

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number: 1-13464

TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Republic of Argentina

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

Alicia Moreau de Justo 50

(C1107AAB) - Buenos Aires

Argentina

(Address of principal executive offices)

Pedro Insussarry

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Alicia Moreau de Justo 50, 10th Floor, (C1107AAB), Buenos Aires, Argentina)
(Name, Telephone, E-mail and/or Facsimile number and Address of Company Contact Person)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
American Depositary Shares, representing Class B Ordinary Shares	New York Stock Exchange
Class B Ordinary Shares, nominal value P\$1.00 per share	New York Stock Exchange*

* Not for trading, but only in connection with the registration of American Depositary Shares, pursuant to the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

None

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Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act:

None

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report.

Class A Ordinary Shares, nominal value P\$1.00 each	502,034,299
Class B Ordinary Shares, nominal value P\$1.00 each	466,883,425
Class C Ordinary Shares, nominal value P\$1.00 each	241,881

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of accelerated filer and large accelerated filer in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

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Indicate by check mark which basis of accounting the registrant has used to prepare the financial statements included in this filing:

US GAAP

International Financial Reporting Standards as issued
by the International Accounting Standards Board

Other

If Other has been checked in response to the previous question, indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow.

Item 17 Item 18

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

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PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Telecom Argentina S.A. is a company incorporated under the laws of Argentina. As used in this Annual Report on Form 20-F (the "Form 20-F" or "Annual Report"), the terms "the Company," "Telecom," "Telecom Group," "we," "us," and "our" refer to Telecom Argentina S.A. and its consolidated subsidiaries as of December 31, 2015. Unless otherwise stated, references to the financial results of "Telecom" are to the consolidated financial results of Telecom Argentina and its consolidated subsidiaries. The Telecom Group is engaged in the provision of fixed and mobile telecommunications services.

The term "Telecom Argentina" refers to Telecom Argentina S.A. excluding its subsidiaries, as of December 31, 2015, Telecom Personal S.A., Núcleo S.A., Personal Envíos S.A. ("Envíos"), Telecom Argentina USA Inc. ("Telecom Argentina USA"), and Micro Sistemas S.A. Telecom Argentina is engaged in the provision of fixed telecommunication services in Argentina. The terms "Telecom Personal" or "Personal" refer to Telecom Personal S.A., our subsidiary engaged in the provision of mobile telecommunication services in Argentina. The term "Núcleo" refers to Núcleo S.A., Personal's subsidiary engaged in the provision of mobile telecommunication services in Paraguay. Envíos is Núcleo's subsidiary engaged in the provision of mobile financial services in Paraguay.

Our Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 and for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, and the notes thereto (the "Consolidated Financial Statements") are set forth on pages F-1 through F-98 of this Annual Report.

Our Consolidated Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and have been approved by resolution of the Board of Directors' meeting held on February 26, 2016.

Our Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 and for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, as included in this report, have been audited by an independent registered public accounting firm.

Telecom Argentina and our Argentine subsidiaries maintain their accounting records and prepare their financial statements in Argentine Pesos, which is their functional currency. Our subsidiaries Núcleo, Envíos and Telecom Argentina USA, however, maintain their accounting records and prepare their financial statements in Guaraníes (Núcleo and Envíos) and in U.S. dollars (Telecom Argentina USA). Our Consolidated Financial Statements include the results of these subsidiaries translated into Argentine Pesos. Assets and liabilities are translated at year-end exchange rates and revenue and expense accounts at average exchange rates for each year presented.

Certain financial information contained in this Annual Report has been presented in U.S. dollars. This Annual Report contains translations of various Argentine Peso amounts into U.S. dollars at specified rates solely for convenience of the reader. You should not construe these translations as representations by us that the Argentine Peso amounts actually represent these U.S. dollar amounts or could be converted into U.S. dollars at the rates indicated. Except as otherwise specified, all references to "US\$", "U.S. dollars" or "dollars" are to United States dollars, references to "EUR," "euro" or "euros" are to the lawful currency of the member states of the European Union and references to "Argentine Pesos" or "pesos" are to Argentine Pesos. Unless otherwise indicated, we have translated the Argentine Peso amounts using a rate of P\$13.04 = US\$1.00, the U.S. dollar ask rate published by the Banco de la Nación Argentina

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(Argentine National Bank) on December 31, 2015. On April 26, 2016, the exchange rate was P\$14.31 = US\$1.00. As a result of fluctuations in the Argentine peso/U.S. dollar exchange rate, the exchange rate at such date may not be indicative of current or future exchange rates. Consequently, these translations should not be construed as a representation that the peso amounts represent, or have been or could be converted into, U.S. dollars at that or any other rate. See Item 3 Key Information Exchange Rates , and Item 3 Key Information Risk Factors Risks Relating to Argentina Devaluation of the peso may adversely affect our results of operations, our capital expenditure program and the ability to service our liabilities and transfer funds abroad.

For the purposes of this Annual Report, billion means a thousand million.

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Certain amounts and ratios contained in this Annual Report (including percentage amounts) have been rounded up or down to facilitate the summation of the tables in which they are presented. The effect of this rounding is not material. These rounded amounts are also included within the text of this Annual Report.

The contents of our website and other websites referred to herein are not part of this Annual Report.

This Annual Report contains certain terms that may be unfamiliar to some readers. You can find a Glossary of these terms on page 5 of this Annual Report.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 provides a safe harbor for forward-looking statements. Certain information included in this Annual Report contains information that is forward-looking, including, but not limited to:

- our expectations for our future performance, revenues, income, earnings per share, capital expenditures, dividends, liquidity and capital structure;
- the implementation of our business strategy;
- the changing dynamics and growth in the telecommunications market;
- our outlook for new and enhanced technologies;
- the effects of operating in a competitive environment;
- industry conditions;
- the outcome of certain legal proceedings;
- regulatory and legal developments; and
- other factors identified or discussed under Item 3 Key Information Risk Factors.

This Annual Report contains certain forward-looking statements and information relating to the Telecom Group that are based on current expectations, estimates and projections of our Management and information currently available to the Telecom Group. These statements include, but are not limited to, statements made in Item 3 Key Information Risk Factors, Item 5 Operating and Financial Review and Prospects under the

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captions Critical Accounting Policies and Trend Information, Item 8 Financial Information Legal Proceedings and other statements about the Telecom Group's strategies, plans, objectives, expectations, intentions, capital expenditures, and assumptions and other statements contained in this Annual Report that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words anticipate, believe, estimate, expect, intend, plan, will, may and should and other similar expressions are generally intended to identify forward-looking statements.

These statements reflect the current views of the Management of the Company with respect to future events. They are not guarantees of future performance and involve certain risks and uncertainties that are difficult to predict. In addition, certain forward-looking statements are based upon assumptions as to future events that may not prove to be accurate.

Many factors could cause actual results, performance or achievements of the Telecom Group to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements that may be expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. These factors include, among others:

- our ability to successfully implement our business strategy;
- our ability to introduce new products and services that enable business growth;
- uncertainties relating to political and economic conditions in Argentina and Paraguay;
- inflation, the devaluation of the peso and of the Guaraní and exchange rate risks in Argentina and Paraguay;
- restrictions on the ability to exchange pesos into foreign currencies and transfer funds abroad;

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- the final results of the contract renegotiation process with the Argentine government and the way the Argentine government regulates Law No. 27,078, the Argentina Digital Law or LAD, as amended by Decree No. 267/15;
- the creditworthiness of our actual or potential customers;
- nationalization, expropriation and/or increased government intervention in companies;
- technological changes;
- the impact of legal or regulatory matters, changes in the interpretation of current or future regulations or reform and changes in the legal or regulatory environment in which we operate, particularly in the way that the government will unify the LAD and Law No. 26,522 (*Audiovisual Communication Services*); and
- the effects of increased competition.

Many of these factors are macroeconomic and regulatory in nature and therefore beyond the control of the Company's Management. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those described herein as anticipated, believed, estimated, expected, intended, planned or projected. The Company does not intend and does not assume any obligation to update the forward-looking statements contained in this Annual Report.

These forward-looking statements are based upon a number of assumptions and other important factors that could cause our actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from our future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Readers are encouraged to consult the Company's filings made on Form 6-K, which are periodically filed with or furnished to the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

The following explanations are not provided as or intended to be technical definitions, but only to assist the general reader to understand certain terms used in this Annual Report.

2G (second-generation mobile system): Second-generation protocols using digital encoding and includes GSM, D-AMPS (TDMA) and CDMA. These protocols support high bit rate voice and limited data communications. 2G networks technology offers auxiliary services such as data, fax and SMS. Most 2G protocols offer different levels of encryption.

3G (third-generation mobile system): Third-generation mobile service, designed to provide high speed data, always-on data access, and greater voice capacity. 3G networks allow the transfer of both voice data services (telephony, messaging) and non-voice data (such as downloading Internet information, exchanging email, and instant messaging). The high data speeds, measured in Mbps, are significantly higher than 2G, and 3G networks technology enable full motion video, high-speed Internet access and video-conferencing. 3G technology standards include UMTS, based on WCDMA technology (quite often the two terms are used interchangeably), and CDMA2000.

4G (fourth-generation mobile system): Fourth-generation mobile service using the LTE technology (Long Term Evolution technology)

Access (or Accesses): Connection provided by Telecom Argentina to Internet services.

ADS: Telecom Argentina's American Depositary Share, listed on the New York Stock Exchange, each representing 5 Class B Shares.

ADSL (Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line): A type of digital subscriber line technology (DSL); a data communications technology that enables faster data transmission over copper lines than a conventional voiceband modem can provide.

AFIP (Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos): The Argentine federal tax authority.

AFJP (Administradoras de Fondos de Jubilaciones y Pensiones): Private entities that were in charge of managing the funds of the Private Pension and Retirement System established by Law No. 24,241, until its nationalization in November 2008

pursuant to Law No. 26,425.

AFTIC (Autoridad Federal de Tecnologías de la Información y de las Comunicaciones): The decentralized and autonomous agency in the scope of the PEN appointed as the Regulatory Authority in the LAD. AFTIC was replaced by the ENACOM.

AMBA (Area Metropolitana Buenos Aires): An area comprising the city of Buenos Aires and the greater Buenos Aires area. Telephone calls within the area are considered local.

Analog: A mode of transmission or switching that is not digital, e.g., the representation of voice, video or other not in digital form.

ANSES: The Argentine administrator of social security pension and retirement benefits.

Argentina: Republic of Argentina.

Argentine GAAP: Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in Argentina, which we used before the adoption of IFRS.

ARBU (Average Revenue Billed per User): Calculated by dividing total monthly basic charges and traffic revenue excluding public telephony revenue by weighted-average number of fixed lines in service during the period.

ARPU (Average Revenue per User): Calculated by dividing total revenue excluding mainly handset, out collect (wholesale) roaming, cell site rental and activation fee revenue by weighted-average number of subscribers during the period.

ARSAT: Empresa Argentina de Soluciones Satelitales Sociedad Anónima, a state-owned company.

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Auction Terms and Conditions: Terms and Conditions approved by SC Resolution No. 38/14 for the awarding of frequency bands.

Backbone: Portion of telecommunication network with the highest traffic intensity and from which the connections for services in the local areas depart.

Badlar: Buenos Aires Deposits of Large Amount Rate.

Basic Telephone Services: The supply of fixed telecommunications links that form part of the public telephone network, or are connected to such network, and the provision of local and long-distance telephone service (domestic and international).

BCBA (Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires): The Buenos Aires Stock Exchange.

BCRA (Banco Central de la República Argentina): The Central Bank of Argentina.

Broadband: Services characterized by a transmission speed of 2 Mbps or more. These services include interactive services such as video telephone/video conferencing (both point-to-point and multipoint); video monitoring; interconnection of local networks; file transfer; high-speed fax; e-mail for moving images or mixed documents; Broadband videotext; video on demand and retrieval of sound programs or fixed and moving images.

Broadcasting: Simultaneous transmission of information to all nodes and terminal equipment of a network.

Carrier: Company that makes available the physical telecommunication network.

CAT: Compañía Argentina de Teléfonos S.A.

CDMA (Code Division Multiple Accesses): A digital wireless technology used in radio communication for transmission between a mobile handset and a radio base station. It enables the simultaneous transmission and reception of several messages, each of which has a coded identity to distinguish it from the other messages.

Cell: Geographical portion of the territory covered by a base transceiver station: 850 MHz/1900 MHz.

Cellular: A technique used in mobile radio technology to use the same spectrum of frequencies in one network multiple times. Low power radio transmitters are used to cover a cell (i.e., a limited area) so that the frequencies in use can be reused without interference for other parts of the network.

Channel: The portion of a communications system that connects a source to one or more destinations. Also called circuit, line, link or path.

CNC (Comisión Nacional de Comunicaciones): The Argentine National Communications Commission, which was replaced by the AFTIC and subsequently by the ENACOM.

CNDC (Comisión Nacional de Defensa de la Competencia): Argentine Antitrust Commission.

CNV (Comisión Nacional de Valores): The Argentine National Securities Commission.

C.O.O.: Chief Operating Officer.

CONATEL: National Communications Commission of Paraguay.

Convertibility Law: Law No. 23,928 and its Regulatory Decree No. 529/91. The Convertibility Law fixed the exchange rate at one peso per U.S. dollar during the period from April 1, 1991 through January 6, 2002. The Convertibility Law was partially repealed on January 6, 2002 by the enactment of the Public Emergency Law.

COSO: Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

CPP (Calling Party Pays): The system whereby the party placing a call to a mobile handset rather than the mobile subscriber pays for the air time charges for the call.

D-AMPS (Digital-Advanced Mobile Phone Service): It is a digital version of AMPS (Advanced Mobile Phone Service), the original analog standard for mobile telephone service in the United States.

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Decree No. 267/15: Decree that modifies some aspects of the LAD and Audiovisual Communication Services Law published in the Official Bulletin on January 4, 2016.

Digital: A mode of representing a physical variable such as speech using digits 0 and 1 only. The digits are transmitted in binary form as a series of pulses. Digital networks are rapidly replacing the older analog ones. Digital networks allow for higher capacity and higher flexibility through the use of computer-related technology for the transmission and manipulation of telephone calls. Digital systems offer lower noise interference and can incorporate encryption as a protection from external interference.

DWDM (Dense Wavelength Division Multiplexing): Technology for multiplying and transmitting different wavelengths along a single optical fiber contemporaneously.

ENACOM (Ente Nacional de Comunicaciones): Argentine Communications Body within the scope of the Ministry of Communications, acting as Regulatory Authority as of the date of this Annual Report.

ENTel (Empresa Nacional de Telecomunicaciones): National Telecommunications Company which operated the telecommunications system in Argentina prior to the Transfer Date.

Envíos: Personal Envíos S.A.

FCR: France Cables et Radio S.A.

Fiber Optic: Thin glass, silica or plastic wires, building the infrastructure base for data transmission. A Fiber Optic cable contains several individual fibers, and each of them is capable of driving a signal (light impulse) at unlimited bandwidth. Fiber Optics are usually employed for long-distance communication: it can transfer heavy data loads, and the signal reaches the recipient, protected from possible disturbances along the way. The driving capacity of Fiber Optics is higher than the traditional cable ones.

Fintech: Fintech Telecom LLC

Flat rate: The rate applied by providers to users accessing the internet. It is usually a fixed monthly rate for a subscription to a specific Internet Service Provider, aside from the number of connection hours to the internet.

Free Pulses: The number of Free Pulses included in the monthly basic charge before the issuance of Decree No. 92/97.

FTTH, FTT Curb, FTT (Fiber to the): It is the term used to indicate any network architecture that uses fiber optic cables in partial or total substitution of traditional copper cables used in telecommunications networks. The various technological solutions differ in the point of the distribution network where the fiber connection is made, with respect to the end-user's location. In the case of FTT Curb (Fiber to the Curb or Fiber to the Cabinet), the fiber connection reaches the equipment (distribution cabinet) located on the pavement, from where copper connections are run to the customer; in the case of FTT Home (Fiber to the Home), the fiber connection terminates inside the customer premises.

GCL: General Corporations Law.

GDP: Gross Domestic Product.

GPRS (General Packet Radio Service): An enhanced second-generation mobile technology used to transmit data over mobile networks. GPRS transmits and receives packets of data in bursts instead of using continuous open radio channels, and it is used to add faster data transmission speed to GSM networks. GPRS is packet-based rather than circuit-based technology.

GSM (Global System for Mobile Communications): A standard for digital mobile technology used worldwide, which works on 900 MHz and 1,800 MHz band.

HSPA (High-Speed Packet Access): Enhanced third-generation mobile telephony communications protocol which allows networks based on UMTS to have higher data transfer speeds and capacity.

HSPA+: Evolved HSPA that uses the spectrum more efficiently, allowing for higher peak data rates in data transmission.

IASB: International Accounting Standards Board.

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ICT (Information and Communication Technology): Broad area concerned with information technology, telecommunications networking and services and other aspects of managing and processing information, especially in large organizations.

IFRS: International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

INDEC (Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas y Censos): The Argentine National Statistics and Census Institute.

Interactive: Allowing the user to change some aspect of the program.

Internet: The world's best-known data network. Initially used by the U.S. Department of Defense, the Internet now provides an interface for networks based on different technologies (LANs, WANs, data networks, etc.), but with the use of the TCP/IP protocol platform.

IP (Internet Protocol): A set of communications protocols for exchanging data over the Internet.

ISP (Internet Service Provider): A vendor who provides access to the Internet and World Wide Web.

IT: Information Technology.

LAD (Ley Argentina Digital): Law No. 27,078, Argentina's Digital Law.

Law No. 25,561: Ley de Emergencia Económica y Reforma del Régimen Cambiario: See Public Emergency Law.

Law No. 26,831 (Ley de Mercado de Capitales): Capital Markets Law

List of Conditions: The Privatization Regulations, including the *Pliego de Bases y Condiciones*, was approved by Decree No. 62/90, as amended. Pursuant to the List of Conditions, Telecom Argentina was required to comply with rate regulations and meet certain minimum annual standards regarding the expansion of its telephone system and improvements in the quality of its service to maintain and extend the exclusivity of its non-expiring license to provide fixed-line public telecommunications services and Basic Telephone Services in the Northern Region of Argentina. After the market was opened to competition, the outstanding obligations that continue in force are the rate regulations and those related to the quality of service; the obligations related to the expansion of the network are no longer required.

Loop: Copper wire-couple, through which the telephone connection reaches users; it is the foundation of traditional telephone lines and it is often called last mile.

Micro Sistemas: Micro Sistemas S.A.

M2M: Machine to Machine, information exchange between two remote machines.

MMS (Mobile Multimedia Services): Represent an evolution of the SMS and the Enhanced Messaging Service (EMS) using various mono-medial elements (text, design, photos, video-clips and audio), which are synchronized and combined allowing them to be packed together and sent to GSM-GPRS platforms.

Mobile service: A mobile telephone service provided by means of a network of interconnected low-powered base stations, each of which covers one small geographic cell within the total cellular system service area.

