ready for sentence, but Telecom Argentina does not believe it has merit and will contest it vigorously. Telecom Argentina is unable, however, to predict the outcome of this proceeding, or reasonably estimate a range of possible loss given the current status of the litigation.

**12. Segment information**

Operating segments are revenue-producing components of the enterprise for which separate financial information is produced internally for management. Under this definition, the Company conducts its business through five legal entities which represent five operating segments. Under Argentine GAAP, these operating segments have been aggregated into reportable segments according to the nature of the products and services provided. The Company manages its segments to the net income (loss) level of reporting.

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Telecom Argentina and its subsidiaries conform the following reportable segments:

<b>Reportable segment</b>	<b>Services provided</b>	<b>Consolidated company/ Operating segment</b>
<b>Fixed Telephony</b>	<b>Voice, data and Internet</b>	Telecom Argentina Telecom USA Micro Sistemas (i)
<b>Mobile Services</b>	<b>Voice, data and Mobile Internet</b>	Personal Núcleo Springville (i)

(i) Dormant entity at December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008.

The accounting policies of the operating segments are the same as those described in Note 4. Intercompany sales have been eliminated.



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(In millions of Argentine pesos, except as otherwise indicated See Note 3.c)

**12. Segment information (continued)**

For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, 96% of the Company's revenues were from sales generated in Argentina. More than 92% of the Company's fixed assets are in Argentina. Segment financial information was as follows:

*For the year ended December 31, 2010***Income statement information**

	Fixed	Mobile services			Total
	telephony (a)	Personal	Núcleo	Subtotal	
Services	4,584	8,483	530	9,013	13,597
Equipment sales	56	1,018	8	1,026	1,082
<b>Net sales</b>	<b>4,640</b>	<b>9,501</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>10,039</b>	<b>14,679</b>
Salaries and social security	(1,412)	(423)	(45)	(468)	(1,880)
Taxes	(308)	(934)	(19)	(953)	(1,261)
Maintenance, materials and supplies	(472)	(204)	(32)	(236)	(708)
Bad debt expense	(24)	(92)	(3)	(95)	(119)
Interconnection costs	(197)				(197)
Cost of international outbound calls	(134)				(134)
Lease of circuits	(87)	(33)	(27)	(60)	(147)
Fees for services	(240)	(400)	(23)	(423)	(663)
Advertising	(142)	(270)	(39)	(309)	(451)
Agent commissions and distribution of prepaid cards commissions	(58)	(950)	(41)	(991)	(1,049)
Other commissions	(62)	(162)	(13)	(175)	(237)
Roaming		(194)	(6)	(200)	(200)
Charges for TLRD		(660)	(52)	(712)	(712)
Cost of sales	(45)	(1,463)	(33)	(1,496)	(1,541)
Others	(380)	(408)	(37)	(445)	(825)
<b>Operating income before depreciation and amortization</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>3,308</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>3,476</b>	<b>4,555</b>
Depreciation of fixed assets and amortization of intangible assets	(719)	(530)	(105)	(635)	(1,354)
<b>Operating income</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>2,778</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>2,841</b>	<b>3,201</b>
Financial results, net	74	(117)	9	(108)	(34)
Other expenses, net	(213)	(103)	(1)	(104)	(317)

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<b>Net income before income tax and noncontrolling interest</b>	221	2,558	71	2,629	2,850
Income tax expense, net	(324)	(675)	(11)	(686)	(1,010)
Noncontrolling interest			(19)	(19)	(19)
<b>Net (loss) income</b>	<b>(103)</b>	<b>1,883</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1,924</b>	<b>1,821</b>

- (a) Includes net sales of \$48, operating income before depreciation of \$15, operating profit of \$11 and net income of \$11 corresponding to Telecom USA.

.. **Balance sheet information**

<b>Fixed assets, net</b>	4,411	2,439	629	<b>3,068</b>	<b>7,479</b>
<b>Intangible assets, net</b>	171	591	7	<b>598</b>	<b>769</b>
<b>Capital expenditures (without ARO and debt issue costs)</b>	1,048	791	185	<b>976</b>	<b>2,024</b>
<b>Depreciation of fixed assets</b>	(698)	(b) (529)	(104)	<b>(633)</b>	<b>(1,331)</b>
<b>Amortization of intangible assets (without debt issue costs)</b>	(21)	(1)	(1)	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(23)</b>
<b>Net financial asset (debt)</b>	874	(b) 504	(154)	<b>350</b>	<b>1,224</b>

- (b) In Depreciation of fixed assets, includes \$(1) from Springville; in Net financial asset, includes \$2 of Cash and banks from Springville.

**Cash flow information**

<b>Cash flows provided by operating activities</b>	<b>1,588</b>	<b>1,974</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>2,150</b>	<b>3,738</b>
<b><u>Cash flows from investing activities</u></b>					
Acquisition of fixed assets and intangible assets	(831)	(801)	(198)	(999)	(1,830)
Decrease in investments not considered as cash and cash equivalents and other	10	15		15	25
Inter-segment transfers of cash	4	(4)		4	
<b>Total cash flows used in investing activities</b>	<b>(817)</b>	<b>(790)</b>	<b>(198)</b>	<b>(988)</b>	<b>(1,805)</b>
<b><u>Cash flows from financing activities</u></b>					
Debt proceeds			200	200	200
Payment of debt		(718)	(172)	(890)	(890)
Payment of interest and debt-related expenses		(63)	(15)	(78)	(78)
Cash dividends paid	(1,053)				(1,053)
Inter-segment transfers of cash	575	(575)		(575)	
<b>Total cash flows used in financing activities</b>	<b>(478)</b>	<b>(1,356)</b>	<b>(13)</b>	<b>(1,343)</b>	<b>(1,821)</b>
<b>Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>(172)</b>	<b>(9)</b>	<b>(181)</b>	<b>112</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>1,273</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at year end</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>(b) 504</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>1,385</b>

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(In millions of Argentine pesos, except as otherwise indicated See Note 3.c)

**12. Segment information (continued)***For the year ended December 31, 2009***Income statement information**

	Fixed	Mobile services			Total
	telephony (a)	Personal	Núcleo	Subtotal	
Services	4,114	6,832	435	7,267	11,381
Equipment sales	43	796	6	802	845
<b>Net sales</b>	<b>4,157</b>	<b>7,628</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>8,069</b>	<b>12,226</b>
Salaries and social security	(1,151)	(314)	(39)	(353)	(1,504)
Taxes	(266)	(716)	(17)	(733)	(999)
Maintenance, materials and supplies	(408)	(165)	(24)	(189)	(597)
Bad debt expense	(33)	(96)	(2)	(98)	(131)
Interconnection costs	(180)				(180)
Cost of international outbound calls	(152)				(152)
Lease of circuits	(83)	(34)	(25)	(59)	(142)
Fees for services	(214)	(270)	(16)	(286)	(500)
Advertising	(118)	(216)	(26)	(242)	(360)
Agent commissions and distribution of prepaid cards commissions	(50)	(794)	(34)	(828)	(878)
Other commissions	(55)	(128)	(7)	(135)	(190)
Roaming		(164)	(4)	(168)	(168)
Charges for TLRD		(675)	(55)	(730)	(730)
Cost of sales	(46)	(1,082)	(9)	(1,091)	(1,137)
Others	(322)	(308)	(28)	(336)	(658)
<b>Operating income before depreciation and amortization</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>2,666</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>2,821</b>	<b>3,900</b>
Depreciation of fixed assets and amortization of intangible assets	(663)	(381)	(94)	(475)	(1,138)
<b>Operating income</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>2,285</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>2,346</b>	<b>2,762</b>
Gain on equity investees		13		13	13
Financial results, net	(172)	(150)	(7)	(157)	(329)
Other expenses, net	(148)	(79)	(2)	(81)	(229)
<b>Net income before income tax and noncontrolling interest</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>2,069</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>2,121</b>	<b>2,217</b>
Income tax, net	(271)	(519)	(7)	(526)	(797)

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Noncontrolling interest			(15)	(15)	(15)
<b>Net (loss) income</b>		<b>(175)</b>	<b>1,550</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1,580</b>
					<b>1,405</b>

- (a) Includes net sales of \$42, operating income before depreciation of \$15, operating profit of \$11 and net income of \$10 corresponding to Telecom USA.

.. **Balance sheet information**

<b>Fixed assets, net</b>	4,176	(b) 2,192	471	<b>2,663</b>	<b>6,839</b>
<b>Intangible assets, net</b>	176	594	3	<b>597</b>	<b>773</b>
<b>Capital expenditures (without ARO and debt issue costs)</b>	915	(b) 790	116	<b>906</b>	<b>1,821</b>
<b>Depreciation of fixed assets</b>	(646)	(379)	(94)	<b>(473)</b>	<b>(1,119)</b>
<b>Amortization of intangible assets (without debt issue costs)</b>	(17)	(2)		<b>(2)</b>	<b>(19)</b>
<b>Net financial asset (debt)</b>	579	(b) 4	(114)	<b>(110)</b>	<b>469</b>

- (b) In Fixed assets, net and Capital expenditures, includes \$1 from Springville; in Net financial asset, includes \$2 of Cash and banks from Springville.