Modem: Modulator/Demodulator. A device that modulates digital data to allow their transmission on analog channels, generally consisting of telephone lines.

MPLS: Functionality and Management coincident with the operation of circuit-oriented transmission networks.

Multimedia: A service involving two or more communications media (e.g., voice, video, text, etc.) and hybrid products created through their interaction.

NDF (Non Deliverable Forward) Agreement: A generic term for a set of derivatives that covers national currency transactions including foreign exchange forward swaps, cross currency swaps and coupon swaps in nonconvertible or highly restricted currencies. The common characteristics of these contracts

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are that they involve no exchange of principal, are fixed at a predetermined price and are typically settled in U.S. dollars (or sometimes in Euros) at the prevailing spot exchange rate taken from an agreed source, time, and future date.

Network: An interconnected collection of elements. In a telephone network, these consist of switches connected to each other and to customer equipment. The transmission equipment may be based on fiber optic or metallic cable or point-to-point radio connectors.

Node: Topological network junction, commonly a switching center or station.

Nortel: Nortel Inversora S.A., the parent company of Telecom Argentina S.A.

Northern Region: the Argentine government's privatization program as set forth in the State Reform Law approved in August 1989 and subsequent decrees, the Privatization Regulations provided for the division of the Argentine telecommunications network operated by ENTel into two regions, the northern region (the Northern Region) and the southern region (the Southern Region) of Argentina. Additionally, these two regions are set forth in Decree No. 1,461/93, which ratified the Resolution No. 575/93 which approved the list of conditions for the public tender for the provision of mobile telecommunication services.

Outsourcing: Hiring outsiders to perform various telecommunications services, which may include planning, construction, or hosting of a network or specific equipment belonging to a company.

Packs: Packages integrated by SMS and minutes that can be purchased or added to those plans that recharge credit.

PCS (Personal Communications Service): A mobile communications service with systems that operate in a manner similar to cellular systems.

PEN (Poder Ejecutivo Nacional): The executive branch of the Argentine government.

Penetration: The measurement of the take-up of services. As of any date, the penetration is calculated by dividing the number of subscribers by the population to which the service is available and expressed as a percentage.

Personal: Telecom Personal S.A.

Pesification: Modification of the exchange rate by the Argentine government pursuant to the Public Emergency Law.

Platform: The total input, including hardware, software, operating equipment and procedures, for producing (production platform) or managing (Management platform) a particular service (service platform).

Presubscription of Long-Distance Service: The selection by the customer of international and domestic long-distance telecommunications services from a long-distance telephone service operator.

Price Cap: Rate regulation mechanism applied to determine rate discounts based on a formula made up by the U.S. Consumer Price Index and an efficiency factor. The mentioned factor was established initially in the List of Conditions and afterwards in different regulations by the SC.

Privatization Regulations: The Argentine government's privatization program as set forth in the State Reform Law approved in August 1989 and subsequent decrees.

Public Emergency Law: The Public Emergency and Foreign Exchange System Reform Law No. 25,561 adopted by the Argentine government on January 6, 2002, as amended by Law No. 25,790, Law No. 25,820, Law No. 25,972, Law No. 26,077, Law No. 26,204, Law No. 26,339, Law No. 26,456, Law No. 26,563, Law No. 26,729, Law No. 26,896 and Law No. 27,200. Among others, the Public Emergency Law grants the PEN the power to set the exchange rate between the peso and foreign currencies and to issue regulations related to the foreign exchange market and to renegotiate public service agreements.

Pulse: Unit on which the rate structure of the regulated fixed line services is based.

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Regulatory Bodies: Collectively or individually, the ENACOM, the AFTIC, the SC and the CNC.

Roaming: A function that enables mobile subscribers to use the service on networks of operators other than the one with which they signed their initial contract. The roaming service is active when a mobile device is used in a foreign country (included in the GSM network).

Satellite: Satellites are used, among other things, for links with countries that cannot be reached by cable to provide an alternative to cable and to form closed user networks.

SBT (Servicio Básico Telefónico): Basic Telephone Service.

SC (Secretaría de Comunicaciones): The Argentine Secretary of Communications, which was replaced by the AFTIC and subsequently by the ENACOM.

SCMA (Servicio de Comunicaciones Móviles Avanzadas): Mobile Advanced Communications Service.

SEC: The Securities and Exchange Commission of the United States of America.

Service Provider: The party that provides end users and content providers with a range of services, including a proprietary, exclusive or third-party service center.

SMS (Short Message Service): Short text messages that can be received and sent through GSM-network connected mobile phones. The maximum text length is 160 alpha-numerical characters.

Sofora: Sofora Telecomunicaciones S.A.

Southern Region: See *Northern Region*.

SRMC (Servicios de Radiocomunicaciones Móviles Celular): Cellular Mobile Radiocommunications Service.

STM (Servicio Telefónico Móvil): Mobile Telephone Service.

Switch: These are used to set up and route telephone calls either to the number called or to the next switch along the path. They may also record information for billing and control purposes.

TDMA (Time Division Multiple Accesses): A technology for digital transmission of radio signals between, for example, a mobile handset and a radio base station. TDMA breaks signals into sequential pieces of defined length, places each piece into an information conduit at specific intervals and then reconstructs the pieces at the end of the conduit.

Telco S.p.A.: A joint company made up of the Generali group, Intesa San Paolo S.p.A., Mediobanca S.p.A. and Telefónica, S.A. (of Spain).

Telecom Argentina USA: Telecom Argentina USA, Inc.

Telecom Italia: Telecom Italia S.p.A.

Telecom Italia Group: Telecom Italia and its consolidated subsidiaries.

Telefónica: Telefónica de Argentina S.A.

Telintar: Telecomunicaciones Internacionales de Argentina Telintar S.A.

Terms and Conditions: See *Auction Terms and Conditions*.

TLRD (Terminación Llamada Red Destino): Termination charges from third parties mobile networks.

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Transfer Date: November 8, 1990, the date on which Telecom Argentina commenced operations upon the transfer from the Argentine government of the telecommunications system in the Northern Region of Argentina that was previously owned and operated by ENTel.

UMTS (Universal Mobile Telecommunications System): Third-generation mobile communication standard.

UNIREN (Unidad de Renegociación y Análisis de Contratos de Servicios Públicos): Renegotiation and Analysis of Public Services Contracts Division.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

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Universal Service: The availability of Basic Telephone Service, or access to the public telephone network via different alternatives, at an affordable price to all persons within a country or specified area.

Value Added Services (VAS): Services that provide a higher level of functionality than the basic transmission services offered by a telecommunications network such as video streaming, Personal Video , Nube Personal (Cloud services), M2M (Machine to Machine communication), social networks, Personal Messenger , content and entertainment (SMS subscriptions and content, games, music, etc.), MMS and voice mail.

VDSL: Very high bit rate Digital Subscriber Line.

W de Argentina Inversiones: W de Argentina Inversiones S.A.

WAN (Wide Area Network): A private network that covers a wide geographic area using public telecommunications services.

Wi-Fi: A service for mobile Internet connection and high-speed access.

Wi-Max (Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access): A technology that allows mobile access to Broadband telecommunications networks. It is defined by the Wi-Max Forum, a global consortium formed by major companies in the field of fixed and mobile telecommunications, which has the purpose to develop, test and promote the interoperability of systems.

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PART I

ITEM 1. IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISERS

Not applicable.

ITEM 2. OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE

Not applicable.

ITEM 3. KEY INFORMATION

Selected Financial Data

The following table presents our summary financial data for each of the years in the five-year period ended December 31, 2015.

The selected consolidated income statement data for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 and the selected consolidated financial position data as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB (IFRS) and have been derived from our Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report. The selected consolidated income statement data for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 and the selected consolidated financial position data as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 have been prepared in accordance with IFRS and have been derived from our consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 and for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 included in our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2013, filed on April 14, 2014. The selected consolidated financial position data as of December 31, 2011 prepared in accordance with IFRS have been derived from our consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2012 and 2011 and for the years then ended included in our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2012, filed on April 15, 2013.

The mandatory adoption of IFRS for public companies in Argentina was effective for fiscal years beginning January 1, 2012. Therefore, the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2011 for filing with the CNV were prepared in accordance with Argentine GAAP, which differs in certain respects from IFRS. According to the CNV regulations, financial statements under IFRS for the year 2011 were presented as additional information to the consolidated financial statements prepared under Argentine GAAP.

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Our Consolidated Financial Statements and the financial information included elsewhere in this Annual Report have been prepared on historical basis in accordance with IFRS. Based on the assessment required under IAS 29, the Company concluded that Argentina's economy should not be considered hyperinflationary in the years presented. However, in recent years inflation rates in Argentina have increased and remain relatively high. According to official statistics published by the INDEC, the Argentine wholesale price index increased by 12.7% in 2011, 13.1% in 2012, 14.8% in 2013, 28.3% in 2014 and 12.6% in the period January-October 2015 (last available data). See Risk factors Risk Factors Relating to Argentina Inflation could accelerate, causing adverse effects on the economy and negatively impacting Telecom's margins, Item 5 Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Economic and Political Developments in Argentina and Note 1.e) to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

You should read the information below in conjunction with our Consolidated Financial Statements and the notes thereto, as well as Presentation of Financial Information and Item 5 Operating and Financial Review and Prospects.

PART I - ITEM 3 KEY INFORMATION SELECTED FINANCIAL
DATA

TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

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	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
	(P\$ million, except per share and per ADS data in P\$)				
INCOME STATEMENT DATA					
Total revenues and other income	40,540	33,388	27,350	22,196	18,528
Operating expenses (without depreciation and amortization)	(29,674)	(24,686)	(19,786)	(15,626)	(12,535)
Operating expenses - depreciation and amortization	(4,438)	(3,243)	(2,873)	(2,612)	(2,158)
Gain/(Loss) on disposal of PP&E and impairment of PP&E	(199)	(16)	(173)	8	22
Operating income	6,229	5,443	4,518	3,966	3,857
Other, net (1)	(1,102)	253	528	229	80
Income tax expense	(1,692)	(1,967)	(1,792)	(1,463)	(1,395)
Net income	3,435	3,729	3,254	2,732	2,542
Other Comprehensive Income, net of tax	257	243	133	91	27
Total Comprehensive Income	3,692	3,972	3,387	2,823	2,569
<i>Total Comprehensive Income attributable to Telecom Argentina</i>	<i>3,580</i>	<i>3,837</i>	<i>3,285</i>	<i>2,745</i>	<i>2,532</i>
<i>Total Comprehensive Income attributable to Non-controlling Interest</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>37</i>
Number of shares outstanding at year-end (in millions of shares) (2)	969	969	969	984	984
Net income per share (basic and diluted) (3)	3.51	3.79	3.27	2.73	2.55
Net income per ADS (4)	17.56	18.95	16.35	13.64	12.76
Dividends per share (5)	0.83	1.24	1.03	0.82	0.93
Dividends per ADS (6)	4.15	6.20	5.11	4.10	4.65
FINANCIAL POSITION DATA					
Current assets	11,492	6,393	9,751	6,986	5,450
PP&E and intangible assets	25,622	19,140	12,745	10,549	9,735
Other non-current assets	1,351	784	634	274	134
Total assets	38,465	26,317	23,130	17,809	15,319
Current liabilities	16,914	9,097	9,050	5,883	5,519
Non-current liabilities	3,941	2,451	2,029	1,768	1,635
Total liabilities	20,855	11,548	11,079	7,651	7,154
Total equity	17,610	14,769	12,051	10,158	8,165
<i>Equity attributable to Telecom Argentina</i>	<i>17,194</i>	<i>14,418</i>	<i>11,783</i>	<i>9,959</i>	<i>8,021</i>
<i>Non-controlling Interest</i>	<i>416</i>	<i>351</i>	<i>268</i>	<i>199</i>	<i>144</i>
Total Capital Stock (7)	984	984	984	984	984

(1) Other, net includes Finance income and expenses.

(2) Number of ordinary shares outstanding at year-end (as of December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 excludes treasury shares).

- (3) Calculated based on the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during each period (969,159,605 for the years 2015 and 2014, 978,939,079 shares for the year 2013, and 984,380,978 shares for the years 2012 and 2011).
- (4) Calculated based on the equivalent in ADSs to the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during each period (193,831,921 ADSs for the years 2015 and 2014, 195,787,816 ADSs for the year 2013 and 196,876,196 ADSs for the years 2012 and 2011).
- (5) The dividends approved by the General and Ordinary Shareholders Meeting on April 29, 2015 represented a dividend per share of P\$0.83, which translated into U.S. dollars using the ask rate published by the Banco de la Nación Argentina (National Bank of Argentina) prevailing as of the date when dividends were available amounts to US\$0.09.
- (6) The dividends approved by the General and Ordinary Shareholders Meeting on April 29, 2015 represented a dividend per ADS of P\$4.15, which translated into U.S. dollars using the ask rate published by the Banco de la Nación Argentina (National Bank of Argentina) prevailing as of the date when dividends were available amounts to US\$0.46.
- (7) Ordinary shares of P\$1 of nominal value each.

Table of Contents**OTHER SELECTED DATA**

	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Number of installed fixed lines (thousands)(1)	4,904	4,763	4,700	4,851	4,793
Number of fixed lines in service (thousands)(2)	4,043	4,093	4,124	4,128	4,141
Fixed lines in service per 100 inhabitants(3)	19	19	19	20	20
Lines in service per employee (4)	371	370	375	371	373
ARBU (in P\$/month) (national + international)	67.7	57.4	52.5	48.2	45.7
Fixed Internet access lines (thousands)	1,814	1,771	1,707	1,629	1,550
Arnet subscribers (thousands)	1,791	1,749	1,687	1,622	1,540
ARPU ADSL (access + ISP) (in P\$/month)	207.4	153.0	124.7	102.3	87.0
Mobile subscribers in Argentina (thousands)	19,656	19,585	20,088	18,975	18,193
Subscribers at year-end per employee (4)	4,005	3,950	3,897	3,612	3,774
ARPU (in P\$/month)	91.5	74.2	66.8	57.7	51.4
Mobile subscribers in Paraguay (thousands)(5)	2,546	2,481	2,420	2,301	2,149
Subscribers at year-end per employee(4) (6)	6,225	6,159	5,696	5,226	4,945
ARPU (in P\$/month)	46.5	47.9	34.6	27.5	26.4
Telecom Group Headcount(7)	16,224	16,416	16,581	16,808	16,346

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- (1) Reflects total number of lines available in Switches.
- (2) Includes lines customers, own usage, public telephony and ISDN channels.
- (3) Corresponds to the Northern Region of Argentina.
- (4) Excluding temporary employees, if any.
- (5) Including Wi-Max Internet customers.
- (6) Excluding Wi-Max Internet customers.
- (7) Including temporary employees, if any.

Exchange Rates

The following tables show, for the periods indicated, certain information regarding the exchange rates for U.S. dollars, expressed in nominal pesos per dollar (ask price). See Item 10 Additional Information Foreign Investment and Exchange Controls in Argentina.

	High	Low	Average(1)	End of Period
Year Ended December 31, 2011	4.30	3.97	4.15	4.30

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Year Ended December 31, 2012	4.92	4.30	4.55	4.92
Year Ended December 31, 2013	6.52	4.98	5.55	6.52
Year Ended December 31, 2014	8.55	7.87	8.23	8.55
Year Ended December 31, 2015	13.04	8.64	9.45	13.04
Month Ended October 31, 2015	9.55	9.43	9.49	9.55
Month Ended November 30, 2015	9.69	9.56	9.63	9.69
Month Ended December 31, 2015	13.40	9.70	11.41	13.04
Month Ended January 31, 2016	13.96	13.20	13.65	13.96
Month Ended February 29, 2016	15.80	14.13	14.85	15.80
Month Ended March 31, 2016	15.80	14.39	14.95	14.70
April 2016 (through April 26, 2016)	14.79	14.05	14.41	14.31

(1) Yearly data reflect average of month-end rates.

Sources: *Banco de la Nación Argentina*

On April 26, 2016, the exchange rate was P\$14.31= US\$1.00.

Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not applicable.

Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

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Risk Factors

This section is intended to be a summary of more detailed discussions contained elsewhere in this Annual Report. The risks described below are not the only ones that we face. Additional risks that we do not presently consider material, or of which we are not currently aware, may also affect us. Our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected if any of these risks materializes and, as a result, the market price of our shares and our ADSs could decline. You should carefully consider these risks with respect to an investment in Telecom Argentina.

Risks Relating to Argentina

Overview

A substantial majority of our property, operations and customers are located in Argentina, and a portion of our assets and liabilities are denominated in foreign currencies. Accordingly, our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows depend to a significant extent on economic and political conditions prevailing in Argentina and on the exchange rates between the peso and foreign currencies. In the recent past, Argentina has experienced severe recessions, political crises, periods of high inflation and significant devaluation. Argentina has experienced economic growth in the last decade, although it slowed down in 2014 and 2015. Uncertainty remains as to whether the growth is sustainable, as well as how several factors would impact the Argentine economy, including among others, inflation rates, exchange rates, commodity prices, level of BCRA reserves, public debt, tax pressures and healthy trade and fiscal balances.

Devaluation of the peso may adversely affect our results of operations, our capital expenditure program and the ability to service our liabilities and transfer funds abroad.

Since we realize a substantial portion of our revenues in pesos (our functional currency), any devaluation may negatively affect the U.S. dollar value of our earnings while increasing, in peso terms, our expenses and capital expenditures denominated in foreign currency. A depreciation in the Argentine Peso against major foreign currencies may also have an adverse impact on our capital expenditure program and increase the peso amount of our trade liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. Telecom seeks to manage the risk of devaluation of the peso by entering from time to time into certain NDF agreements to completely or partially hedge its exposure to foreign currency fluctuations caused by its liabilities denominated in foreign currencies (mainly U.S. dollars). The Company also has financial assets denominated in U.S. dollars that contribute to reduce the exposure to trade payables in foreign currencies. See Item 11 Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

Additionally, in January 2015, Personal entered into a loan with a foreign bank for a total amount of US\$40.8 million. See Item 5 Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Liquidity and Capital Resources Debt Obligations and Debt Services Requirements.

The Argentine Peso has been subject to significant devaluation against the U.S. dollar in the past and may be subject to fluctuations in the future. According to the exchange rate published by the Banco de la Nación Argentina, in the year ended December 31, 2015 the devaluation of the peso against the U.S. dollar was 52.5% (31.1% and 32.5% in the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively).