Cash flow information

<b>Cash flows provided by operating activities</b>	<b>1,607</b>	<b>1,549</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>1,681</b>	<b>3,288</b>
<b><u>Cash flows from investing activities</u></b>					
Acquisition of fixed assets and intangible assets	(852)	(566)	(73)	(639)	(1,491)
Decrease (increase) in investments not considered as cash and cash equivalents and other	268	(8)		(8)	260
<b>Total cash flows used in investing activities</b>	<b>(584)</b>	<b>(574)</b>	<b>(73)</b>	<b>(647)</b>	<b>(1,231)</b>
<b><u>Cash flows from financing activities</u></b>					
Debt proceeds		218	143	361	361
Payment of debt	(1,442)	(293)	(117)	(410)	(1,852)
Payment of interest and debt-related expenses	(84)	(71)	(13)	(84)	(168)
Cash dividends paid			(19)	(19)	(19)
Payment of capital reimbursement of Núcleo			(8)	(8)	(8)
Inter-segment transfers of cash	730	(697)	(33)	(730)	
<b>Total cash flows used in financing activities</b>	<b>(796)</b>	<b>(843)</b>	<b>(47)</b>	<b>(890)</b>	<b>(1,686)</b>
<b>Increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>371</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>902</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at year end</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>(b) 676</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>1,273</b>

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## TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

*Corporation non adhered to the Optional Statutory Regime of Compulsory Public Purchase Offer*

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(In millions of Argentine pesos, except as otherwise indicated See Note 3.c)

## 12. Segment information (continued)

*For the year ended December 31, 2008*Income statement information

	Fixed telephony		Mobile services		Total
	(a)	Personal	Núcleo	Subtotal	
Services	3,612	5,853	382	6,235	9,847
Equipment sales	41	712	8	720	761
<b>Net sales</b>	<b>3,653</b>	<b>6,565</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>6,955</b>	<b>10,608</b>
Salaries and social security	(931)	(256)	(30)	(286)	(1,217)
Taxes	(230)	(590)	(12)	(602)	(832)
Maintenance, materials and supplies	(371)	(137)	(20)	(157)	(528)
Bad debt expense	(10)	(55)	(2)	(57)	(67)
Interconnection costs	(156)				(156)
Cost of international outbound calls	(145)				(145)
Lease of circuits	(67)	(38)	(19)	(57)	(124)
Fees for services	(181)	(208)	(11)	(219)	(400)
Advertising	(137)	(224)	(27)	(251)	(388)
Agent commissions and distribution of prepaid cards commissions	(43)	(691)	(35)	(726)	(769)
Other commissions	(51)	(104)	(4)	(108)	(159)
Roaming		(174)	(3)	(177)	(177)
Charges for TLRD		(707)	(57)	(764)	(764)
Cost of sales	(40)	(978)	(10)	(988)	(1,028)
Others	(257)	(242)	(25)	(267)	(524)
<b>Operating income before depreciation and amortization</b>	<b>1,034</b>	<b>2,161</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>2,296</b>	<b>3,330</b>
Depreciation of fixed assets and amortization of intangible assets	(822)	(375)	(92)	(467)	(1,289)
<b>Operating income</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>1,786</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1,829</b>	<b>2,041</b>
Financial results, net	(166)	(102)	3	(99)	(265)
Other expenses, net	(212)	(56)		(56)	(268)
<b>Net (loss) income before income tax and noncontrolling interest</b>	<b>(166)</b>	<b>1,628</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1,674</b>	<b>1,508</b>

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Income tax, net	(143)	(388)	(4)	(392)	(535)
Noncontrolling interest			(12)	(12)	(12)
<b>Net (loss) income</b>	<b>(309)</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>961</b>

(a) Includes net sales of \$40, operating income before depreciation of \$10, operating profit of \$8 and net income of \$8 corresponding to Telecom USA. It also includes net sales of \$6, operating loss before depreciation of \$(1), operating loss of \$(3) and net loss of \$(4) corresponding to Cubecorp.

**Balance sheet information**

<b>Fixed assets, net</b>	4,032	1,788	368	<b>2,156</b>	<b>6,188</b>
<b>Intangible assets, net</b>	173	598	1	<b>599</b>	<b>772</b>
<b>Capital expenditures (without ARO and debt issue costs)</b>	924	661	102	<b>763</b>	<b>1,687</b>
<b>Net book value of Cubecorp's fixed assets included in the acquisition of shares</b>	132				<b>132</b>
<b>Depreciation of fixed assets</b>	(806)	(370)	(91)	<b>(461)</b>	<b>(1,267)</b>
<b>Amortization of intangible assets (without debt issue costs)</b>	(16)	(5)	(1)	<b>(6)</b>	<b>(22)</b>
<b>Net financial debt</b>	<b>(679)</b>	<b>(139)</b>	<b>(85)</b>	<b>(224)</b>	<b>(903)</b>

**Cash flow information**

<b>Cash flows provided by operating activities</b>	<b>1,781</b>	<b>1,435</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>1,538</b>	<b>3,319</b>
<b><u>Cash flows from investing activities:</u></b>					
Acquisition of fixed assets and intangible assets	(826)	(636)	(99)	(735)	(1,561)
Acquisition of Cubecorp	(97)				(97)
Decrease (increase) in investments not considered as cash and cash equivalents and other	346	(5)		(5)	341
<b>Total cash flows used in investing activities</b>	<b>(577)</b>	<b>(641)</b>	<b>(99)</b>	<b>(740)</b>	<b>(1,317)</b>
<b><u>Cash flows from financing activities:</u></b>					
Debt proceeds		3	88	<b>91</b>	<b>91</b>
Payment of debt	(1,197)	(208)	(39)	(247)	(1,444)
Payment of interest and debt-related expenses	(109)	(72)	(4)	(76)	(185)
Cash dividends paid			(20)	(20)	(20)
Inter-segment transfers of cash	231	(194)	(37)	(231)	
<b>Total cash flows used in financing activities</b>	<b>(1,075)</b>	<b>(471)</b>	<b>(12)</b>	<b>(483)</b>	<b>(1,558)</b>
<b>Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>(8)</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>444</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>458</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at year end</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>902</b>



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(In millions of Argentine pesos, except as otherwise indicated See Note 3.c)

**13. Unconsolidated information**

In accordance with Argentine GAAP, the presentation of the parent company's individual financial statements is mandatory. Consolidated financial statements are to be included as supplementary information. For the purpose of these financial statements, individual financial statements have been omitted since they are not required for SEC reporting purposes. The tables below present unconsolidated financial statement information, as follows:

Balance sheets:

	As of December 31, 2010	As of December 31, 2009
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Current Assets</b>		
Cash and banks	\$ 57	\$ 26
Investments	816	552
Accounts receivable, net	673	724
Other receivables, net	111	79
Other assets, net	6	6
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>1,663</b>	<b>1,387</b>
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>		
Other receivables, net	32	46
Investments (i)	2,613	1,915
Fixed assets, net	4,399	4,170
Intangible assets, net	171	176
Other assets, net	3	3
<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>7,218</b>	<b>6,310</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>\$ 8,881</b>	<b>\$ 7,697</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		
Accounts payable	\$ 1,242	\$ 931
Salaries and social security payable	311	244
Taxes payable	251	263
Other liabilities	41	39
Contingencies	58	57
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>1,903</b>	<b>1,534</b>

<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>		
Accounts payable		24
Salaries and social security payable	109	81
Taxes payable	120	202
Other liabilities	166	153
Contingencies	346	267
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>727</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>\$ 2,644</b>	<b>\$ 2,261</b>
<b>SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY</b>	<b>\$ 6,237</b>	<b>\$ 5,436</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY</b>	<b>\$ 8,881</b>	<b>\$ 7,697</b>

- (i) Includes \$2,612 and \$1,914 as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, corresponding to Telecom Argentina's equity interests in its consolidated subsidiaries. As of December 31, 2010, includes \$2,607 and \$5, corresponding to Personal and Telecom USA, respectively. As of December 31, 2009, includes \$1,909 and \$5, corresponding to Personal and Telecom USA, respectively.

Statements of income:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Net sales	\$ 5,349	\$ 4,816	\$ 4,226
Cost of services	(2,814)	(2,496)	(2,355)
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>2,535</b>	<b>2,320</b>	<b>1,871</b>
General and administrative expenses	(358)	(289)	(233)
Selling expenses	(1,142)	(979)	(856)
<b>Operating income</b>	<b>1,035</b>	<b>1,052</b>	<b>782</b>
Gain on equity investees (i)	1,240	937	694
Financial results, net	77	(171)	(162)
Other expenses, net	(206)	(143)	(210)
<b>Net income before income tax</b>	<b>2,146</b>	<b>1,675</b>	<b>1,104</b>
Income tax (expense) benefit, net	(325)	(270)	(143)
<b>Net income</b>	<b>\$ 1,821</b>	<b>\$ 1,405</b>	<b>\$ 961</b>

(i) The **gain on equity investees** includes:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Personal	\$ 1,240	\$ 936	\$ 694
Telecom Argentina USA		1	2
Cubecorp			(2)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,240</b>	<b>\$ 937</b>	<b>\$ 694</b>

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**13. Unconsolidated information (continued)**Condensed statements of cash flows:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
<b>Cash flows provided by operating activities</b>	<b>\$ 1,588</b>	<b>\$ 1,603</b>	<b>\$ 1,774</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities from continuing operations</b>			
Acquisition of fixed and intangible assets	(831)	(847)	(818)
Dividends received	575	730	220
Acquisition of Cubecorp and paid in capital		2	(109)
Decrease in investments not considered as cash and cash equivalents and other concepts	14	268	357
<b>Total cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities</b>	<b>(242)</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>(350)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Payment of dividends	(1,053)		
Payment of debt		(1,442)	(1,188)
Payment of interest and debt-related expenses		(84)	(109)
<b>Total cash flows used in investing activities</b>	<b>(1,053)</b>	<b>(1,526)</b>	<b>(1,297)</b>
<b>Increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>127</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>221</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<b>\$ 871</b>	<b>\$ 578</b>	<b>\$ 348</b>

**14. Differences between Argentine GAAP and IFRS applicable to the Telecom Group**

IFRS is a set of accounting standards issued by the IASB specially designed for financial reporting of public entities, including companies whose shares or notes are traded in capital markets or have applied for registration in such markets.