On December 17, 2015, the Macri administration lifted many of the restrictions to access the FX markets and the multiple exchange rate system was unified into a floating rate regime through Communication A 5850. As a result, the value of the peso depreciated significantly against the dollar. On December 31, 2015 the dollar was worth P\$13.04. This measure has permitted almost a total unification of the multiple exchange rate system to be applicable over the commercial and financial transactions in Argentina. See Item 10 Additional Information Foreign Investment and Exchange Controls in Argentina

Given the economic and political conditions in Argentina, we cannot predict whether, and to what extent, the value of the peso may depreciate or appreciate against the U.S. dollar, the euro or other foreign currencies. We cannot predict how these conditions will affect the consumption of services provided by the Telecom Group or our ability to meet our liabilities denominated in currencies other than the peso. Moreover, we cannot predict whether the Argentine government will further modify its

PART I - ITEM 3 KEY INFORMATION RISK FACTORS

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monetary, fiscal, and exchange rate policy. If any of these changes takes place we cannot anticipate the impact these could have on the value of the peso and, accordingly, on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows, and on our ability to transfer funds abroad in order to comply with commercial or financial obligations or dividend payments to shareholders located abroad.

Inflation could accelerate, causing adverse effects on the economy and negatively impacting Telecom s margins.

In the past, Argentina has experienced periods of high inflation. Inflation has increased since 2005 and has remained relatively high since then. There can be no assurance that inflation rates will not be higher in the future.

Since January 2014, a new consumer price index is published aimed at improving the accuracy of measurement of the evolution of the prices in the economy. The new index integrates a set of price indexes which allows the monitoring of the change in several prices in the economy (wholesale, commodities and construction costs, among others) by considering the price information from all the provinces of the country. The IPCNu index increased by 11.9% over the last ten months of 2015 (according to last available data) and by 23.9% in 2014. During the last few years there has been a substantial disparity between the inflation indexes published by the INDEC and those higher estimated by private consulting firms. The INDEC estimates that the Argentine wholesale price index increased by 13.1% in 2012, 14.8% in 2013, 28.3% in 2014 and 12.6% in the period January-October 2015 (according to last available data).

On January 8, 2016, President Macri s administration issued Decree No. 55/2016 declaring a state of administrative emergency with respect to the national statistical system and the INDEC until December 31, 2016. During this state of emergency, the INDEC has suspended and will suspend publication of certain statistical data (regarding prices, poverty, unemployment and GDP) until it completes a reorganization of its technical and administrative structure capable of producing sufficient and reliable statistical information.

As a consequence of the mentioned events, the full year 2015 inflation measure for IPCNu index was not disclosed, and according to last available data (October 2015) the index registered an increase of 11.9% over the last ten months. As alternative guidance to IPCNu, the authorities suggested that other measures should be observed, such as those published by the statistical entity of the Buenos Aires City (IPC CABA) and the San Luis Province that registered an increase of 26.9% and 31.6%, respectively.

The Argentine government continued implementing several actions to monitor and control prices for the most relevant goods and services. Despite such actions, the Argentine economy continues to experience high levels of inflation. If the value of the peso cannot be stabilized through fiscal and monetary policies, a significant increase in inflation rates could be expected.

Since the majority of our revenues are denominated in pesos, any further increase in the rate of inflation not accompanied by a parallel increase in our prices would decrease our revenues in real terms and adversely affect our results of operations.

Also, higher inflation leads to a reduction in the purchasing power of the population, mainly those unemployed and with low salary levels, thus increasing the risk of a lower level of service consumption from our fixed and mobile customers in Argentina.

Future policies of the Argentine government may affect the economy as well as the operations of the telecommunications industry, including Telecom Argentina.

The Argentine government has historically exercised significant influence over the economy, and telecommunications companies in particular have operated in a highly regulated environment. In the past, the Argentine government promulgated numerous, far-reaching regulations affecting the economy and telecommunications companies in particular. In that context, the CNC adopted new interpretations of applicable regulations and imposed fines on telecommunications companies, particularly incumbent operators including our company. Also, new regulations such as SC Resolution No. 5/13 regarding the quality of telecommunication services could further increase penalties imposed by the Regulatory Bodies. In addition, local municipalities in the regions where we operate have also introduced regulations and proposed various taxes and fees for the installation of infrastructure, equipment and expansion of fixed line and mobile networks. For example, municipalities usually

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restrict areas where antennas may be deployed; causing negative impact for the mobile service coverage, which in turn affects our quality of services. Provinces have increased, and may continue to increase, their tax rates, particularly the turnover tax rates, resulting in the highest rates in history. Municipal and provincial tax authorities have also brought an increasing number of claims against us. We disagree with these proceedings and we are contesting them. See Item 8 Financial Information Legal Proceedings Tax Matters for more information.

Claims may not be resolved in our favor, and changes to the existing laws and regulations may adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Since assuming office on December 10, 2015, President Macri has announced several economic and policy reforms. As of the date of this Annual Report, the impact that these measures and any future measures taken by the Macri administration will have on the Argentine economy as a whole and the telecommunication sector in particular cannot be predicted. We believe that the effect of the planned liberalization of the economy, the reduction of the poverty and the integration of Argentina to international markets, will be positive for our business by stimulating economic activity. However, it is not possible to predict such effect with certainty and such liberalization could also be disruptive to the economy and fail to benefit or harm Argentine economy and in particular our business.

The Argentine government may exercise greater intervention in private sector companies, including Telecom Argentina.

The global economic and financial crisis over the last years has resulted in a significant reduction in global GDP growth and a loss in consumer confidence in the financial sectors of many countries. To improve the countries' financial condition and assist certain troubled industries, some governments have responded with extraordinary intervention in the private sector. Certain governments of the leading industrialized nations have implemented various financial rescue plans outlining new regulatory frameworks that would be expected to remain in effect at least until market conditions and investor and consumer confidence have stabilized.

In November 2008, Argentina nationalized, through Law No. 26,425, its private pension and retirement system, which had been previously administered by the AFJP, and appointed ANSES as its administrator. Argentina's nationalization of its pension and retirement system constituted a significant change in the government's approach towards Argentina's main publicly traded companies. A significant portion of the public float of these companies was owned by the AFJP and is currently held by ANSES, such as the case of Telecom. See Item 7 Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions. The Government could exercise influence over corporate governance decisions of companies in which it owns shares by combining its ability to exercise its shareholder voting rights to designate board and supervisory committee members with its ability to dictate tax and regulatory matters. Additionally, since the AFJP were significant institutional investors in Argentina, the nationalization of the private retirement system affected the way to access financing in capital markets for publicly traded companies.

In addition, during 2012, Decree No. 1,278/12 stated that the Secretary of Economic Policy and Development Planning of the Ministry of Economy and Public Finance is responsible for the implementation of policies and actions regarding the exercise of shareholder rights of the equity shares of companies where the Argentine government is a minority shareholder and approved for that purpose a Regulation of officers and directors appointed by the shares or equity interests of the Argentine government, establishing the rules that they must follow in performing their duties.

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Subsequently, the Secretary of Economic Policy and Development Planning approved Resolution No. 110/12 which assigns the responsibilities, powers and duties set forth in Decree No. 1,278/12 to the Dirección Nacional de Empresas con participación del Estado (National Direction of Corporations with government participation).

On October 6, 2015 Law No. 27,181 was published in the Official Bulletin, becoming effective as of that date. Law No. 27,181 declares the protection of government stakes in private companies to be in the public interest and prohibits its sale unless previously authorized by at least two-thirds of Congress. See Item 4 Information on the Company Regulatory and Legal Framework Legal Framework *Law No. 27,181 Statement of public interest on the protection of the National Government equity interest which are part of the FGS investment portfolio (Sustainability Guarantee Fund).*

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Also, in January 2013, Law No. 26,831 came into effect, granting new intervention powers to the CNV. In September 2013, the CNV issued regulations pursuant to Law No. 26,831 through Resolution No. 622/13 that approved the new text of the CNV rules. See Item 9 The Offer and Listing The Argentine Securities Market Capital Markets Law Law No. 26,831.

These matters could create uncertainties for some investors of public companies in Argentina, including Telecom Argentina.

Argentina's economy may contract in the future due to international and domestic conditions which may adversely affect our operations.

The effects of the global economic and financial crisis in recent years and the general weakness in the global economy may negatively affect emerging economies like Argentina's. Although Argentina has experienced economic growth in recent years, global financial instability may impact the Argentine economy and cause Argentina a slowdown of the growth rate or could lead to a recession with consequences in the trade and fiscal balances and in the unemployment level.

Moreover, the growth trend that the Argentine economy has experienced in the most recent years, which slowed down in 2014 and 2015, might be negatively affected by several domestic factors such as an appreciation of the real exchange rate which could affect its competitiveness, reductions and even reversion of a positive trade balance, which, combined with capital outflows could reduce the levels of consumption and investment resulting in greater exchange rate pressure. Additionally, abrupt changes in monetary and fiscal policies or foreign exchange regime could rapidly affect local economic output, while lack of appropriate levels of investment in certain economy sectors could reduce long term growth. Because access to the international financial market could be limited, an increase in public spending not correlated with an increase in public revenues could affect the country's fiscal results and generate uncertainties that might affect the economy's level of growth.

If international and domestic economic conditions for Argentina were to worsen, Argentina could be negatively affected as a result of lower international demand and lower prices for its products and services, higher international interest rates, lower capital inflows and higher risk aversion, which may also adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

Substantially all of our operations, properties and customers are located in Argentina, and, as a result, our business is, to a large extent, dependent upon economic and legal conditions prevailing in Argentina. If economic and legal conditions in Argentina were to deteriorate, they would be expected to have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Economic and legal conditions in Argentina remain uncertain which may affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Although general economic conditions have shown improvement in the last decade, and political protests and social disturbances have diminished considerably since the economic crisis of 2001 and 2002, the nature of the changes in the Argentine political, economic and legal environment over the past several years has given rise to uncertainties about the country's business environment.

In the event of any economic, social or political crisis, companies in Argentina may face the risk of strikes, expropriation, nationalization, forced modification of existing contracts, and changes in taxation policies including tax increases and retroactive tax claims. In addition, Argentine courts have issued rulings changing the existing jurisprudence on labor matters and requiring companies to assume increasing responsibility for, and assumption of costs and risks associated with, sub-contracted labor and the calculation of salaries, severance payments and social security contributions. Since we operate in a context in which the governing law and applicable regulations change frequently, it is difficult to predict if and how our activities will be affected by such changes.

Argentina's past fiscal problems and previous default history of Argentina's sovereign debt may negatively affect the macroeconomic environment in which we operate.

After Argentina's default in 2001, the Government successfully restructured 92% of the debt through two debt exchange offers in 2005 and 2010. Commencing in 2002, holdout creditors filed numerous lawsuits against Argentina in several jurisdictions, including the United States, Italy, Germany and Japan. These lawsuits generally assert that Argentina failed to make timely payments

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of interest and/or principal on their bonds, and seek judgments for the face value of and/or accrued interest on those bonds. Judgments have been issued in numerous proceedings in the United States and Germany, but to date judgment creditors have not succeeded, with a few minor exceptions, in executing on those judgments.

In February 2012, plaintiffs in 13 actions in New York, involving claims for US\$ 428 million in principal, plus interest, obtained a U.S. district court order enjoining Argentina from making interest payments in full on the bonds issued pursuant to the 2005 and 2010 exchange offers (Exchange Bonds) unless Argentina paid the plaintiffs in full, under the theory that the former payments violated the pari passu clause in the 1994 Fiscal Agency Agreement (the FAA) governing those non performing bonds. The U.S. district court order was stayed pending appeals. The Second Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the so-called pari passu injunctions, and on June 16, 2014 the U.S. Supreme Court denied Argentina's petition for a writ of certiorari and the stay of the pari passu injunctions was vacated on June 18, 2014. Additionally, in 2015, plaintiffs that had obtained pari passu injunctions amended their complaints to include claims that Argentina's servicing of more recently issued BONAR 2024 bonds, as well as all external indebtedness in general, would violate the pari passu clause. The U.S. district court has not ruled on these new claims and discovery among the parties remains ongoing. On October 30, 2015, the U.S. district court issued new pari passu injunctions, substantially identical to the ones already in effect, in 49 additional proceedings, involving claims for over US\$ 2.1 billion under the 1994 FAA, plus billions more in pre- and post-judgment interest. Argentina appealed the decision on November 10, 2015.

During 2014, the Argentine government took a number of steps intended to continue servicing the bonds issued in the 2005 and 2010 exchange offers, which had limited success. Holdout creditors continued to litigate expanding the scope of issues to include payment by the Argentine government on debt other than the Exchange Bonds and the separateness of the BCRA.

The Macri administration engaged in negotiations with holders of defaulted bonds in December 2015 with a view to bringing closure to fifteen years of litigation. Between February and April 2016, the Argentine government entered into an agreement in principle to settle with certain holders of defaulted debt and put forward a proposal to other holders of defaulted debt, including those with pending claims in U.S. courts, subject to two conditions: obtaining approval by the Argentine Congress and the lifting of the pari passu injunctions. On March 2, 2016, the U.S. district court agreed to vacate the pari passu injunctions, subject to two conditions: first, the repealing of all legislative obstacles to settlement with holders of defaulted debt securities issued under the FAA, and second, full payment to holders of pari passu injunctions with whom the Argentine government had entered into an agreement in principle on or before February 29, 2016, in accordance with the specific terms of such agreements. On March 31, 2016, the Argentine Congress eliminated the legislative obstacles to the settlement and approved the settlement proposal.

On April 13, 2016, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit reaffirmed the order of Judge Thomas Griesa, lifting the precautionary measures that have so far prevented Argentina from making debt payments to bondholders who had regularized their situation in the 2005 and 2010 exchange offers. On April 18, 2016, the Argentine government successfully completed an issuance of sovereign bonds, for a total amount of US\$16.5 billion. The process of payment to holders of defaulted debt who have accepted the settlement proposal started on April 22, 2016.

There can be no assurance that any new event of default by the Argentine government will not lead to restrictions on Argentine companies' access to financing and funds, limit the actions of Argentine companies in the international markets or cause higher unemployment and social unrest, which would negatively affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. In addition, we have investments in sovereign Argentine bonds amounting to P\$1,586 million as of December 31, 2015. Although such bonds are outside the scope of the debt settlement, any new event of default by the Argentine government could negatively affect their valuation and repayment terms. See Note 20 to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Argentine banking system may be subject to instability which may affect our operations.

The Argentine banking system has experienced several crisis in the past. Among those, the Argentine banking system collapsed in 2001 and 2002, when the Argentine government restricted bank withdrawals and required mandatory conversion of dollar deposits to pesos. From 2005 to 2007, a period of economic growth coupled with relative stability of the country's exchange rate and inflation resulted in the restoration of public confidence, a gradual accumulation of deposits in Argentine

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financial institutions, and improved liquidity of the financial system. However, since 2008 certain events like internal conflicts with certain sectors of the economy, the international financial crisis and finally, the increased regulation on the foreign exchange market, decreased depositors' confidence. In recent years, the Argentine financial system grew significantly with a marked increase in loans and private deposits, showing a recovery of credit activity. In spite of the fact that the financial system's deposits continue to grow, they are mostly in short-term time deposits and the sources of medium and long-term funding for financial institutions are currently limited. In 2015, private deposits in pesos rose by 48% year-over-year, helped by the growth in time deposits with a 61% increase, and followed by saving accounts and current account (38%). As a result, interest rates on placements (Private Badlar rate) were in an average rate of 22%. Meanwhile, loans granted in pesos continued expanding but at a slower pace, in comparison with previous years, where personal loans and credit cards financing showed the highest increases. Despite improvements in stability since 2002 we cannot be certain that another collapse will not occur in the future.

Financial institutions are particularly subject to significant regulation from multiple regulatory authorities, all of whom may, amongst other things, establish limits on commissions and impose sanctions on the institutions. The lack of a stable regulatory framework could impose significant limitations on the activities of the financial institutions and could induce uncertainty with respect to the financial system stability.

Despite the strong liquidity currently prevailing in the system, a new crisis or the consequent instability of one or more of the larger banks, public or private, could have a material adverse effect on the prospects for economic growth and political stability in Argentina, resulting in a loss of consumer confidence, lower disposable income and fewer financing alternatives for consumers. These conditions would have a material adverse effect on us by resulting in lower usage of our services, lower sales of devices and the possibility of a higher level of uncollectible accounts or increase the credit risk of the counterparties regarding the Company investments in local financial institutions.

Exchange controls and restrictions on transfers abroad and capital inflows have limited, and could continue limiting, the availability of international credit.

Shareholders may be liable under Argentine law for actions that are determined to be illegal or ultra vires.

Under Argentine law, a shareholder's liability for losses of a company is limited to the value of his or her shareholdings in the company. Under Argentine law, however, shareholders who vote in favor of a resolution that is subsequently declared void by a court as contrary to Argentine law or a company's bylaws (or regulations, if any) may be held jointly and severally liable for damages to such company, to other shareholders or to third parties resulting from such resolution. In connection with recommending any action for approval by shareholders, Telecom Argentina's Board of Directors occasionally obtains and plans to obtain opinions of counsel concerning the compliance of its actions with Argentine law and Telecom Argentina's bylaws (or regulations if any). Although, based on advice of counsel, Telecom Argentina believes that a court in Argentina in which a case has been properly presented would hold that a non-controlling shareholder voting in good faith and without a conflict of interest in favor of such a resolution and based on the advice of counsel that such resolution is not contrary to Argentine law or the Company's bylaws or regulations, would not be liable under this provision, we cannot assure you that such a court would in fact rule in this manner.

Risks Associated with Telecom and its Operations

Future regulation policies could affect the Argentine economy as well as the operations of the telecommunications industry

In Argentina, the telecommunications markets have developed within an increasingly regulated framework in recent years.

The Regulatory Authorities have imposed increasing burdens and new regulations on companies that could increase the penalties they can impose for breaches of the regulatory framework.

New regulations such as SC Resolution No. 5/13 regarding the quality of telecommunication services could further increase penalties imposed by the Regulatory Bodies as it sets standards to

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comply that are high as compared to international standards, especially, considering the difficulties in obtaining municipal authorization to install antennas in the mobile business. Telecom Argentina, Personal and other telecommunications operators have submitted technical comments for a review of the standards.

However, if the technical comments are not taken into account, compliance with the standards could be difficult which may result in penalties for telecommunications operators, including Telecom Argentina and Personal, affecting our ability to execute our business plan since they could involve limitations to acquire new clients or could impose increased operation costs, among others.

Additionally, according to the Auction Terms and Conditions for the awarding of frequency bands approved by SC Resolution No. 38/14 for mobile operators, repeated or persistent breaches of obligations related to quality indicators of services provided under the terms of the Regulation for the Quality of Telecommunications Services approved by SC Resolution No. 5/13, qualifies as one of the circumstances under which the authorization to use radio electric spectrum (as defined in the Auction) will be revocable.

Further, the new ICT services law, the LAD, which became effective on December 19, 2014 incorporated numerous modifications to the regulatory framework applicable to telecommunications services in Argentina. Since the law requires the enactment of new regulations which to date have not been issued, there is uncertainty regarding how certain aspects, such as the sanctions regime, the provision of infrastructure to other providers and the asymmetries that may be imposed on the dominant operator, among others, will be regulated as well as uncertainty regarding the impact that any new regulations may have on Telecom Argentina and Personal.

In turn, through Decree No. 267/15 a new regulatory body for ICT services (National Authority for Communications or ENACOM) was created, and some aspects of the Digital Argentina Law (and of the Law of Audiovisual Communication services) were amended, imposing regulatory asymmetries regarding to the development of subscription based broadcasting services to the detriment of the business development of Telecom Argentina and Personal.

Specifically, article 94 of Law No. 27,078 (as amended by Decree No. 267/15), now restricts Telecom Argentina and Personal from providing broadcasting services by subscription, whether through physical and/or radioelectric means, for a period of 2 years that begin on 1 January 2016. This period may be extended for another year by ENACOM.

This temporary restriction covers Basic Telephone Service providers, whose licenses were granted under the terms of Decree No. 62/90 and items 1 and 2 of article 5 of Decree No. 264/98, as well as mobile services providers licensed under the bidding terms and conditions approved by Resolution No. 575/93 of the then Ministry of Economy and Public Works and Services and ratified by Decree No. 1461/93.

Moreover, we cannot rule out new legislative initiatives that contemplate the extension of the restriction period established by Decree No. 267/15.

This regulation puts the Telecom Group at a disadvantage with respect to other providers and could negatively affect the future development of Telecom Argentina's and Personal's operations.

Finally, article 28 of Decree No. 267/15 created the Commission for the Development of the Draft Bill for the Reform, Update and Unification of Laws No. 26,522 and No. 27,078 within the Ministry of Communications. The Commission could further modify the regulatory framework for ICT services in Argentina, causing uncertainty as to the impact any potential modifications might have on the development of Telecom Argentina's and Personal's business and operations, as well as that of its competitors, in the coming years.

Controls on rates may continue to adversely affect Telecom Argentina's revenues.

In accordance with the Public Emergency Law, in January 2002, rates for Basic Telephone Services and long-distance services were converted to pesos and fixed at an exchange rate of P\$1.00=US\$1.00. The rates that Telecom Argentina could charge had to be determined by negotiations between Telecom Argentina and the Argentine government. According to the Public Emergency Law, while undertaking these negotiations, the Argentine government had to consider the effect of these rates on the competitiveness of the general economy, the quality of service and investment plans of service providers, as contractually agreed. The Argentine government had to also consider consumer protection, accessibility of the services and the profitability of public service

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providers such as Telecom Argentina. The Public Emergency Law has been subsequently extended through December 31, 2017. See Item 4 Information on the Company Regulatory and Legal Framework Regulatory Framework Renegotiation of agreements with the Argentine government.

On March 6, 2006, Telecom Argentina executed a Letter of Understanding (the Letter of Understanding 2006) with the Argentine government pursuant to which Telecom Argentina would be permitted to raise certain rates and incorporate certain modifications to the regulatory framework. See Item 4 Information on the Company Regulatory and Legal Framework Regulatory Framework Renegotiation of agreements with the Argentine government New LOU with the UNIREN.

The Letter of Understanding 2006 contemplated the signing and effectiveness of the Agreement of the Renegotiation upon the fulfillment of certain necessary steps by the National government, which has never occurred.

However, the LAD, which came into force on December 19, 2014, sets up a new legal framework for telecommunication services. With respect to rates, the LAD under Title VI - Article 48, established the rule on prices and rates, which states that licensees of ICT services may set their prices which shall be fair and reasonable, to offset the exploitation costs and to tend to the efficient supply and reasonable margin of operation.

During the second half of 2015, Telecom Argentina modified the rates of SBT of certain fixed clients in accordance with the provisions of the LAD. However, we cannot predict the way the Argentine government or the Regulatory Bodies will interpret the new regulatory framework mechanism regarding adjustment of fixed services. If rate restrictions or controls continue in the fixed services or new restrictions are imposed in non-regulated services, our operating margins may continue being negatively affected.

We must comply with conditions in our license, and regulations and laws related thereto, and such compliance may at times be outside of our control.

We are subject to a complex series of laws and regulations with respect to most of the telecommunications services that we provide. Such laws and regulations are often governed by considerations of public policy. We provide telecommunications services pursuant to licenses that are subject to regulation by various regulatory bodies. Any partial or total revocation of the licenses would likely have a material adverse impact on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Our dissolution and the declaration of bankruptcy, among others, are events that may lead to a revocation of our licenses.

Certain license conditions are not within our control. For example, any transfer of shares resulting in a direct or indirect loss of control in Telecom Argentina without prior approval of the regulatory authorities may result in the revocation of Telecom Argentina's license. See Item 7 Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Major Shareholders Shareholders of Nortel. Pursuant to the provisions of Telecom Argentina's List of Conditions as amended by SC Resolutions No. 111/03 and No. 29/04: (i) any reduction of ownership of Nortel in our capital stock to less than 51% without prior approval of the Regulatory Bodies; or (ii) any reduction of ownership of currently common shareholders in the capital stock with voting power of Nortel to less than 51% without prior approval of the Regulatory Bodies, may result in the revocation of Telecom Argentina's telecommunications license.

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Nortel owns all of Telecom Argentina's Class A Ordinary Shares (51% of our total capital stock) and approximately 7.64% of our Class B Ordinary Shares (3.74% of our total capital stock) which, in the aggregate, represents approximately 54.74% of our total capital stock as of the date of this Annual Report. Because Telecom Argentina owns 15,221,373 of its own Class B Shares as of the date of this Annual Report, Nortel's ownership of the outstanding shares amounts to 55.60% (51.80% consists of Class A Ordinary Shares and 3.80% of Class B Ordinary Shares). We are directly controlled by Nortel by virtue of Nortel's ownership of a majority of our capital stock; however, Nortel's controlling interest is subject to certain agreements among Sofora's shareholders and it is also subject to obligations and limitations defined by the Regulatory Authorities.

Compliance with conditions in our license and related regulations and laws may be affected by events or circumstances outside of our control, and therefore we cannot predict whether such events or circumstances will occur and if any do occur, this could result in an adverse effect on our financial condition, our operations and cash flows.

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We operate in a competitive environment that may result in a reduction in our market share in the future.

We compete with licensed provider groups, composed of, among others, independent fixed line service providers, mobile and cable operators, as well as individual licensees, some of which are affiliated with major service providers outside Argentina.

Internet and mobile services, which we expect will continue to account for an increasing percentage of our revenues in the future, are characterized by rapidly changing technology, evolving industry standards, changes in customer preferences and the frequent introduction of new services and products. To remain competitive in the fixed telecommunications market, we must invest in our fixed-line network and information technology. Specifically, in the Internet services market, we must constantly upgrade our access technology and software in order to increase the speed, embrace emerging transmission technologies and improve the commercial offers and the user experience. Also, to remain competitive in the mobile telecommunications market, we must continue to enhance our mobile networks by expanding our 3G network and deploying our recently acquired 4G network. See Item 4 Information on the Company Regulatory and Legal Framework Regulatory Framework Licenses granted as of December 31, 2015 *Spectrum*. Future technological developments may result in decreased customer demand for certain of our services or even render them obsolete. In addition, as new technologies develop, equipment may need to be replaced or upgraded or network facilities (in particular, mobile and Internet network facilities) may need to be rebuilt in whole or in part, at substantial cost, to remain competitive. These enhancements and the implementation of new technologies will continue requiring increased capital expenditures.

We also anticipate that we will have to devote significant resources to the refurbishment and maintenance of our existing network infrastructure to comply with regulatory obligations and to remain competitive with the quality of our services in both Internet and mobile business. In addition, we must comply with the obligations arising from the acquisition of the 4G spectrum. We also expect to continue to devote resources to customer retention and loyalty in such segments.

The deployment of our wireless network requires authorizations from municipalities to enable the installation of new sites throughout the country, which if not obtained in a timely manner and form, limit the growth of our business and affect the quality of services provided by Personal. If Personal is not successful in obtaining those permissions and if its competitors do obtain them, this could result in a competitive disadvantage for Personal.

The macroeconomic situation in Argentina may adversely affect our ability to successfully invest in, and implement, new technologies, coverage and services in a timely fashion. Accordingly, we cannot assure you that we will have the ability to make needed capital expenditures and operating expenses. If we are unable to make these capital expenditures, or if our competitors are able to invest in their businesses to a greater degree and/or faster than we are, our competitive position will be adversely impacted.

Moreover, the products and services that we offer may fail to generate revenues or attract and retain customers. If our competitors present similar or better responsiveness, functionality, services, speed, plans or features, our customer base and our revenues may be materially affected.

Competition is and will continue to be affected by our competitors' business strategies and alliances. Accordingly, we may face additional pressure on the rates that we charge for our services or experience a loss of market share of fixed and mobile services. In addition, the general business and economic climate in Argentina may affect us and our competitors differently; thus our ability to compete in the market could be adversely affected.

Even though the Company grew and developed in recent years in a highly competitive market, because of the range of regulatory, business and economic uncertainties we face, as discussed in this Risk Factors section, it is difficult for us to predict with meaningful precision and accuracy our future market share in relevant geographic areas and customer segments, the drop in our customer's consumption which could result in a reduction of our revenue market share, the speed with which change in our market share or prevailing prices for services may occur or the effects of competition. Those effects could be material and adverse to our overall financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

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The Auction Terms and Conditions approved by Resolution SC No. 38/14 established strict coverage and network deployment commitments which will require significant capital expenditures on the part of Personal in the near future.

The Auction Terms and Conditions approved by Resolution SC No. 38/14 established strict coverage and network deployment commitments which will require significant capital expenditures on the part of Personal. Additionally, many municipal governments have issued regulations that exceed their authority, many of which limit, hinder or restrict the installation of the infrastructure required to comply with such commitments. Therefore, such legislation negatively impacts on Personal and its competitors' obligations they assumed pursuant to the requirements set out in Resolution SC No. 5/13 and related regulations (Regulation for the Quality of Telecommunications Services).

Similarly, Resolution SC No. 25/15 passed on June 11, 2015 awarded to Personal the SCMA 713-723 MHz and 768-778 MHz frequency bands that make up Lot 8 and that were previously pending assignment by the SC. These frequency bands were partially occupied by third parties (broadcasting licensees prior to the public auction). SC Resolutions No. 17/14 and No. 18/14 granted a two-year period for the migration of systems operated in these frequency bands. Personal has informed to the regulator the interference caused by these third parties and has requested state action to halt this situation.

The permanence of such interference and of the subsequent occupation of such frequency bands have a negative impact on the performance of SCMA and may significantly affect investments made for their purchase and projections of planned deployment for their use in the committed terms, such as optimization of the use of other frequency bands acquired jointly to provide the SCMA.

Actual or perceived health risks or other problems relating to mobile handsets or transmission masts could lead to litigation or decreased mobile communications usage.

The effects of, and any damage caused by, exposure to an electromagnetic field were and are the subject of careful evaluations by the international scientific community, but until now there is no scientific evidence of harmful effects on health. We cannot rule out that exposure to electromagnetic fields or other emissions originating from wireless handsets will not be identified as a health risk in the future.

Personal complies with the international security standards established by the World Health Organization and Argentine regulations -which are similar- and mandatory for all Argentine mobile operators. Our mobile business may be harmed as a result of any future alleged health risk. For example, the perception of these health risks could result in a lower number of customers, reduced usage per customer or potential consumer liability.

Operational risks could adversely affect our reputation and our profitability.

Telecom faces operational risks inherent in its business, including those resulting from inadequate internal and external processes, fraud, inability to perform certain operations required by the judiciary due to inadequate technology, employee errors or misconduct, failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations, failure to document transactions properly or systems failures. In addition, unauthorized access to the Company's information systems or institutional sites could cause the loss or improper use of confidential information, unauthorized changes in

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the Company's information and network systems or alterations to the Company's information published on these sites. These events could result in direct or indirect losses, technical failures in the Company's ability to provide its services, inaccurate information for decision making, adverse legal and regulatory proceedings, and harm our reputation and operational effectiveness, among others.

Telecom's suppliers of goods and services are contractually obliged to comply with laws and regulations (including tax, labor, social security, anti-corruption, money laundering standards, etc.). Additionally, our suppliers shall comply with a set of conduct standards such as the Code of Ethics, established by the Telecom Group as well as they have to require its compliance to its employees and subcontractors. Despite these legal safeguards and monitoring efforts made in the Telecom Group in relation to its suppliers, we cannot ensure that they will comply with all applicable standards. As a result, Telecom could be adversely affected in a monetary, criminal or reputational way, despite our contractual rights to claim for compensations for damages that they could cause to us.

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Telecom has Risk Management practices at the highest levels (including a Risk Management Committee) designed to detect, manage and monitor the evolution of these kinds of operational risks.

However, there is no guarantee that these measures will be successful in effectively mitigating the operational risks that Telecom faces and such failures could have a material adverse effect on its results of operations and could harm its reputation.

Nortel, as our controlling shareholder, and Sofora, as Nortel's controlling shareholder, exercise control over significant matters affecting us.

Nortel is our direct controlling shareholder. Sofora owns 100% of the common stock of Nortel, which represents 78.38% of the total capital stock of Nortel as of the date of this Annual Report. Sofora is 68% owned by Fintech Telecom LLC and 32% owned by W de Argentina Inversiones S.A.

Through their ownership of Sofora and the Shareholders' Agreement between them, Fintech and W de Argentina Inversiones have, as a general matter, the ability to determine the outcome of any action requiring our shareholders' approval, including the ability to elect a majority of directors and members of the Supervisory Committee. In addition, we have been informed that the Shareholders' Agreement provides for the election of our directors and those of Nortel and Sofora and has given W de Argentina Inversiones S.A. veto power with respect to certain matters relating to us. See Item 7 Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Major Shareholders' Shareholders' Agreement.

We have engaged in and may continue to engage in transactions with the shareholders of Nortel and/or Sofora, and their affiliates. Certain decisions concerning our operations or financial structure may present conflicts of interest between these shareholders as indirect owners of Telecom Argentina's capital stock and as parties with interests in these related party contracts.

Nevertheless, all related party transactions are made on an arm's length basis. Related party transactions of Telecom Argentina which exceed 1% of its shareholders' equity are subject to a prior approval process established by Law No. 26,831 and require involvement of the Audit Committee and/or an opinion of two independent valuation firms as well as subsequent approval by the Board of Directors to verify that the agreement could reasonably be considered to be in accordance with normal and habitual market practice. See Item 7 Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Related Party Transactions.

Our operations and financial condition could be affected by union negotiations.

In Argentina, labor organizations have substantial support and have considerable political influence. In recent years, the demands of our labor organizations have increased mainly as a result of the increase in the cost of living, which was affected by increased inflation, higher tax pressure over salaries and the consequent decline in the population's purchasing power.

If labor organization claims continue or are sustained, this could result in increased costs, greater conflict in the negotiation process and strikes (including general strikes and strikes of the Company employees and the contractors and subcontractors' employees) that may adversely affect our operations. See Item 6 Directors, Senior Management and Employees Employees and Labor Relations.

The Argentine government may order salary increases to be paid to employees in the private sector or changes in labor regulations, which would increase our cost of doing business.

The Argentine government has in the past and may in the future promulgate laws, regulations and decrees requiring companies in the private sector to maintain minimum wage levels and provide specified benefits to employees (including higher levels of severance payments to former employees dismissed without proper cause). We cannot guarantee that the Government will not adopt measures, as it did in the past, which will increase salaries or require us to provide additional benefits, which would increase our costs and consequently would reduce our operating margins.

If such measures are adopted, the modifications in current labor regulations and conditions could materially impact our relationship with our employees by increasing the labor cost and in some cases decreasing the flexibility to provide services to our clients.

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We are involved in various legal proceedings which could result in unfavorable decisions and financial penalties for us.

We are party to a number of legal proceedings, some of which have been pending for several years. We cannot be certain that these claims will be resolved in our favor. Responding to the demands of litigation may divert Management's time and attention and financial resources. As of December 31, 2015, the Company recorded provisions that it estimates are sufficient to cover those contingencies considered probable. See Notes 2 and 17 to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

The treatment of employment matters under Argentine law incentivizes individuals to pursue employment-related litigation.

The Company is also exposed to claims of employees of contractors and subcontractors and commercial agents claiming direct or indirect responsibility of Telecom based on a broad interpretation of the rules of labor law.

Also, the Company is subject to various lawsuits initiated by some employees and former employees who claim wage differences arguing different reasons. Certain judicial rulings have created a negative precedent in these matters and could increase our labor costs.

In the past, Personal was subject, and is currently subject, to claims by former representatives (commercial agents) who end their business relationship by making claims for reasons that are not always justified by contract terms.

Customers and consumers' trade unions brought up different claims against Personal regarding improper billed charges. See Item 8 Financial Information Legal Proceedings Consumer Trade Union Proceedings. Although Personal has taken actions in order to reduce risks in connection with these claims, we cannot assure that new claims will not be presented in the future.

The Company has sanctions imposed by the Regulatory Bodies for technical reasons, mainly related to the delay in repairing defective lines, installing new lines and/or service failures. The Company has recorded provisions for the amounts of sanctions that it estimates probable. Although sanctions are appealed in the administrative stage, if the appeals are not solved in our favor in administrative or judicial stage or if they are solved for amounts over those recorded, it could have an adverse effect on our financial situation, results of our operations and cash flows. See Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2015.

In 2009, the environmental agency required Telecom Argentina to be registered in the National Registry of Generators and Operators of Hazardous Waste as a result of alleged problems with our liquid drainage at an underground chamber (as it had been previously required to do in 1999). This registration would require Telecom Argentina to pay an annual fee calculated in accordance with a formula that takes into consideration the extent of the hazard and the quantity of the waste. Telecom Argentina filed a request for administrative review seeking to obtain rejection of the environmental agency's ordinance. We cannot guarantee that the rejection will be obtained. In addition, changes in environmental legislation or the evolution of products and services we offer could require Telecom Argentina to be registered in the National Registry of Generators and Operators of Hazardous Waste. In that case or if the rejection of the environmental agency's ordinance is not obtained, Telecom Argentina would face increased costs which may include retroactive fees.

Telecom Argentina and Personal may face increased risk of employment, commercial, regulatory, tax and customers proceedings, among others. If this occurs, we cannot guarantee that it will not have an adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows, despite the provisions that the Company has recorded to cover these matters. See Item 8 Financial Information Legal Proceedings.

The enforcement of the New Law for the Promotion of Registered Labor and Prevention of Labor Fraud may have a material adverse effect on us.

On June 2, 2014 Law No. 26,940 *Ley de Promoción del Trabajo Registrado y Prevención del Fraude Laboral* was published in the Official Bulletin. This new law, among other topics, establishes a Public Record of Employers with Labor Sanctions (Repsal) and defines a series of labor and social security infringements as a result of which an employer shall be included in the Repsal.