On December 30, 2009, the CNV issued General Resolution No. 562/09 ( RG 562/09 ) adopting RT 26 of the FACPCE for certain public companies (as defined by Law No. 17,811 Regime for Public Offering), including the Company and Personal. RT 26 adopts IFRS as issued by the IASB. On December 3, 2010, RT 26 was modified through RT 29, with the aim to align the dates of adoption established by the professional standards with those established by RG 562/09. Additionally, RT 29 contemplates the optional implementation of IFRS for SMEs for entities that, unlike the Company, are not required to adopt IFRS. Therefore, Argentine companies not included in the scope of RG 562/09 may, at their

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discretion, continue applying existing accounting standards (Argentine GAAP), to apply IFRS or to apply the IFRS for SMEs for the preparation of their financial statements. At the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements the CNV has not yet adopted RT 29.

The mandatory adoption of IFRS for public companies in Argentina is effective for fiscal years beginning January 1, 2012, while early adoption is permitted for fiscal years beginning January 1, 2011.

In accordance with RG 562/09, the Company developed an implementation plan for the adoption of IFRS in Telecom Argentina and its subsidiaries ( the Implementation Plan ). Such Implementation Plan was approved by the Board of Directors on March 16, 2010. On March 17, 2010, the Company made a public release to the market through the CNV to inform the approval of the Implementation Plan as Relevant event , and the designation of the *Project Manager for IFRS Implementation Process* in Telecom Argentina.

On July 1, 2010, the CNV issued Resolution No. 576/10 ( RG 576/10 ). RG 576/10 is complementary of RG 562/09, incorporating clarifications to certain issues identified in RG 562/09. Also extends and modifies other issues that were subject of consultations and comments after its issuance.

At the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, the Company is making successful progress in the Implementation Plan in accordance with the scheduled dates.

Although adoption of IFRS is mandatory for the Company effective January 1, 2012, the Company has finalized the diagnostic of the main valuation differences between Argentine GAAP and IFRS in the Telecom Group. The differences were quantified using January 1, 2009 as the date of transition to IFRS.

For the purposes of this quantification, the Company's management has elected to make use of some of the exemptions provided for in IFRS 1 with the aim to simplify the first-time adoption of IFRS. The Company has made use of the exemptions as detailed below:

*Deemed cost for Property, Plant and Equipment (PP&E) and Intangible Assets:* Argentine GAAP valuation for PP&E and Intangible Assets (which includes inflation adjustment as described in note 3.c) has been elected as deemed cost at the transition date to IFRS, since it was considered to be broadly comparable to cost or depreciated cost in accordance with IFRS, adjusted to reflect changes in a general or specific price index.

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**14. Differences between Argentine GAAP and IFRS (continued)**

*Cumulative translation differences for foreign operations:* The cumulative translation differences for all foreign operations were deemed to be zero at the date of transition to IFRS. This exemption applies to the financial statements translations of the subsidiaries Núcleo, Telecom USA and Springville.

*Business combinations:* The Company has elected not to apply IFRS 3 (as revised in 2008) retrospectively to business combinations that occurred before the date of transition to IFRS.

*Share-based payment transactions:* The Company has elected not to apply IFRS 2 Share-based Payment to equity instruments that were granted on or before November 7, 2002. This exemption applies to the Share Ownership Program described in note 9. Additionally, IFRS provides for alternative criteria for measurement after initial recognition of each class of PP&E and Intangible Assets. An entity shall choose either the cost model or the revaluation model. The Management of the Company has elected to continue applying the cost model for all classes of PP&E and intangible assets.

After considering exemptions elected and the cost model chosen to measure PP&E and Intangible Assets, the main differences identified between Argentine GAAP and IFRS and their impact on equity as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 and net income for the years then ended are described below:

<b>Reconciliation of equity:</b>	<b>As of December 31,</b>	
	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>
<b>Net equity under Argentine GAAP</b>	<b>6,237</b>	<b>5,436</b>
<b><u>IFRS adjustments:</u></b>		
<b>1. Noncontrolling interest</b>	126	92
<b>Subtotal equity and noncontrolling interest under Argentine GAAP</b>	6,363	5,528
<b>2. Revenue recognition</b>		
2.1 Upfront connection fees	(100)	(105)
2.2 Revenues from contracts for the construction of networks and other assets	4	
2.3 Customer loyalty programs	(4)	(8)
<b>3. Intangible Assets</b>		
3.1 Service connection or habilitation costs	107	114
3.2 Subscriber acquisition costs	359	186
<b>4. Reversal of the adjustments for the effects of inflation in foreign entities financial statements</b>	(70)	(17)

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<b>5. Borrowing costs that do not qualify for capitalization</b>	(47)	(57)
<b>6. Other adjustments</b>		
6.1 Inventories	9	1
6.2 Fixed assets held for sale	(1)	(2)
<b>7. Tax effects on IFRS adjustments</b>	(109)	(43)
<b>Total equity under IFRS</b>	<b>6,511</b>	<b>5,597</b>
Equity attributable to the parent	<b>6,404</b>	<b>5,509</b>
Equity attributable to noncontrolling interest	<b>107</b>	<b>88</b>