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The employers included in the Repsal shall be subject to different types of sanctions, such as: the inability to access public programs, benefits, subsidies or credit from state-owned banks, the inability to enter into contracts and licenses of property owned by the National government, or the inability to participate in the awarding of concessions of public services and licenses. In turn, the employers who are repeat offenders for the same infringement for which they were added to the Repsal within a 3-year period after the first final sanction decision, shall not be able to deduct from the Income Tax the expenses related to their employees while the employers are included in the Repsal. This new regulation applies both to Telecom and its contractors and subcontractors, who could initiate claims to Telecom for direct or indirect responsibility.

As of the date of this Annual Report, Telecom Argentina and Personal have no sanctions registered in the Repsal, however if sanctions are applied in the future it could have a significant impact on the Group's financial position, result of operations and cash flows.

The enforcement of regulations aimed at protecting consumers, including the new regime of conflict resolutions concerning consumer relations, may have an adverse effect on us.

The Consumer Protection Law No. 24,240 (the Consumer Protection Law) establishes a series of principles and rules for the protection of consumers and users. It creates a sanctions proceeding which foresees a conciliatory process before imposing any sanctions. The Consumer Protection Law applies to the telecommunications industry and to any other industry in which consumers and users are involved.

Telecom Argentina and Personal have received several customer complaints in connection with the provisions of the Consumer Protection Law that were filed with different law enforcement bodies (national, provincial or municipal). In the last few years there was also an increase in legal actions brought by consumer associations. See Item 8 Financial Information Legal Proceedings General Proceedings Consumer Trade Union Proceedings.

On September 19, 2014, the Argentine Congress passed Law No. 26,993 which approved a new Prior Mediation Service for Consumer Relations Conflict (COPREC). The purpose of this initiative is to give effective solutions to the consumers' problems, by creating fast track proceedings.

Law No. 26,993 introduces two essential changes: i) it establishes that fines imposed on the basis of Consumer Protection Law must be previously paid in order to be appealed and judicially challenged, and ii) it creates a compensation system for consumers, consisting of a mediation phase, and an administrative and/or judicial process that takes place before the Auditor of Consumer Relations or the Federal Justice for Consumers Relations. See Item 4 Information on the Company Regulatory and Legal Framework Legal Framework New Conflict Resolution Regime for Consumer Relations Matters. The new Regime is currently being implemented. As of the date of this Annual Report, we cannot foresee its effects on the Telecom Group.

This situation may entail risks for Telecom Argentina and Personal concerning, among others, the prices charged for its services, the obligation to return amounts charged for its services or penalties which may be excessive in relation to the revenues for the services rendered. If such were the case, any of such consequences could have an adverse effect on our financial situation, results of our operations and cash flows.

The BCRA has imposed restrictions on the transfer of funds outside of Argentina in the past; some restrictions currently exist and may increase in the future, which could prevent us from making payments on dividends and liabilities.

In the past, the Argentine government has imposed a number of monetary and currency exchange control measures, including temporary restrictions on the free availability of funds deposited with banks and restrictions or limitations on the access to foreign exchange markets and transfers of funds abroad for purposes of paying principal and interest on debt, trade liabilities to foreign suppliers and dividend payments to foreign shareholders. Between the end of 2001 and 2002, the Argentine government implemented a unified exchange market (Mercado Único y Libre de Cambios - MULC) with significant regulations and restrictions for the purchase and transfer of foreign currency.

Since late 2011 the Argentine government implemented a series of measures aimed to increase controls on the foreign trade and capital flows. To that effect, certain measures were implemented to

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control and limit the purchase of foreign currency, such as the prior approval of the AFIP for any purchase of foreign currency made by private companies and individuals for saving purposes among others. In addition, the BCRA expanded the controls and measures to make payments abroad accessing the local foreign exchange market, regarding trade payables and financial debt, and also established demanding procedures that must be met to pay certain trade payables with related parties. Although there are no regulations that prohibit making dividend payment to foreign shareholders, in practice authorities have substantially limited any purchase of foreign currency to pay dividends since these exchange controls were implemented.

In addition, starting in February 2012 all import operations of goods and services must be filed and approved in advance by AFIP.

On December 22, 2015 the AFIP published in the Official Bulletin the General Resolution No. 3,823/15 by which the Comprehensive Import Monitoring System (SIMI) was established, replacing the Affidavit of Import Advance (DJAI) leaving with no effect resolutions No. 3,252/12, 3,255/12 and 3,256/12 that regulated over the matter.

SIMI establishes the obligation for importers to submit certain electronic information via AFIP's website. Resolution No. 3,823/15 states that this information is to be made available to the agencies that adhere to SIMI, who will have a period no longer than 10 days to submit their observations. The AFIP will inform the importers of any observations made by the agencies, and importers must present themselves to the agency in the event of a regularization. Once approved, the statements under SIMI shall be valid for 180 days.

Resolution No. 3,823/15 became functional on December 23, 2015. However, DJAI's that had been registered prior to this date remain valid.

While this new measure was created in order to promote competitiveness and facilitate foreign trade, we cannot guarantee that the new procedure would not adversely affect our supply chain and would not negatively impact the import of materials and equipment.

In December 2015, the Macri administration announced certain reforms to the foreign exchange market that are expected to provide greater flexibility and easier access to the foreign exchange market. The principal measures adopted as of the date of this Annual Report include (i) the elimination of the requirement to register foreign exchange transactions in the AFIP's Exchange Transactions Consultation Program (Programa de Consulta de Operaciones Cambiarias), (ii) the elimination of the requirement to transfer the proceeds of new financial indebtedness transactions into Argentina and settle such proceeds through the MULC, (iii) the reestablishment of the US\$2.0 million monthly limit per resident on the creation of offshore assets, (iv) a decrease to 0% (from 30%) of the registered, non-transferable and non-interest-bearing deposit required in connection with certain transactions involving foreign currency inflows, (v) the reduction of the required period that the proceeds of any new financial indebtedness incurred by residents, held by foreign creditors and transferred through the MULC must be kept in Argentina from 365 calendar days to 120 calendar days from the date of the transfer of the relevant amount and (vi) the elimination of the requirement of a minimum holding period (72 business hours) for purchases and subsequent sales of the securities. In addition, on April 21, 2016 the BCRA published Communication A 5955, whereby the limits for access to the MULC for payments of foreign accounts payables related to goods and services were eliminated establishing that starting on the following day access to the market for such payments is unlimited, subject to the compliance of the foreign exchange norms in force. See Item 10 Additional Information Foreign Investment and Exchange Controls in Argentina.

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The Company assumes financial debt and trade payables in foreign currency with suppliers abroad, which require complex approval procedures to access to foreign exchange market to make payments abroad. Moreover, as a result of the payment of the frequency bands awarded to Personal in the Public Auction at the end of 2014 and during June 2015, the Company reduced significantly the financial assets in foreign currency that it maintained abroad, thus reducing our capacity to use those assets to make direct payments to foreign suppliers and shareholders, if needed.

There can be no assurance that the BCRA or other government agencies will not increase controls and restrictions for making payments to foreign creditors or dividend payments to foreign shareholders, which would limit our ability to comply in a timely manner with payments related to our liabilities to foreign creditors or non-resident shareholders. See Item 10 Additional Information Foreign Investment and Exchange Controls in Argentina.

PART I - ITEM 3 KEY INFORMATION - RISK FACTORS

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Fluctuations in Telecom Argentina's share price depend on various factors, some of which are outside of our control.

The market price of our shares is subject to change due to various factors which are outside of our control such as changes in market expectations, changes in the economic, financial and political situation in Argentina, the way the Ministry of Economy and Public Finance (in exercise of shareholders' rights that belong to ANSES, according to Decree No. 1,278/12) will exercise its political rights and manage its share ownership in Telecom Argentina, and changes in measures used by investors or analysts to value our stock or market trends unrelated to our performance and operations. We cannot predict when such external factors will affect our stock price or whether their effects will be positive or negative.

In addition, currency fluctuations could impact the value of an investment in Telecom Argentina. Although Telecom Argentina's ADSs listed on the New York Stock Exchange are U.S. dollar-denominated securities, they do not eliminate the currency risk associated with an investment in an Argentine company.

Moreover, pursuant to Argentine Law No. 26,831, Fintech announced on February 24, 2016, its intention to launch a mandatory tender offer in Argentina (OPA) to acquire the remaining Class B shares of Telecom Argentina. The announcement of the OPA was also filed with the SEC. See additional information under Item 7 Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Major Shareholders Shareholders of Nortel.

If the tender offer is accepted by many investors, the free float of Telecom Argentina could be reduced and, consequently, the liquidity of our shares could be negatively impacted affecting the market price of Telecom Argentina's shares.

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ITEM 4. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

INTRODUCTION

The Company

Telecom is one of the largest private-sector companies in Argentina in terms of revenues, net income, capital expenditures and number of employees. Telecom Argentina has a non-expiring license (the License) to provide fixed-line telecommunications services in Argentina, and it also provides other telephone-related services such as international long-distance service, data transmission, IT solutions outsourcing and Internet services. Through our subsidiaries, we also provide mobile telecommunications services and international wholesale services.

At Telecom Argentina's Ordinary, Extraordinary and General Shareholders' Meeting held on June 22, 2015, the shareholders approved amendments to Telecom Argentina's corporate purpose to include the provision of Audiovisual Communication Services. Telecom Argentina obtained authorization for the amendments from the AFTIC, the CNV and the General Agency of Corporations (Inspección General de Justicia or IGJ). IGJ registered the amendment to Telecom Argentina's bylaws on September 26, 2015. In addition, at Personal's Extraordinary Unanimous Shareholders' Meeting held on November 26, 2015, the shareholders also approved amendments to Personal's corporate purpose to include the provision of Audiovisual Communication Services. The amendment to Personal's bylaws was registered by IGJ on January 25, 2016.

As of December 31, 2015, we had approximately 4 million fixed lines in service. This is equivalent to approximately 19 lines in service per 100 inhabitants in the Northern Region of Argentina and 371 lines in service per employee.

As of December 31, 2015, our Internet business reached approximately 1.8 million Accesses and our mobile business had approximately 19.7 million subscribers in Argentina and approximately 2.5 million subscribers in Paraguay.

Business Strategy

In the Telecom Group we focus on growth and innovation with the objective of generating value for our customers, investors, suppliers, employees and in a wider sense, for the communities we operate in. We are aware of the relevance of the services we commercialize in an era where connectivity and timely access to information are essential to improve people's quality of life, their education and the improvement of economic productivity. The focus of the Group is to do more than merely provide services to our customers within the framework of the digital evolution of the business.

In order to promote the achievement of its goals in a sustainable and consistent manner, the Telecom Group develops business plans according to the telecommunications market and macroeconomic environment and invests in products and services innovation aimed at improving its

customers user experience by adding content, interactivity and convenience to communication.

Our priority focuses on operational efficiency and the effectiveness of operating processes. We view these as key competitive factors for our Company and its long-term corporate sustainability, and we aim to achieve the above by applying the best practices of corporate governance and complying with the laws and regulations applicable to us.

Our investments in technology are designed to continuously adapt our coverage and capacity of our infrastructure and implement new service platforms. We aim to provide higher quality service to our increasing traffic volumes and demand for bandwidth, caused by the expansion of our customer base, the access to the network applications and to Value Added Services, access to social networks and content distribution. We intend to align these investments with cutting edge technologies and those that have been previously implemented in other parts of the world, capturing the benefits of international experience.

Recently, in response to the growing demand for digital services, we simplified the pricing structure of our products with service packages targeted to different usage profiles, increasing transparency and making it easier for consumers to control their communication costs. The

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composition of the consolidated revenues for 2015 (40% voice, 27% data and 33% Internet) illustrate of the efforts of the Telecom Group to successfully transform the Company into a Digital Telco.

The approval of the LAD in late 2014 presented new challenges for the Telecom Group and, at the same time, business opportunities that were restricted to telecommunication operators due to legal reasons exclusively. In light of this new regulatory context promoting technological convergence and in the preparation of our 2016-2018 Strategic Plan, the Management of the Company has carried out a thorough review of its vision and business strategy to face the new competitive context of the sector and to position the Group in the market of content converging services.

The aspiration of the Telecom Group is to be the leading converging company in the Argentine connectivity market.

The implementation of the new defined strategy will be supported by 3 pillars:

- Increase our share in all market segments (individuals, homes and companies), through triple and quadruple play convergent offers;
- Transform our customers' experience, placing them at the center of our business decisions, thereby making them become the main group of interest or stakeholder;
- Promote operational excellence by adopting international best practices in different business processes and by using the innovation of our human capital and the benefits of the new technology.

During the work performed so far, we identified nine sources of strategic action for the next three years, and specific action plans have been designed for its implementation. These action plans include, among others, the implementation of a new commercial offering, the redesign and modernization of commercial channels, the optimization of cost structure, the deployment of quality and coverage of the network, and the streamlining of the installation and repair processes of network resources. The successful implementation of these strategic initiatives is estimated to add value to the Group.

The new strategy designed to confront the challenges of a competitive market for communications in the Argentine Republic set, in our view, the necessary foundations to achieve, in a sustainable manner, the objectives of continuous improvement of service quality, operational efficiency and market positioning that our stakeholders require, and which will allow the Telecom Group achieve their aspiration of becoming the leading company in the communications industry of our country in the coming years.

Organizational Structure

The following chart shows our subsidiaries as of December 31, 2015, and jurisdiction of organization.

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TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

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(*) Dormant entity as of December 31, 2015. On April 21, 2015, the Ordinary, Extraordinary and General Shareholders Meeting of Micro Sistemas (second tranche) approved the modification of its corporate purpose. Micro Sistemas is currently analyzing the business for opportunities in the future.

(**) Personal Envíos S.A. (Envíos), a company which develops financial mobile services in Paraguay commenced its operations in January 2015.

Consolidated Subsidiary Information

The following table presents information relating to our consolidated subsidiaries for the year ended as of December 31, 2015:

Subsidiary (1)	Activity	Segment	Percentage of Ownership	Percentage of Telecom's Total Revenues and other income (5)
Telecom Personal S.A.	Mobile Services	Personal Mobile Services	99.99	69.21
Núcleo S.A. (2)	Mobile Services	Núcleo Mobile Services	67.50	4.19
Personal Envíos S.A. (3)	Financial Mobile Services	Núcleo Mobile Services	67.50	0.02
Telecom Argentina USA Inc.	International Wholesale Services	Fixed Services	100.00	0.39
Micro Sistemas S.A. (4)		Fixed Services	99.99	
Total				73.81

(1) Personal and Micro Sistemas are incorporated in Argentina, Núcleo and Envíos are incorporated in Paraguay and Telecom Argentina USA is incorporated in the United States.

(2) Interest held indirectly through Personal. The non-controlling interest of 32.50% is held by ABC Telecomunicaciones S.A. (a Paraguayan company).

(3) Interest held indirectly through Núcleo. Envíos commenced its operations in January 2015. The non-controlling interest of 32.50% is held by ABC Telecomunicaciones S.A.

(4) Dormant entity as of December 31, 2015. On April 21, 2015, the Ordinary, Extraordinary and General Shareholders Meeting of Micro Sistemas (second tranche) approved the modification of its corporate purpose. Micro Sistemas is currently analyzing the business for opportunities in the future.

(5) Includes service revenues, equipment sales and other income with third parties.

Our principal executive offices are located at Alicia Moreau de Justo 50, C1107AAB, Buenos Aires, Argentina, telephone number: 54-11-4968-4000.

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Our authorized agent in the United States for SEC reporting purposes is Puglisi & Associates, 850 Library Avenue, Suite 204, P.O. Box 885, Newark, Delaware 19711.

Recent Developments

Change of Telecom Argentina's indirect controlling shareholder

On March 7, 2016, ENACOM Resolution No. 277 authorized the transfer of Sofora's majority shareholder stake to Fintech Telecom LLC, and on March 8, 2016, the transaction to transfer Telecom Italia Group's 51% stake in Sofora to Fintech was completed. As a result, Fintech Telecom LLC replaced the Telecom Italia Group as the indirect controlling shareholder of Telecom Argentina. See Item 7 Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Major Shareholders Shareholders of Nortel.

Telecom Argentina's Board of Directors called for the Annual Shareholders Meeting

Telecom Argentina's Board of Directors, at their meeting held on March 28, 2016, called an ordinary and extraordinary shareholders meeting to be held on April 29, 2016, to consider among other issues the allocation of Telecom Argentina's retained earnings as of December 31, 2015 (P\$3,403 million) suggested by the Board of Directors to be allocated as follows: (i) P\$3,403 million to the Reserve for Future Cash Dividends and (ii) the delegation of authority to Telecom Argentina's Board of Directors to determine the allocation, depending on the performance of the business, in one or more installments, of an amount up to P\$2,000 million of the Reserve for Future Cash Dividends and its distribution to the shareholders as cash dividends.

Personal Annual Shareholders Meeting

Personal's ordinary and extraordinary shareholders meeting held on April 14, 2016, approved, among other items, the allocation of P\$2,839 million of retained earnings as of December 31, 2015 to the Reserve for Future Cash Dividends. The shareholders also approved the delegation of authority

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in Personal s Board of Directors to determine the amount, time, terms and conditions for allocating and distributing such reserve as cash dividends.

History

Telecom Argentina was created by Decree No. 60/90 of the PEN dated January 5, 1990, and incorporated as Sociedad Licenciataria Norte S.A. on April 23, 1990. In November 1990, its legal name was changed to Telecom Argentina STET-France Telecom S.A. and on February 18, 2004, it was changed to Telecom Argentina S.A.

Telecom Argentina is organized as a corporation (*sociedad anónima*) under Argentine law. The duration of Telecom Argentina is 99 years from the date of registration with the Buenos Aires Public Registry of Commerce (July 13, 1990). Telecom Argentina conducts business under the commercial name Telecom.

Telecom Argentina commenced operations on November 8, 1990 (the Transfer Date), upon the transfer from the Argentine government of the telecommunications system in the Northern Region previously owned and operated by ENTel. This transfer was made pursuant to the Argentine government s privatization program as set forth in the State Reform Law approved in August 1989 and subsequent decrees (the Privatization Regulations), which specified the privatization procedure for ENTel.

The Privatization Regulations provided for:

- the division of the Argentine telecommunications network operated by ENTel into two regions, the Northern Region and the Southern Region of Argentina;
- the granting to Telecom Argentina and Telefónica of non-expiring licenses to provide basic telecommunication services in the Northern Region and Southern Region, respectively;
- the granting to Telintar and Startel, each joint subsidiaries of Telecom Argentina and Telefónica, of non-expiring licenses to provide international long-distance and data transmission, respectively; and
- the transfer by ENTel of substantially all of its assets and certain contracts into Telecom Argentina, Telefónica, Telintar and Startel.

On the Transfer Date, pursuant to the terms and conditions of a transfer contract (the Transfer Agreement), the Argentine government sold 60% of the common stock of Sociedad Licenciataria Norte S.A. to Nortel, a holding company formed by a consortium of investors including Telecom Italia, among others.

Pursuant to the Privatization Regulations, 10% of Telecom Argentina's common stock was transferred as Class C Shares to a Share Ownership Plan for certain former employees of ENTel and CAT by the Argentine government, and the remaining 30% of Telecom Argentina's common stock was sold to investors, principally in Argentina, the United States and Europe, in an offering completed in March 1992. A portion of the shares in the Share Ownership Plan has been sold in the public market, and the remaining shares resulting from the Share Ownership Plan are being gradually converted into Class B Shares. See Item 6 Directors, Senior Management and Employees Share Ownership Share Ownership Plan.

In 2003, Nortel's common stock was transferred to an Argentine company named Sofora. Pursuant to the provisions of Telecom Argentina's List of Conditions as amended by SC Resolutions No. 111/03 and No. 29/04: (i) any reduction of ownership of Nortel in our capital stock to less than 51% without prior approval of the Regulatory Bodies; or (ii) any reduction of ownership of current common shareholders in the capital stock with voting power of Nortel to less than 51% without prior approval of the Regulatory Bodies, may result in the revocation of Telecom Argentina's telecommunications license.

On November 14, 2013 Telecom Italia S.p.A and Telecom Italia International N.V. (collectively, the Sellers) and Tierra Argentea S.A. (Tierra Argentea, a company controlled by the Sellers) announced their acceptance of the offer made by Fintech Telecom LLC to acquire Telecom Italia's controlling stake in Telecom Argentina owned by the Sellers through their subsidiaries Sofora, Nortel and Tierra Argentea.

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On December 10, 2013 Tierra Argentea completed the transfer to Fintech of (i) Class B Shares of Telecom Argentina, representing 1.58% of the capital stock of such company, and (ii) Nortel's ADRs representing 8% of the aggregate Series B Preferred Shares of Nortel.

On October 25, 2014, Telecom Italia S.p.A. announced the acceptance of an offer made by Fintech to amend and restate the agreement announced on November 14, 2013. Within the frame of this amendment agreement: i) on October 29, 2014 Telecom Italia International N.V. transferred 17% of the capital stock of Sofora to Fintech; ii) it was confirmed that the transfer of the 51% controlling interest in Sofora was subject to the approval of the telecommunications regulatory body (formerly, SC, subsequently, AFTIC and currently, ENACOM).

On October 16, 2015 AFTIC's Resolution No. 491/15 was published in the Official Bulletin, denying the requested authorization for the transfer to Fintech of the controlling interest that the Telecom Italia Group held in Sofora Telecomunicaciones S.A.

Fintech, the Telecom Italia Group, W de Argentina Inversiones S.A., Telecom Argentina and Personal filed an administrative recourse against such Resolution requesting AFTIC to reconsider said Resolution.

In the above mentioned administrative recourse Telecom Argentina also challenged AFTIC Resolution No. 491/15 in relation to certain of its rights as licensee.

On February 17, 2016 Telecom Argentina was notified of ENACOM Resolution No. 64/16 pursuant to which ENACOM partially granted the above mentioned requests revoking the denial in AFTIC Resolution No. 491/15 and deciding to continue the analysis of the transfer of Telecom Italia's interest in Sofora to Fintech.

On February 24, 2016, Telecom Argentina was notified of Fintech's intention to launch a Mandatory Tender Offer (the "OPA") resulting from a change of control event for all Class B common shares of Telecom Argentina which are traded on the Buenos Aires Securities Market, or Mercado de Valores de Buenos Aires S.A., promoted and formulated by Fintech Telecom LLC. Additional information regarding the OPA is available in "Relevant Facts" section of the CNV at www.cnv.gob.ar, and in the "EDGAR" section (Telecom Argentina) of the SEC in www.sec.gov. Unless specifically incorporated by reference herein, the information contained or accessible through such websites should not be considered a part of this Annual Report.

On March 7, 2016, ENACOM Resolution No. 277/16 authorized the transfer of Sofora's majority shareholder stake to Fintech Telecom LLC, and on March 8, 2016, the transaction to transfer Telecom Italia Group's 51% stake in Sofora to Fintech was completed. As a result, Fintech Telecom LLC replaced the Telecom Italia Group as the indirect controlling shareholder of Telecom Argentina.

As of the date of this Annual Report, Sofora's shares belong to Fintech Telecom LLC (68%) and to W de Argentina Inversiones S.A. (32%). Additionally, Fintech has 18,086,059 Class B shares that represent 1.837% of Telecom Argentina's total capital stock. See "Item 7 Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Major Shareholders Shareholders of Nortel."

THE BUSINESS

Liberalization of the Argentine Telecommunications Industry

In March 1998, the Argentine government issued Decree No. 264/98, introducing a plan for the liberalization of the Argentine telecommunications industry, (or the Plan). Decree No. 264/98 provided for the extension of the period of exclusivity with respect to the provision of Basic Telephone Services until sometime between October 8, 1999, and November 8, 1999, depending on the particular region. The Plan also provided for: (i) the immediate liberalization of paid telephone services and (ii) during July 1998, the liberalization of telephone service in rural areas. In addition, the Plan contemplated that in January 1999, data transmission services within the countries included in Mercosur would be open to competition, subject to the following conditions: (i) each of the Mercosur countries enters into agreements providing for the liberalization of these services and establishing similar regulatory bodies and (ii) reciprocity exists between countries with respect to the granting of licenses. Beginning in late 1999, two new operators, formed by independent operators, mobile operators and cable television operators were permitted to offer services. These new operators, together with the existing licensees of Basic Telephone Services, allowed customers to choose from

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four operators until the full liberalization of services occurred. The Plan also granted data transmission operators existing before the privatization of ENTel the right to operate domestic and international long-distance services by the end of 2000. Finally, the full liberalization of local, domestic and international long-distance services took place in November 2000.

During the Transition Period (1998-1999), new regulatory obligations were also introduced with respect to quality and service targets applicable to both Telecom Argentina and Telefónica.

As long-distance services were liberalized, competition was introduced by pre-subscription of long-distance service for locations with more than 5,000 clients. Following the introduction of Presubscription of Long-Distance Service, a call-by-call selection service will be installed. These requirements obligated the telephone companies to make significant investments and modifications to their networks.

During 1999, competition in local, national and international long-distance services was established among Telecom Argentina and Telefónica and Compañía Telefónica del Plata (CTP, Movicom Bell South) and Compañía de Telecomunicaciones Integrales S.A. (CTI, now Claro), the two new national operators permitted to offer services by Decree No. 264/98. Some provisions of Decree No. 264/98 and related resolutions were modified by Decree No. 764/00, mainly provisions related to licensing conditions, interconnection and Universal Service. Decree No. 764/00 established the general regulation of licenses and provided that each licensed company was allowed to launch its services in November 2000 when the full liberalization of the telecommunications market began. As of the date of this Annual Report, the main licensees providing local and/or fixed long-distance telephone service are Telmex, Level 3 Communications (formerly Impsat), IPlan, Telecentro, CPS Comunicaciones (Metrotel), Telefónica and Telecom Argentina.

Pursuant to the Plan, the liberalization of public telephone services began. On December 9, 1998, Telecom Argentina was granted (upon the subsequent issuance of SC General Resolution No. 2,627/98) a license to provide public telephone services in the Southern Region.

General

As of the date of this Annual Report, we conduct our business through six legal entities, each representing a distinct operating segment. We aggregate these operating segments into three segments – Fixed Telecommunications Services (Fixed Services), Personal Mobile Telecommunications Services (Personal Mobile Services) and Núcleo Mobile Telecommunications Services (Núcleo Mobile Services) according to the type of products and services provided and taking into account the regulatory and economic framework under which each entity operates.

The companies we aggregated to create the segments are as follows:

Segment	Consolidated Company / Operating Segment
Fixed Services	Telecom Argentina

	Telecom Argentina USA
	Micro Sistemas (1)
Personal Mobile Services	Personal
Núcleo Mobile Services	Núcleo
	Envíos (2)

(1) Dormant entity as of December 31, 2015. On April 21, 2015, the Ordinary, Extraordinary and General Shareholders Meeting of Micro Sistemas (second tranche) approved the modification of its corporate purpose. Micro Sistemas is currently analyzing the business for opportunities in the future.

(2) Envíos commenced its operations in January 2015.

Fixed Services. Telecom Argentina owns a local telephone line network, public long-distance telephone transmission facilities and a data transmission network in the Northern Region. Since the market was open to competition, Telecom Argentina expanded its network in the Southern Region of Argentina providing nationwide services. Fixed services are comprised of the following:

- *Basic Telephone Services.* Telecom Argentina provides Basic Telephone Services, including local, domestic and international long-distance telephone services and public telephone

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services. As of December 31, 2015, Telecom Argentina had approximately 4 million of lines in service;

- *Interconnection services.* Telecom Argentina provides interconnection services, which primarily include Access, termination and long-distance transport of calls;
- *Data transmission and Internet services.* Telecom Argentina provides data transmission and Internet services, including traditional Broadband, Internet dedicated lines, private networks, national and international video streaming, transportation of radio and TV signals and videoconferencing services. As of December 31, 2015, Telecom Argentina had approximately 1.8 million Internet subscribers;
- *Information and Communication Technology Services.* Telecom Argentina provides ICT services, datacenter services, telecommunications consulting and value-added solutions;
- *Other telephone services.* Other services provided by Telecom Argentina include supplementary services such as call waiting, call forwarding, conference calls, caller ID, voice mail, itemized billing and maintenance services; and
- *Sale of equipment.*

Personal Mobile Services and Núcleo Mobile Services.

We provide mobile services through our subsidiaries in Argentina and Paraguay.

Personal's service offerings include voice communications, high-speed mobile Internet content and applications download, MMS, SMS, online streaming, corporate e-mail and social network access, among others; and sale of mobile communication devices (handsets, tablets, modems mifi and wingles). The services are supported in the different technologies of the mobile network (2G/3G/4G).

We also provide mobile services in Paraguay through Núcleo, a subsidiary of Personal.

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As of December 31, 2015, Personal had approximately 19.7 million mobile subscribers in Argentina and Núcleo had approximately 2.5 million subscribers in Paraguay.

See Note 28 to our Consolidated Financial Statements and Item 5 Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 (B) Results of Operations by Segment for additional information as to our results of operations by segment.

Fixed Services

Telecom Argentina is the principal provider of Basic Telephone Services in the Northern Region, and since late 1999 has also provided Basic Telephone Services in the Southern Region.

Since November 2000, the telecommunications sector in Argentina is completely open to competition. Our operations are subject to a complex series of laws and regulations. In addition, we are subject to the supervision of the Regulatory Bodies. See Regulatory and Legal Framework Regulatory Framework below.

The Argentine government has taken certain measures that have affected revenues from the services we provide. Since the enactment of the Public Emergency Law in January 6, 2002, the rates charged by Telecom Argentina for fixed line services such as monthly basic charges, public telephone service, domestic, national and international long-distance, installation charges and most of supplementary services (except for lines and equipment maintenance) had been pesified (Regulated Services since the Transfer Date). See Regulatory and Legal Framework Regulatory Framework Rates and Regulatory and Legal Framework Regulatory Framework Renegotiation of Agreements with the Argentine Government. However, during 2015 and 2016 Telecom Argentina informed the Regulatory Authority of the new rates of SBT. See Regulatory and Legal Framework Regulatory Framework Filings of Telecom Argentina under the LAD.

On the other hand, interconnection services, data transmission, Internet services, ICT services and sale of equipment are not regulated services subject to a price cap regulation.

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Telecom Argentina's fixed-line telephone network includes installed telephones and switchboards, a network of access lines connecting customers to exchanges and trunk lines connecting exchanges and long-distance transmission equipment. The following table illustrates the deployment of Telecom Argentina's telephone network:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Number of installed lines (1)	4,903,700	4,763,336	4,699,254	4,850,554	4,792,530
Net lines installed (during each year)	140,364	64,082	(151,300)	58,024	103,553
Net lines installed cumulative (2)	3,332,736	3,192,372	3,128,290	3,279,590	3,221,566
Number of lines in service (3)	4,042,624	4,093,038	4,123,795	4,127,858	4,141,135
Net (Reductions)/Additions in lines in service for the year	(50,414)	(30,757)	(4,063)	(13,277)	34,053
Net (Reductions)/Additions in lines in service cumulative	2,640,655	2,691,069	2,721,826	2,725,889	2,739,166
Lines in service per 100 inhabitants (4)	19	19	19	20	20
Pending applications (5)	64,093	75,213	91,950	152,210	133,977

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- (1) Reflects total number of lines available in Switches.
 - (2) Cumulative net lines installed since the Transfer Date.
 - (3) Includes lines customers, own usage, public telephony and ISDN channels.
 - (4) Corresponds to the Northern Region of Argentina.
 - (5) Corresponds to lines requested by clients, but not yet installed.

Revenues

Fixed services include, among other charges, monthly basic charges, measured service charges, installation charges, public telephone services and interconnection services related to essential facilities. The rates for these charges were regulated by rules governing our license, which established maximum prices that could be charged to clients. Telecom Argentina was able to charge prices below the maximum regulated prices as long as the discount is applied equally to clients who share the same characteristics (under the so-called principle of non-discrimination). In accordance with this ability, Telecom Argentina charged lower prices than the maximum regulated prices for certain of the services offered. Since the enactment of the LAD it was established that licensees of ICT services may set their prices. See Regulatory and Legal Framework Regulatory Framework Law No. 27,078 Argentine Digital Law.

The remaining services included in the Fixed Services segment such as data transmission services and Internet services, were not subject to regulation and, as a result, Telecom Argentina was able to set the corresponding rates. Market conditions could limit rate increases.

a) *Retail Residential and Business Customers*

Monthly Basic Charges. Telecom Argentina bills a monthly basic charge to its customers. The charge is based on pulses, valued at the price per pulse prevailing during the periods included in the invoice. The number of pulses varies depending on the type of customer. As of December 31, 2015 and 2014 approximately 82% of lines in service were for residential customers and public telephony and approximately 18% were for professional, commercial and government customers. Additionally, due to the regulatory regime, Telecom Argentina is obliged to offer discounts to certain retired individuals and low-consumption residential customers.

Measured Service Charges. In addition to a monthly basic charge, Telecom Argentina bills a monthly measured service charge from almost all of its customers, which is based on telephone usage. Measured service is billed at the price per unit of time. Charges for local and domestic long-distance measured service vary with the price per unit of usage. The number of units of usage depends on the time of day, the day of the week, the distance and the duration of calls. During the summer months (December through March), there is a decreased in the consumption due to the fact that many customers are on vacation. Additionally, due to competition, Telecom Argentina offers discounts to customers mainly for domestic long-distance service as semi-flat rate plans that include a set quantity of minutes for a fixed charge.

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During 2015 and 2014, the volume of local minutes has decreased by approximately 9.9% and 7.6%, respectively, due to the strong growth in mobile telephony and the resulting migration of traffic to mobile service. Although the traffic volume decreased, during 2015, revenues from local traffic continued to increase leveraged by the growth of lines with volume of minutes included in the plan.

Total volume of domestic long-distance minutes decreased by approximately 8.6% and 6.6% in 2015 and 2014, respectively. Ever since the Northern Region was opened to competition in 1999, Telecom Argentina has maintained its position as the regional market leader for domestic long-distance traffic. During 2015, deploying a similar strategy to that which was adopted for local traffic, we maintained sales of targeted and selective flat-rate plans positioned to maintain average revenues generated by customers.

International Long-Distance Service. International long-distance traffic minutes decreased approximately 19.6% in 2015 and increased approximately 5.6% in 2014. Since 1992, international rates have been reduced annually as a consequence of the application of the Price Cap described in Regulatory and Legal Framework Regulatory Framework Rates Rate Regulations Price Cap. Telecom Argentina also has reduced international long-distance rates in order to compete with the new providers of long-distance calling services.

Installation Charges. Revenues from installation charges consist primarily of fees levied for installation of new fixed lines. Telecom Argentina offers discounts in multiple localities to reduce the rates, with the aim of stimulating demand in those areas. The penetration of fixed-line telephony has been affected by the maturity of the Argentine market.

Other Domestic Telephone Services. Telecom Argentina provides dedicated lines to businesses. Dedicated lines are dedicated point-to-point leased lines. In addition to installation fees, Telecom Argentina receives revenues from dedicated analog urban/inter-urban lines. These revenues are calculated according to the price for long-distance codes of urban/interurban calls. Additionally, other domestic telephone services include charges for supplementary services (such as call waiting, call forwarding, conference calls, caller ID, voicemail and itemized billing).

Internet. Telecom Argentina has been providing residential Internet services under the brand name Arnet since 1998. Telecom Argentina mainly offers this service in the major cities of Argentina. In recent years, Telecom Argentina's Internet service has experienced higher demand and usage in less populated areas of the country. The Internet services include Access and Arnet service.

The following table illustrates the evolution of Internet services:

	2015	December 31, 2014	2013
Fixed Internet access lines	1,813,590	1,771,050	1,706,787
Arnet subscribers	1,791,030	1,749,111	1,686,982

The market for Broadband has experienced growth in 2015, 2014 and 2013 throughout the country, increasing 2%, 4% and 7%, respectively. Broadband can be delivered through three technologies: cable modem, ADSL and mobile; cable modem and ADSL being the most widely used. In the local market, ADSL connections exceeded the number of cable modem and mobile connections. Telecom Argentina markets its ADSL service through its Arnet brand and in partnership with other Internet services providers.

During the last six years, Telecom Argentina continued to increase its customer base. As of December 31, 2015, we reached approximately 1.8 million Accesses. During 2015, our efforts to communicate effectively with our customers and special offers with competitive prices according to segment helped us to maintain the leadership of our products under the brand Arnet.

Continuing the evolution of Internet access services, during the year 2015 services focused on offering higher speed access to customers multiplying three times the customers with Ultra Broadband and increasing the average speed of the customer base.

Internet revenues include both Internet access services and the provision of Internet service.

A small portion of Internet access services is provided by Telecom Argentina's 0610, 0611 and 0612 services. Internet dial-up service represents a marginal percentage of Telecom Argentina's

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revenues, we continue to provide this service to a small market where Broadband service is not available.

b) Corporate Customers

The large customer segment includes leading companies in the Argentine market as well as the National government, provincial governments and municipalities. These customers demand cutting-edge technology and solutions tailored to their needs, including voice, data, Internet and Value Added Services.

In response to the constant changes demanded by the market, Telecom Argentina maintained its strategy to position itself as the integrated provider for large customers through the offer of convergence of ICT solutions, including fixed and mobile voice, data, Internet, multimedia, ICT, datacenter and application services through sales, consulting, management and specialized and targeted post-sale customer services.

The data services business includes nationwide data transmission services, virtual private networks, symmetric Internet access, national and international signal transport and videoconferencing services. These services are provided mainly to corporations and governmental agencies. Telecom Argentina also provides certain Value Added Services, including electronic standard documents telecommunication software exchange and fax storage and delivery service. The data services business also includes the lease of networks to other providers, telecommunications consulting services, operation and maintenance of telecommunications systems, supply of telecommunications equipment and provision of related services. Corporate data transmission services are mainly Ethernet and IP services.