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**14. Differences between Argentine GAAP and IFRS (continued)**

Reconciliation of net income:	Years ended December 31,	
	2010	2009
	Gain / (Loss)	
<b>Net income under Argentine GAAP</b>	<b>1,821</b>	<b>1,405</b>
<b>IFRS adjustments:</b>		
<b>1. Noncontrolling interest</b>	19	15
<b>Net Income under IFRS and noncontrolling interest under Argentine GAAP</b>	<b>1,840</b>	<b>1,420</b>
<b>2. Revenue recognition</b>		
2.1 Upfront connection fees	5	1
2.2 Revenues from contracts for the construction of networks and other assets	4	
2.3 Customer loyalty programs	4	(2)
<b>3. Intangible Asset</b>		
3.1 Service connection or habilitation costs	(7)	(7)
3.2 Subscriber acquisition costs	173	(2)
<b>4. Reversal of the adjustments for the effects of inflation in foreign entities financial statements</b>	<b>(23)</b>	<b>(11)</b>
<b>5. Borrowing costs that do not qualify for capitalization</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>6. Other adjustments</b>		
6.1 Inventories	8	9
6.2 Fixed assets held for sale	1	
<b>7. Tax effects on IFRS adjustments</b>	<b>(66)</b>	<b>(1)</b>
<b>Net income under IFRS</b>	<b>1,949</b>	<b>1,417</b>
Net income attributable to the parent	1,935	1,405
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	14	12
<b>Description of changes in total equity under IFRS</b>	<b>Years ended December 31,</b>	
	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>
<b>Total equity under IFRS as of the beginning of the year</b>	<b>5,597</b>	<b>4,179</b>
Net income under IFRS	1,949	1,417



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Dividends distribution	(1,053)	(12)
Capital reimbursement of Núcleo		(6)
Other comprehensive income	18	19
<b>Total equity as of the end of the year</b>	<b>6,511</b>	<b>5,597</b>

1. Noncontrolling interest

Under IFRS, the noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary should be presented within total equity in the consolidated statement of financial position, identifying separately the portion attributable to the parent (economic rights attributable to Telecom Argentina as Parent company) and the portion attributable to the noncontrolling interest (represented by ABC Telecomunicaciones S.A. as noncontrolling shareholder of Núcleo and Nortel as noncontrolling shareholder of Personal) instead of being presented as a separate caption between total liabilities and equity as required by Argentine GAAP.

Likewise, the noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary's profit or loss for the year is presented within net income in the consolidated statement of income as a gain or loss incurred by the parent.

Therefore, a reconciling item has been included to present noncontrolling interest as required by IFRS (although measured under Argentine GAAP) representing an increase of \$126 and \$92 in total equity as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and an increase in net income of \$19 and \$15 for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

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**14. Differences between Argentine GAAP and IFRS (continued)**

2. Revenue recognition

2.1 Upfront connection fees

Under IFRS, non-refundable up-front connection fees for fixed telephony, data and Internet services that are non-separable from the service are accounted for as a single transaction and deferred over the term of the contract, or in the case of indefinite period contracts, over the average period of the customer relationship. This approach is consistent with the recognition of service connection costs described in 3.1 below. This accounting treatment differs from that provided for under Argentine GAAP, where up-front connection fees are fully recognized as income when the customer is connected to the network or the service is enabled, which usually occurs at the beginning of the relationship with the customer.

The impact of the deferral of up-front connection fees under IFRS, net of the effect of the deferred fees accrued during the year, represents a decrease of \$100 and \$105 in total equity as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and an increase of \$5 and \$1 in net income for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Such impacts are substantially originated in Telecom Argentina from the connection of fixed line customers, with an estimated deferral period of 9 years.

2.2 Revenues from contracts for the construction of networks and other assets

Revenue from construction contracts are substantially derived from the construction of data networks or other value-added services assets for large customers of fixed telephony.

Under IFRS, revenues from construction contracts that are specifically negotiated for the construction of an asset or a combination of assets that are closely interrelated or interdependent in terms of their design, technology and function or their ultimate purpose or use, in which the buyer is able to specify the major structural elements of the design before construction, should be accounted for by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity. Under this method, contract revenue and contract costs associated with the construction contract shall be recognized as revenue and expenses respectively by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the end of the reporting period, thus recognizing profit margin of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract may be determined in a variety of ways. The Company has used the proportion that contract costs incurred for work performed to date bear to the estimated total contract costs. Any expected loss by reason of the contract should be recognized immediately as an expense.

Under Argentine GAAP revenues for construction contracts are fully recognized when construction is completed and the assets are transferred to the buyer together with related risks and benefits.

The impact in revenue for construction contracts under IFRS represents an increase of \$4 in total equity as of December 31, 2010 and in net income for the year then ended.