During 2015, we maintained our efforts on ICT solutions and the sale of data services and dedicated Internet accesses. This strategy is supported by the World Class multi-site network of Datacenters focused on communications, with over 7,000 square meters used to keep computer technology services throughout Argentina. Through this infrastructure, we offer a broad services portfolio including dedicated hosting and housing, connectivity, cloud services which enable our customers to optimize their costs by increasing the security of their information and avoiding hardware and software obsolescence issues. All the services are provided with support, security, connectivity and the ability to engage further management, professional, monitoring, storage and backup services.

In addition, we continued making additional investments at the major Datacenter in Pacheco, consolidating its position as leader in the market and enhancing the level of services supplied. Such investments will enable Telecom Argentina to support business growth in the next few years with the highest market standards.

The main solutions and businesses developed in recent years and which continued during 2015 included:

- Installation of a trunked communication network for security service calls for a subway network in the metropolitan area of Buenos Aires City.

- M2M solutions (with a management platform) of vehicle monitoring, cooling control and fleet management for relevant customers in the private sector.
- Datacenter solutions for a retail chain with strong presence in the market in the interior of the country.
- Implementation of credit card validation process in a retail chain with strong presence in the Litoral region.
- Development of a call management system for domestic violence in an important province of the Litoral region.
- Implementation of 911 systems for public safety management in a province of the Litoral region.

Additionally, the project related to the renovation of the trunked communication system for the Government of the City of Buenos Aires (including new radio bases) is underway and is expected to be completed in 2016.

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c) *Wholesale*

Interconnection Revenues: Telecom Argentina collects fees from other operators for interconnection services. These fees primarily include local Access, termination and long-distance transport of calls, rentals of network capacity and commissions on calling party pays fees. These fees are payable by mobile operators as well as fixed-line operators. Additionally, Telecom Argentina remained one of the leading providers of wholesale telecommunications solutions for various fixed and mobile operators, independent operators, local operators, public telephony licensees, cable operators, ISP, TV and radio channels, production companies and other service providers. The services marketed by Telecom Argentina include, among others, traffic and interconnection resources, third-party billing, dedicated Internet access services, transport of video signals in standard definition and high definition, streaming audio and video, dedicated links, backhaul links for mobile operators, Internet Protocol Virtual Private Network and data center hosting services.

Telecom Argentina continued to strengthen its position as a provider of solutions for the broadcasting segment by offering transportation solutions for audio and video signals both as dedicated private links and on the Internet. We provided solutions to cable operators and TV channels for the distribution of video signals.

International Long-Distance Service: Telecom Argentina holds a non-expiring license to provide international telecommunications services in Argentina, including voice and data services and international point-to-point leased circuits.

Revenues from wholesale international long-distance service reflect payments under bilateral agreements between Telecom Argentina and foreign telecommunications carriers, covering virtually all international long-distance calls into or out of Argentina using our network. Revenues from international long-distance service therefore consist mainly of:

- amounts earned from foreign telecommunications carriers for connection to the Argentine telephone network;
- bandwidth capacity under an Indefeasible Right of Use (IRU) basis;
- international point-to-point leased circuits; and
- international data and IP transit services.

Operating revenues from international long-distance service depend on the volume of traffic, the rates charged to local customers and the rates charged by each party under agreements between the Argentine provider and foreign telecommunications carriers. Settlements among carriers are usually made on a net basis. Incoming traffic with carriers measured in minutes accounted for 455 million minutes in 2015 and 593 million minutes in 2014.

Telecom Argentina is connected to international telecommunications networks mainly through the following submarine Fiber Optic cables: Americas 2 (USA), Columbus 3 (Europe), Atlantis 2 (Brazil Europe), Sea-Me-We (Europe Asia), Bicentenario (Uruguay), Latin American Nautilus (LAN), a company in the Telecom Italia Group, and other minor cables.

In order to meet the growth in our Internet access base, Telecom Argentina has acquired several IRUs on a submarine facility of Latin America Nautilus (LAN) (a subsidiary of Telecom Italia), which connects Argentina with the U.S. (Miami) in a submarine fiber optic ring. These rights, which last for 15 years, allow the interconnection of the IP backbone of Telecom Argentina with IP Transit providers in Miami. Telecom Argentina has also contracted Transit IP in Buenos Aires to ensure better performance regarding regional traffic.

Through our wholly owned subsidiary in the United States, Telecom Argentina USA, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, we focus mainly on wholesale long-distance international traffic, video and data services.

Telecom Argentina USA, routes the majority of its wholesale traffic through its own switching capabilities. In 2015, Telecom Argentina USA, continued operating a node of high-definition video in Miami, thus extending the Telecom video matrix to the international market.

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Network and Equipment

The network strategy focuses on medium and long-term guidelines, in accordance with technology evolution, the demand for new services and customers user experience. In that sense, the aim in core networks is to increase the capacity and availability of services and homogenize protocols and network architectures, which we expect will allow us to reduce relative exploitation costs and make operation more efficient, such as through the deployment of the MPLS protocol at the edges of the network and the expansion of the DWDM optical transportation.

In access networks, the strategy focused on meeting the strong growing bandwidth needs demanded by the services our customers require, mainly via Internet access to multimedia and video contents. In that sense, the deployment of the fiber optic infrastructure continued in its various architectures and technologies, optimized according to the requirements and situation of the different geographic areas.

In addition, we continued our work on the network to improve Internet Accesses. We continued the installation of VDSL equipment in central buildings, the Loop shortening in the copper outside plant and the deployment of the FTTH in urban predetermined areas and in areas with fiber optic access.

Personal Mobile Services and Núcleo Mobile Services

We provide mobile services through our subsidiaries in Argentina and Paraguay.

Mobile Telecommunication Services in Argentina Personal

The market for mobile telecommunications services in Argentina is characterized by constant growth and intense competition. Operators are generally free from regulation to determine the pricing of services, with the limited exception of CPP charges for termination of calls originating on a fixed line network. There are currently three mobile operators offering nationwide service. The penetration of mobile service in Argentina has increased from approximately 143.6% of the population in 2013, to approximately 140.2% in 2014 and to approximately 145% in 2015. This information regarding penetration of mobile service is an estimate, as there are no official statistics published in Argentina, and only considers lines serviced by the three operators providing nationwide mobile telecommunications services (i.e., it does not include Nextel providing trunking telephony and other telecommunication services in Buenos Aires and cities in the interior).

Service providers in Argentina are making significant capital expenditures in new network infrastructure for the deployment of 3G and 4G technology, which allows for the higher transmission speeds required for Value Added Services such as data transfer, video calling and Internet browsing.

Our mobile telecommunications services in Argentina are provided through our subsidiary, Personal. We provide mobile services on the 850 MHz and 1,900 MHz, through GSM and 3G technology (by STM / SRMC y PCS networks). In addition, since December 2014, Personal has offered LTE technology service (by SCMA network) through the frequency bands awarded to Personal in November 2014. See Regulatory and Legal Framework Regulatory Framework Spectrum.

a) *Residential and Business Customers*

Personal subscribers are offered a variety of flexible pricing options for mobile services. These options include prepaid, post-paid and mixed (*Cuentas Claras*) plans.

Prepaid Plans. Under prepaid plans, the subscriber pays in advance for telephone calls and Value Added Services using prepaid credit. When the subscriber runs out of credit, he or she can purchase prepaid cards using a prepaid system or can purchase virtual credit on Personal's website, by phone, at ATMs and drugstores, or through authorized agents. When a subscriber charges credit on its line, he is able to make and receive local, national and international calls. Since there are no monthly bills, prepaid plans allow subscribers to communicate with maximum flexibility while maintaining control over their consumption.

Post-Paid Plans. Personal offers a National Flat Rate post-paid plan and a Local Flat Rate post-paid plan. Post-paid plans include caller ID, voicemail and a personalized greeting, call forwarding, data services, a multimedia personalized greeting, telephone technical support and call waiting. The plans offer Personal Digital Invoicing, enabling subscribers to view, download and print their invoices from the web. Depending on the plan, and the monthly fee, they might include Value Added Services such as social network access, e-mail or data allowance for browsing the Internet.

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Under both plans, National Flat Rate post-paid plan and a Local Flat Rate post-paid plan, a subscriber pays a monthly bill consisting of a monthly user fee plus Value Added Services and a charge for airtime used in excess of the amount included in the plan. These plans generally offer a specified number of free seconds per month. Once the free seconds have been used, the subscriber can continue using the mobile service at a set price per second. The charges for additional airtime will be added to the next month's bill. Under the National Flat Rate Plan, a subscriber can make calls to and from any location within Argentina at a constant rate because the airtime rate includes the local public network, national long-distance and national roaming. Under the Local Flat Rate Plan, where the airtime rate includes the Local Public Network and Roaming, a subscriber can make local calls within any locality in the country but calls from one locality to another are charged at an extra rate.

Cuentas Claras. Under the *Cuentas Claras* plans, a subscriber pays a set monthly bill and, once the contract credits per month have been used, the subscriber can obtain additional credit by recharging its line through the prepaid system. Under this plan, a subscriber can use its monthly credit or its pre-paid credits for calls, social network access, e-mail or data allowance for browsing the Internet.

The following table presents information regarding Personal's post-paid, prepaid, *Cuentas Claras* and Mobile Internet dongle subscribers bases for the periods indicated:

	2015		As of December 31, 2014		2013	
		% of Total		% of Total		% of Total
<i>Mobile subscribers:</i>						
Prepaid (1)	13,187,958	67.1	13,262,265	67.7	13,539,423	67.4
Post-paid (2)	2,134,376	10.9	2,155,258	11.0	2,417,344	12.0
<i>Cuentas Claras</i> (2)	4,216,519	21.4	3,993,349	20.4	3,878,962	19.3
Mobile Internet dongle	117,802	0.6	174,711	0.9	252,188	1.3
Total	19,656,655	100.0	19,585,583	100.0	20,087,917	100.0

-
- (1) Lines with at least one recharge in the last thirteen months as of December 31 of each year.
 - (2) Lines with payment modality through the billing to the customer.

New products and services. In 2015, Personal changed its strategy to a customer-centric approach based on the concept *Hagamos que todo suceda* (Let's make it all happen). Through the launch of new products and promotions, Personal places technology at the center of relationships, allowing interaction to take place as something real that is beyond the virtual scope.

Personal also increased the granting of benefits in recharges and service packages for its customers, optimizing their plans' convenience.

In September 2015, Personal launched an innovative offer known as Datacentric for supplying a variety of post-payment plans and *Cuentas Claras* that are adjusted to the data consumption of each customer. This new offer places data at the center of communications while it continues

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to include basic mobile services. The price of calls and SMS remain positioned as a commodity more in agreement with the uses and expectations of the target.

Furthermore, Club Personal, the loyalty program membership amounted to approximately 5.7 million members as of December 31, 2015 (as compared to 6.2 million as of December 31, 2014). This represents an approximately 8% decrease compared to 2014.

Finally, Personal continued its strategy of repositioning its brand by holding the 11th annual *Personal Fest*, the most important international music festival in six of the major cities of Argentina.

Personal's ARPU was approximately P\$91.5 per month for 2015 and P\$74.2 per month for 2014.

b) *Wholesale*

International Business: During 2015, Personal continued to strengthen its position in the international roaming services market, expanding 3G data coverage and reaching the firsts 4G LTE agreements, in order to provide a better user's experience to its subscribers.

Personal entered into over 321 data agreements (GPRS) reaching more than 137 3G commercial launchings of a total of 366 international roaming agreements, which provide service in more than 165 countries.

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Personal has increased its voice and data roaming destinations, through the implementation of new agreements under CAMEL standard (*Customised Applications for Mobile networks Enhanced Logic*), which expand the roaming services for pre-paid subscribers of other carriers that use our network.

Also, Personal enhanced destination s coverage reached by the International SMS service adding a third SMS Hub, which will enable greater flexibility and reliability of the service.

In order to improve the customer s roaming service experience, eleven LTE agreements in the modality Outbound (4G services for our foreign customers) were launched. These agreements allowed customers to use a higher Internet navigation speed, especially at La Copa América Chile 2015 and the Rugby World Cup UK 2015 , the major international sports events in 2015.

Domestic Business: During 2015, Personal continued to strengthen its relationship with operators and telecommunication services providers, cooperative s federations, and clearing house services suppliers, renewing the existing contracts or entered into new ones.

Personal expanded agreements to contract resources and facilities of other operators (data links, interconnection resources, origination, termination, and transport minutes, conventional and non-conventional site leases and domestic roaming) that contributed to continue the mobile network development and its 4G evolution improving the offer to customers.

Personal also signed new agreements with Telefónica de Argentina S.A. and with AMX Argentina for the provision of wholesale infrastructure for mobile communications. The agreements set reciprocal contract conditions for both parties.

Personal s Network and Equipment

In 2015, Personal continued with the strategy of improving the coverage and capacity of the mobile access network. To that end, Personal implemented an important deployment plan for 4G (LTE) technology, using the new spectrum acquired in the auction process carried out in 2014. This deployment essentially allowed Personal to increase Internet access speed, thus improving customers user experience, in particular their experience related to accessing multimedia content.

With respect to the LTE deployment strategy, modernization continued and consists of replacing 2G/3G devices with new 2G/3G/4G devices. There is also an emphasis on the deployment of LTE technology, with a goal of sustained increase in the population covered and the number of locations reached across the country. We expect that this deployment will continue in the coming years.

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From the beginning of the deployment, bands 700 MHz and 1,700/2,100 MHz were enabled, which will allow in the near future the use of both spectrums through the carrier aggregation functionality (functionality that enables adding carriers to increase bandwidth). In accordance with the abovementioned, the capacity of existing sites continued to increase after the activation of the reassigned spectrum of the 2G network and the new PCS/SRMC spectrum acquired in the bidding process.

In addition, the plan to increase the number of base stations linked through optic fiber and full IP connectivity continued, aimed at ensuring the availability of bandwidth for current and future needs.

Mobile Telecommunications Services in Paraguay Núcleo

We provide nationwide mobile telecommunications services in Paraguay through our subsidiary, Núcleo, under the commercial name of Personal. Núcleo is 67.5% owned by Personal and 32.5% owned by ABC Telecomunicaciones S.A., a Paraguayan corporation. Núcleo has been granted licenses to provide commercial mobile services, Internet access and videoconference and data transmission services in Paraguay.

The communication strategy of Núcleo in early 2015 focused on the launching of a new data pack called Megapacks aimed at expanding the variety of Internet packages, improving offerings in regard to the market and competitors.

Also, during the first quarter of the year, Núcleo continued to offer the *Multiply* (Multiply yourself) benefits, focusing on pre-paid subscribers' consumption, while benefits related to post-paid subscribers were leveraged with smartphones.

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Núcleo promoted music streaming and Personal Video services with the aim to maintain the innovation in the VAS catalog. The subscription in Personal Video of more than 100 thousand lines was reached by the end of the year, and movies and documentary Paraguayan films were incorporated.

Finally, in December 2015, Núcleo launched the 4G campaign called *Si sos Personal sos 4G* (If you are Personal, you are 4G) and was the first operator in Paraguay to offer LTE services to its clients by telephone.

Envíos, Núcleo's subsidiary, is engaged in the provision of mobile financial services in Paraguay. Envíos commenced its operations in January 2015 but it has not had significant result of operations for the Group in 2015.

Núcleo's Network and Equipment

The main highlight for Núcleo in 2015 was the enhancement of the LTE network capacity in Paraguay and the incorporation of LTE handsets, making Núcleo the first company with a 4G mobile network in Paraguay.

In addition, Núcleo started a project in the access network in order to complete the replacement (swap) of all the sites for 2017 by new nodes.

Likewise, Núcleo extended and improved the capacity and quality of the network, increasing the current cell sites by approximately 10%, thus increasing by 45% the network capacity.

With respect to the transport network growth, Núcleo has extended the coverage of the FTTH GPON network and has enhanced and modernized the BackBone IP by means of the swap and installation of higher speed nodes. Núcleo has performed the swap process of the whole DWDM network, replacing the hardware. Finally, Núcleo has enhanced the IPRAN transport and aggregation network through the startup of more nodes in different cities of the country adjusting the network to the needs required by the new generation of mobile networks.

Competition

Fixed Services

Basic Telephony and International Long-Distance Services. Before November 1999, Telecom Argentina held an exclusive license to provide Basic Telephone Services to the Northern Region. The Argentine telecommunications market has

been open to full competition since November 2000. As of the date of this Annual Report, the main licensees providing local and/or fixed long-distance telephone service are Techtel (commercially known as Telmex), Impsat (commercially known as Level 3 Communication formerly Global Crossing), IPlan, Telecentro, Telefónica (principally in the Southern Region) and Telecom Argentina (principally in the Northern Region). Telefónica has the dominant market share for provision of telecommunications service in the Southern Region. Some of these competitors may be better capitalized than us and have substantial telecommunications experience. Accordingly, if economic conditions in Argentina improve and competitors increase their presence in the Northern Region, Telecom Argentina expects that it will face additional pressure on the rates it charges for its services and experience limited loss in market share in the Northern Region.

Internet and Data Services. We face nationwide competition in the Internet service market in Argentina from Telefónica, Gigared, Cablevisión (Fibertel) and Telecentro (providing a triple-play offer), among others. Our data services business faces competition from Telefónica, Grupo Telmex Argentina and from several providers of niche data services such as Impsat, IPlan and others.

Mobile Telecommunications Services

Mobile Telecommunications Services in Argentina. The mobile telecommunications market in Argentina has been open to competition since 1993 and was expanded to include PCS services in 1999. In addition, GSM technology has created intense competition for subscribers among the various service providers, including giving rise to severe pricing pressure, significant handset subsidies and increased sales incentives provided to dealers. The introduction of 3G technology since May 2008 and of 4G technology since 2014 has allowed operators to focus competition on Value Added Services.

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Currently, there are three operators providing nationwide mobile telecommunications services. These three operators are Personal, Telefónica Móviles Argentina and América Móvil. Nextel competes on a limited level, offering trunking telephony services in Buenos Aires and selected cities in the interior, in addition to offering mobile telecommunication services in those cities.

América Móvil, operating in Argentina under the trade name Claro (formerly CTI), is one of the country's largest mobile operators in terms of number of subscribers and has provided STM cellular services in the Northern and Southern Regions outside of the AMBA since 1994 through the 850 MHz band (25 MHz in each region). Claro also holds a 40 MHz license for its PCS services in the AMBA and a 20 MHz license for PCS in each of the Northern and Southern Regions. In addition, as a result of the Spectrum Public Auction, Claro was awarded the PCS frequency bands 1,867.5-1,870 MHz and 1,947.5-1,950 MHz for the Southern Region, 1,892.5- 1,895 MHz and 1,972.5-1,975 MHz for the Northern Region and 1,870-1,875 MHz and 1,950-1,955 MHz for the AMBA and SCMA frequency bands 1,720-1,730 MHz and 2,120-2,130 MHz, while the SCMA 723-738 MHz and 778-793 MHz have been awarded in 2015.