### 2.3 Customer Loyalty Programs

Personal offers to its customers a loyalty program named Club Personal . Under such program Personal grants award credits as part of the sales transactions which can be subsequently redeemed for goods or services. IFRS requires that the fair value of the award credits be accounted for as deferred revenue, and recognized when the award credits are redeemed or expire. Those revenues are classified as service or goods revenues depending on the goods or services redeemed by the customers. Under Argentine GAAP such program is accounted for considering the cost of the points expected to be redeemed by the customers. Such cost is recorded as operating expenses at the time the points are granted to the customers. Reconciling item reflects the net effect of (i) deferral of revenues associated with unredeemed points valued at exit fair value, net of income accrued for the year, and (ii) reversal of operating costs accrued under Argentine GAAP based on points expected to be effectively redeemed.

The impact of the measurement of the customer loyalty program under IFRS represents a decrease of \$4 and \$8 in total equity as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, an increase of \$4 in net income for the year ended December 31, 2010, and a decrease of \$2 in net income for the year ended December 31, 2009.

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**14. Differences between Argentine GAAP and IFRS (continued)**

**2.4 Revenue recognition on contracts with multiple deliverables**

Under IFRS, total revenue generated by transactions that include separately identifiable components (as equipment and service) should be allocated to the separately identifiable units of accounting based on their fair values, provided that the total amount of revenue to be recognized does not exceed the contract revenue.

IFRS does not prescribe a specific method for such allocation of revenue. However, telecommunications industry practice generally applies the method known as residual method .

The residual method requires identifying all the components that comprise a transaction and allocating its fair value on an individual basis to each of them. Under this method, the fair value of a delivered item (which could not be individually determined) is determined as the difference between the total arrangement consideration and the fair value of the undelivered element.

Personal is engaged in sale transactions including multiple identifiable components whose fair value determination becomes more complex and relate to sales of equipment to customers jointly with contracts with minimum duration, fixed monthly bills for services and cancellation fees for early termination. For such transactions, equipment is sold at a discount compared to selling price of equipment sold without related service contract. However, the fair value of services sold is independent of the fact that the customer purchases a handset together with the service. Therefore the fair value of equipment sold can be determined as the difference between the total arrangement consideration and the service fair value.

Consequently, the allocation of revenues between equipment and services under IFRS is equivalent to the revenues accounted for under Argentine GAAP, where revenues from sale of each component of the transaction are recognized by the amount contractually agreed with the client, recognizing equipment revenues when the item is delivered to the customer and service revenues when rendered.

Therefore, considering the industry accounting practices currently prevailing under IFRS there is no quantitative impact for this matter between IFRS and Argentine GAAP.

**3. Intangible Assets**

**3.1 Service connection or habilitation costs**

Under IFRS direct costs incurred for connecting customers to the network are accounted for as assets and then amortized over the term of the contract with the customer if certain conditions are met. This approach is consistent with the recognition of up-front connection fees described in 2.1 above. For indefinite period contracts, the deferral of these costs is limited to the amount of non contingent revenue from the customer and expensed over the average period life of the customer relationship. Costs exceeding that amount are expensed as incurred. Connection costs are generated mainly in Telecom Argentina for the installation of fixed lines whose average deferral period is 9 years.

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Under Argentine GAAP, connection costs are expensed as incurred, in order to match these costs with connection revenues that are fully recognized in the same period.

The effect of deferral of connection costs under IFRS, net of accumulated depreciation, represents an increase of \$107 and \$114 in total equity as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and a decrease in net income of \$7 for each of the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009.

### 3.2 Subscriber acquisition costs

Under IFRS, direct and incremental costs incurred for the acquisition of new subscribers with minimum contractual duration are capitalized when the following conditions are met: the asset is separately identifiable, it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity; and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Capitalized SAC is amortized on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract with the customer.

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**14. Differences between Argentine GAAP and IFRS (continued)**

The cost of acquiring postpaid and *cuentas claras* customers in mobile telephony and broadband customers in fixed telephony meet the conditions established by IFRS for its recognition as intangible asset, since these contracts establish a minimum contractual period, include an enforced termination penalty and fixed monthly bill for services. SAC are mainly composed of upfront commissions paid to third parties and subsidies on the sale of handsets. Under Argentine GAAP, these costs are expensed as incurred since there are no specific criteria for deferral of costs associated with customer contracts.

The impact of capitalization of SAC as intangible assets under IFRS, net of accumulated depreciations, represents an increase of \$359 and \$186 in total equity as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, (of which, \$339 and \$20 are attributable to Mobile and Fixed telephony as of December 31, 2010, respectively and \$166 and \$20 are attributable to Mobile and Fixed telephony as of December 31, 2009, respectively); an increase in net income of \$173 for the year ended December 31, 2010 (fully attributable to Mobile telephony) and a decrease of \$2 in net income for the year ended December 31, 2009 (fully attributable to Mobile telephony).

## 4. Reversal of the adjustments for the effects of inflation in foreign entities financial statements

Under IFRS financial statements of any entity whose functional currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy shall be stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period. Under Argentine GAAP financial statements of *Núcleo* are prepared in *guaraníes* the local and functional currency of *Núcleo*- restated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period. However, the economic environment where *Núcleo* performs its activities does not meet the requirements established by IFRS to consider the Paraguayan economy as hyperinflationary. The reconciling item reflects the reversal of the inflation adjustment made under Argentine GAAP, after considering the IFRS 1 exemption for deemed cost for the measurement of PP&E and Intangible Assets described above.

The impact of reversing the restatement recorded under Argentine GAAP is summarized in the table below:

Impact of reversing the restatement at the end of the reporting period:	Total equity as of		Net income for		Other Comprehensive Income	
	December 31, 2010	2009	December 31, 2010	2009	for the years ended December 31, 2010	2009
Attributable to the parent	(48)	(13)	(15)	(8)	(20)	(5)
Attributable to noncontrolling interest	(22)	(4)	(8)	(3)	(10)	(1)
<b>Total of the reconciling item</b>	<b>(70)</b>	<b>(17)</b>	<b>(23)</b>	<b>(11)</b>	<b>(30)</b>	<b>(6)</b>

5. Borrowing costs that do not qualify for capitalization

Under IFRS, capitalization of foreign currency exchange differences originated in foreign currency denominated debt is required as part of the cost of a qualifying asset, when they are considered to be an adjustment to interest costs. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use.

Under Argentine GAAP, foreign currency exchange differences (gains or losses) generated on or after January 6, 2002 through July 28, 2003, in connection with foreign-currency denominated debts as of such dates were capitalized as part of the cost of assets acquired or constructed with such financing, as long as a series of conditions and requirements were met (the devaluation of the Peso in that period was approximately 180%).

The reconciliation item represents the reversal of the amounts capitalized under Argentine GAAP that do not comply with the requirements for capitalization under IFRS, net of accumulated depreciation. Such reversal represents a decrease of \$47 and \$57 in total equity as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and an increase of \$10 in net income for each of the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009.

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**14. Differences between Argentine GAAP and IFRS (continued)**

6. Other adjustments

6.1 Inventories

Under IFRS inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value, while Last in first out method is not allowed. Under Argentine GAAP inventories are stated at replacement cost.

The reconciling item for valuation of inventories under IFRS represents an increase of \$9 and \$1 in total equity as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and an increase of \$8 and \$9 in net income for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Such impacts are substantially generated in Personal with a lower impact generated by Núcleo's inventories.

6.2 Fixed Assets held for sale

According to IFRS non-current assets should be classified as held for sale if its carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. To meet that definition, the asset must be available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets and its sale must be highly probable.

Under Argentine GAAP the Company classifies certain fixed assets as held for sale. Such assets are included under the caption Other assets and measured at the lower of cost less depreciation at the time of transfer to the Held-for-sale category or net recoverable value. As far as those assets do not comply with the requirements stated by IFRS to be classified as held for sale, they should be classified as PP&E and measured at cost less accumulated depreciation.

The impact of this reconciling item represents a decrease of \$1 and \$2 in total equity as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and an increase of \$1 in net income for the year ended December 31, 2010. Such impacts are fully generated in Telecom Argentina.

7. Tax effects on IFRS adjustments

The adjustment represents the effect on deferred income taxes of the foregoing reconciling items, as appropriate, at a tax rate of 35% (for Núcleo, the tax rate is 10%). The effect of the IFRS adjustments on income taxes represents a decrease of \$109 and \$43 in total equity as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and a decrease in net income of \$66 and \$1 for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

It should be noted that these amounts include the effect of the additional income tax rate according to the Argentine tax law in force on the undistributed profits of Núcleo as it is considered probable that those results will flow to Personal in the form of dividends. Under Argentine GAAP this additional income tax rate is recognized according to the proposal for dividend distribution to be considered by the next shareholder's meeting of Núcleo.



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As regards to disclosure differences affecting the income statement, the following describes the most relevant differences identified to date, while there may be others deemed not material:

- a) there are no specific rules under IFRS in the form to present the income statement of a company. Presentation of income and expenses by nature or by activity is allowed (cost of services provided, administration and selling expenses). The Company has elected to disclose income and expenses by nature; and
- b) the items that are included under Other expenses under Argentine GAAP should be classified as operating expenses or financial results under IFRS, as the case may be.

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**14. Differences between Argentine GAAP and IFRS (continued)**

The following table shows the net income for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 that would be reported under IFRS giving effect to the valuation criteria and the main disclosure differences described above:

	<b>Consolidated Statements of Income</b>			
	<b>for the years ended December 31,</b>			
	<b>Adjustment</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>Variation</b>
Service Revenues	<b>2.1/2.3/4</b>	13,531	11,325	19%
Equipment Sales	<b>2.2</b>	1,096	845	30%
Other income		32	34	(6%)
<b>Total Revenues and other income</b>		<b>14,659</b>	<b>12,204</b>	<b>20%</b>
Salaries and social security	<b>4</b>	(1,874)	(1,499)	25%
Taxes	<b>4</b>	(1,258)	(997)	26%
Interconnection costs and lease of circuits	<b>4</b>			