Telefónica Móviles, operating in Argentina under the trade name Movistar, is another of the largest mobile operators in Argentina in terms of number of subscribers. Movistar is the result of Telefónica's merger of Unifón and Movicom in 2005. Movistar operates in the AMBA through the 850 MHz band with a total of 30 MHz, and a total of 20 MHz for PCS. It also holds a total of 50 MHz for its PCS licenses for the Northern Region, and a total of 25 MHz for its PCS license in the Southern Region. This Southern Region is Unifón's original service area, where it also holds a 25 MHz license for STM. In addition, as a result of the Spectrum Public Auction, Movistar was awarded the SCMA frequency bands 1,710-1,720 MHz, 2,110-2,120 MHz, while the 703-713 MHz and 758-768 MHz have been awarded in 2015.

Nextel Argentina provides trunking telephony and other telecommunications services in Buenos Aires and cities in the interior. Nextel Argentina's service currently focuses on business subscribers in the main cities of Argentina.

Meanwhile Personal holds a non-expiring license to provide mobile telephony services (STM) in the Northern Region of Argentina holding 25MHz in 850MHz frequency bands, and licenses to provide data transmission and VAS throughout the country, as well as registration for national and international long-distance services. In addition, Personal holds non-expiring licenses to provide mobile radio communication services (SRMC), holding 12,5MHz in 850MHz frequency bands in AMBA, and non-expiring licenses to provide PCS services nationwide. To provide PCS Personal holds 30MHz in 1900 frequency band in the AMBA, 20 MHz in the Northern Region, and 40 MHz in the Southern Region.

As a result of the Spectrum Public Auction, Personal was awarded additional frequency bands 830,25-834 MHz and 875,25-879 MHz for SRMC in AMBA (7,5MHz), and PCS frequency bands in 1890-1892,5 MHz and 1970-1972,5 MHz in the Northern Region (5 MHz) and 1862,5-1867,5 MHz and 1942,5-1947,5 MHz in the Southern Region (10MHz). Personal was also awarded 30 MHz for SCMA in 1730-1745 MHz and 2130-2145 MHz frequency bands, and the SCMA bands 713-723 MHz and 768-778 MHz have been awarded in 2015. All these frequencies were awarded for the term of 15 years.

The acquisition and retention of high-value customers continues to be a key factor to Personal's strategy, which is focused on maintaining customer's consumption through the launch of new products and services that enable retention of existing customers.

See Regulatory and Legal Framework Regulatory Framework Licenses granted as of December 31, 2015 for additional details on Personal s license.

Mobile Telecommunications Services in Paraguay. Currently, there are four participants in the mobile telecommunications services market in Paraguay. As of December 31, 2015, Núcleo s major competitor was Tigo (a Millicom International Cellular subsidiary). The operators provide services through 2G, 3G and 4G technology. The Paraguayan market is highly competitive, where Tigo holds a great portion of the market (more than 50% of market share). In addition, in August 2012, Tigo acquired the major TV cable operator -which in turn held a portion of the 2,600 MHz band available for 4G services-, thus widening its business and strengthening its position in the industry. In 2015, the governmental authorities called for an auction for the awarding of additional frequency bands to provide 4G services throughout Paraguay, but after assessing the auction s terms and conditions, Núcleo decided not to participate in the auction process.

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REGULATORY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Regulatory Authority

Telecom Argentina and its domestic subsidiaries are regulated by a set of rules and regulations that comprise the regulatory framework of the telecommunication sector in Argentina.

Until the issuance of Law No. 27,078, the LAD, which was published in the Official Bulletin on December 19, 2014 and has been in force since its publication, the telecommunication services provided by the Company and its domestic subsidiaries were regulated by the CNC, a decentralized agency within the scope of the SC, which was also under the scope of the Ministry of Federal Planning, Public Investment and Services. (See Law No. 27,078 Argentine Digital Law below).

The LAD created the Federal Authority of Information and Communication Technologies (AFTIC), as a decentralized and autonomous agency within the scope of the National Executive Power (PEN), which would act as the Regulatory Authority of the LAD and would replace, for all purposes, of the SC and the CNC.

The LAD conferred the AFTIC the regulation, control, supervision and verification functions concerning Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in general, and in particular of the telecommunications, postal service and all those matters integrated to its field in accordance with the provisions of the LAD.

By the end of December 2015, the PEN issued the Decree of Need and Urgency (*Decreto de Necesidad y Urgencia* or hereinafter the DNU) No. 267/15 published in the Official Bulletin on January 4, 2016. The DNU substantially amends Law No. 26,522 (Audiovisual Communication Services SCA) and Law No. 27,078 (LAD) and also creates the National Communications Agency (ENACOM) as a new Regulatory Authority of those laws. The ENACOM replaces the AFTIC and AFSCA (Federal Authority of Audiovisual Communication Services). This new Authority acts as an autonomous agency within the scope of the Ministry of Communications. See *Decree No. 267/15 - Amendments to the LAD* below.

Additionally, Decree No. 13/15 creates the Ministry of Communications. The organizational structure of the Ministry was approved by Decree No. 268/15, issued on December 29, 2015 (published in the Official Bulletin on January 4, 2016).

The Board of ENACOM will be composed of a Chairman and 3 directors appointed by the PEN as well as 3 directors appointed by the Bicameral Commission of Audiovisual Communication and ICT services. The quorum will consist of the presence of 4 of its members. There

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are no special eligibility conditions to be appointed as member of the Board, but members cannot have any incompatibilities under the provisions of Law No. 25,188 (Public Ethic). The ENACOM members can be removed directly and without reason by the PEN.

The ENACOM has started its operations on January 5, 2016 with the 4 directors appointed by the PEN through Decree No. 7/16, thus resulting in the constitution of the ENACOM as established by Article 23 of Decree No. 267/15.

Regulatory framework of the services provided by Telecom Argentina and its subsidiaries

Among the principal features of the regulatory framework governing the services provided by the Company and its domestic subsidiaries is worth mentioning:

- The LAD, as amended by Decree of Need and Urgency No. 267/15;
- Law No. 19,798 remains in force only to the extent that it does not conflict with the provisions set out under the LAD;
- The Privatization Regulations;
- The Transfer Agreement;

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- The Licenses for providing telecommunication services granted to Telecom Argentina and Telecom Personal through several regulations and the List of Conditions and its respective regulations;
- The Customer Regulation of Mobile Communication Services and the SBT approved by SC Resolutions No. 490/97 and 10,059, respectively;
- A set of rules that state the payment of fees for the control, oversight and verification as well as the payment of radioelectric fees and rights;
- Regulations governing the caller ID service and the CPP system;
- The Number portability regulation for the mobile services;
- SC Resolutions No. 45/12 and 26/13 regarding the rating of calls originated in the mobile communication services, and the Joint Resolution No. 29 of the SC and Resolution No. 81 of the Secretary of Commerce, which stated new information that the mobile communication service providers should report to the customer in a regular and free way.

In addition, Law No. 27,078 states that Decree No. 764/00 and its amendments shall remain in force to the extent that it does not conflict with the provisions set out under the LAD, for the time required by the Regulatory Authority to draw up the regulations concerning the Licensing Framework for ICT Services, the Interconnection Regulation, the Universal Service Regulation and the Administration, Management and Control of the Spectrum Regulation. Also, the LAD states that Law No. 19,798 (*Ley Nacional de Telecomunicaciones* passed in 1972) and its amendments shall remain in force in respect of those regulations not opposing its provisions.

Núcleo, Personal's Paraguayan subsidiary, is supervised by the *Comisión Nacional de Telecomunicaciones de Paraguay*, the National Communications Commission of Paraguay (CONATEL) and its subsidiary Personal Envíos S.A. is supervised by the *Banco Central de la República del Paraguay*. Additionally, Telecom USA, Telecom Argentina's subsidiary in the United States, is supervised by the Federal Communications Commission (the FCC).

Licenses granted as of December 31, 2015

To Telecom Argentina

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As of December 31, 2015, 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;
- VAS, data transmission, videoconferencing and transportation of audio and video signals; and
- Internet access.

To the Company's subsidiaries

As of December 31, 2015, the Company's subsidiaries have been granted the following licenses:

- Personal has been granted a non-expiring license to provide mobile telecommunication services (STM) in the Northern Region of Argentina and data transmission and Value Added Services throughout the country. In addition, Personal owns licenses to provide mobile radio communication services (SRMC) in the AMBA area, as well as a non-expiring license to provide PCS services throughout the country, and it is registered to provide national and international long-distance telephone services. Additionally, from November 2014 Personal has been granted a license to provide Mobile Advanced Communications Services (SCMA) for 15 years (See Spectrum below).
- Núcleo, a company controlled by Personal, has been granted a license to provide mobile telecommunication services (STM and PCS) throughout Paraguay. In addition, Núcleo has

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been granted a license for the installation and provision of Internet and Data throughout Paraguay. All these licenses have been granted for renewable five-year periods.

- Personal Envíos, a company controlled by Núcleo, was authorized by the Central Bank of Paraguay to operate as an Electronic Payment Company (EMPE) through Resolution No. 6 issued on March 30, 2015, and its corporate purpose is restricted to such service.

Events of revocation of the Licenses

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

- repeated interruption of all or a substantial portion of service;
- a modification of corporate purpose without prior approval of the Regulatory Bodies or change of domicile to a jurisdiction outside Argentina;
- the transfer of the license to third parties without prior approval of the Regulatory Bodies;
- the sale, encumbrance or transfer of assets which has the effect of reducing services supplied without the prior approval of the Regulatory Bodies;
- a reduction of ownership of Nortel in the capital stock of Telecom Argentina to less than 51%, or the reduction of ownership of Sofora in the capital stock with voting power of Nortel to less than 51%, in either case without prior approval of the Regulatory Bodies (as of December 31, 2015 all Nortel's ordinary shares belong to Sofora);
- any transfer of shares resulting in a direct or indirect loss of control in Telecom Argentina which has not been executed ad referendum of the approval of the ENACOM and informed within 30 days following its completion (according to the provision of article 8 of Decree No. 267/15); and

- the bankruptcy of Telecom Argentina.

If Telecom Argentina's license is revoked, Nortel must transfer its interest in Telecom Argentina's capital stock to the Regulatory Bodies, in trust for subsequent sale through public auction. Once the sale of the shares to a new management group is performed, the Regulatory Bodies may renew the license of Telecom Argentina under the terms to be determined.

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

- repeated interruptions of Personal's services as set forth in the List of Conditions;
- any transfer of the license and/or the related rights and obligations, without the approval of the Regulatory Authority (according to the provision of article 8 of Decree No. 267/15);
- any encumbrance of the license;
- any voluntary insolvency proceedings or bankruptcy of Personal; and
- a liquidation or dissolution of Personal, without the prior approval of the Regulatory Authority.

According to the Auction Terms and Conditions for the awarding of frequency bands for SCMA (and some bands for SRMC and PCS), approved by SC Resolution No. 38/14, the authorization to use radio electric spectrum (as defined in the Auction) will be revocable under the following circumstances:

- repeated or persistent breaches of obligations related to quality indicators of services provided under the terms of the Regulation for the Quality of Telecommunications Services approved by SC Resolution No. 5/13 (See SC Resolution No. 5/13 below);
- repeated or persistent failure of infrastructure sharing obligations and the conditions set for automatic roaming agreements established in the Terms and Conditions;
- repeated or persistent failure of the coverage obligations set in Annex III of the Terms and Conditions;

- assignment, transfer, encumbrance, lease or sale to third parties of the authorization for the use of the awarded bands, without authorization of the Regulatory Authority.

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

- repeated interruptions of the services;
- any voluntary insolvency proceedings or bankruptcy of Núcleo; and
- non-compliance with certain service obligations.

According to the Resolution No. 6/14 of the Central Bank of Paraguay, Personal Envíos license to provide Electronic Payment services may be revoked by:

- insolvency proceedings or bankruptcy,
- sanctions imposed by the Central Bank of Paraguay, with prior administrative proceedings regarding the performance of operations that are forbidden by the legislation in force.

Law No. 27,078 Argentine Digital Law

Among the most relevant contents in the LAD, which amended the regulatory framework in force as of December 19, 2014, as regards telecommunications are:

- a) the recognition as an essential and strategic public service of ICT as regards the use and access to the telecommunications networks, for and between licensees of ICT services (subsequently repealed by Article 22 of Decree No. 267/15);
- b) the rule on prices and rates establishing that the licensees of ICT services shall set their prices which shall have to be fair and reasonable, cover the exploitation costs and tend to the efficient supply and reasonable operation margin;

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- c) exemptions or reductions of rates and encumbrances of ICT in general and in telecommunications in particular may be set when the nature of certain activities so warrant;
- d) the amendments as regards Universal Service (See Universal Service Regulation below);
- e) the asymmetric regulation as universalization tools towards the development of an effective competition.

The LAD declared of public interest the development of ICT and its associated resources in order to establish and ensure complete neutrality of networks and to guarantee every user the right to access, use, send, receive or offer any content, application, service or protocol through Internet without any restrictions, discrimination, distinction, blocking, interference, obstruction or degradation

The LAD set forth that the licensees of the ICT services may supply audiovisual communication services with the exception of those provided through satellite link, in which case, the corresponding license must be requested to the proper authority. Also, the LAD allowed ICT services licensees included in the restrictions of the Audiovisual Services Communications Law (among them, Telecom Argentina) to provide audiovisual communications services. Nevertheless, that regulation was partially amended by Decree No. 267/15 (see Decree No. 267/15 Amendments to the LAD below).

According to the LAD provisions, Telecom Argentina amended its corporate purpose during 2015, which was approved by AFTIC Resolution No. 19/15. Further information is disclosed in Introduction The Company and in Note 1.a) to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Also, the LAD established the framework for suppliers and licensees entering the audiovisual communication services market (among them, Telecom Argentina and its domestic subsidiaries) setting forth that the Federal Authority of Audiovisual Communication Services (replaced by the ENACOM since Decree No. 267/15 enforcement) would determine the go-to-market conditions of audiovisual communication services for ICT suppliers and licensees. The LAD also stated a gradual implementation plan through the setting up of promotion areas for limited periods of time determined according to public interest, within which the ICT licensees with significant market power would not be able to provide audiovisual communication services.

It also set forth that the ICT service should be provided throughout the national territory, considered for that end as a unique area of exploitation and supply.

According to the LAD provisions, the SBT holds its status of public service (section 54), but with a different scope than the previous regulations provisions. It was defined as the national and international telephone voice service, through the local networks, notwithstanding the technology used

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for its transportation, provided that it complies with the objective of allowing its users to communicate with each other (section 6 paragraph c)). In addition, in section 90 of Title XI, it established that said definition, comprises the senses of the definition established in the Bidding Terms and Conditions for the International Public Bidding process for the Privatization of the Supply of the Telecommunications Service timely approved by Decree No. 62/90.

The LAD introduced substantial changes to the SU regulation established by Decree No. 558/08. Among its provisions the LAD creates a new SU Fund and provides that the investment contributions for the SU programs shall be managed through this fund, which assets, belong to the Federal Government (See Universal Service Regulation below).

Law No. 19,798 Telecommunications Act (passed in 1972), as amended, continues in effect only with respect to those provisions that do not contradict the provisions of the new LAD (including, for example, Article 39 of Law No. 19,798 referred to exemption from all taxes on the use of soil, subsoil and airspace for telecommunications services).

The LAD also revoked Decree No. 764/00, as amended, but provisions of the decree that do not contradict the LAD will remain in effect during the time it takes to the Regulatory Authority to issue new licensing, interconnection services, universal service and spectrum regulations.

Decree No. 267/15 Amendments to the LAD

On January 4, 2016, Decree No. 267/15 was issued, amending Law No. 26,522 (Audiovisual Communication Services) and Law No. 27,078 (LAD). As mentioned above, ENACOM was created as the Regulatory Authority applicable of these laws.

One of the main amendments to the LAD consists in the incorporation of Television Services provided by subscription (physical or radio electric link, such as Cable TV) as an ICT service within the scope of the LAD, and excluding it from Law No. 26,522. Satellite Television Services will remain within the scope of Law No. 26,522. Furthermore, Decree No. 267/15 states that the ownership of a satellite television license provided by subscription is incompatible with having any other kind of ICT services license.

Broadcasting supplied by subscription licenses (physical or radio electric link, such as Cable TV) issued before the application of Decree No. 267/15 will be considered for all purposes as Argentine Digital Unique License, with the respective registration for such service provision. Furthermore, the Decree states a 10 years extension from January 1, 2016, for the use of frequency spectrum to radio electric link provided by subscription license holders.

Among the amendments that replaces Article 6 of the LAD is the incorporation of video on demand service, defined as a service offered by an ICT services supplier to provide access to software under demand on a catalogue basis. On January 7, 2016, the Company and Personal presented to the ENACOM an application for the registration of the broadcasting by physical or radio electric link service, describing the service characteristics which registration was requested. As of the date of this Annual Report, the ENACOM resolution is still pending.

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Decree No. 267/15 replaced the LAD's article No. 94, and states that SBT suppliers, fixed telephony license holders within the scope of Decree No. 264/98, and mobile telecommunication license holders within the scope of Decree No. 1,461/93 are prohibited from providing Broadcasting under subscription services until January 1, 2018 (this term can be extended by 1 additional year). Also, the Decree replaces article 95 of the LAD and provides several obligations for fixed telephony licensees granted by Decree No. 264/98 and mobile services providers with licenses granted by Decree No. 1,461/93, which choose to provide broadcasting under subscription services.

Article 28 of Decree No. 267/15 created, within the Ministry of Communications, the Commission for the Preparation of the Reform, Update and Unification Draft Law of Laws No. 26,522 and 27,078. The Commission will be responsible for the study of both laws reforms under the principles established therein. The Communication Ministry through Resolution No. 9/16 stated that the Commission shall be composed by 6 members and 1 Secretary, who will perform their duties *ad honorem*. The Resolution also appointed its members. The Commission should submit a pre-draft of reform, updating and adaptation of a unified system of the Regulatory Framework Law for the Telecommunications and Audiovisual Communication Services in Argentina, within the 180 days from the date of its constitution. This term could be extended at the Commission's request.

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The Company's management expects that such regulation will clarify the scope of several aspects of the LAD and Decree No. 267/15 for a better evaluation of operational and economic-financial impacts that the LAD could have on the Telecom Group's business.

Furthermore, the Decree states that licenses transfers and stake holdings that imply loss of corporate control must be approved by ENACOM, proving a new procedure by its article No. 8 and establishing that licenses transfers and stake holdings in licensees will be considered ad referendum of ENACOM approval. Additionally, shareholders of at least 10% of companies that provide public services are forbidden to hold Broadcasting services provision under subscription registration. However, this clause does not apply in the following cases: (i) nonprofit entities that hold a license or permission issued by National, Provincial, or Municipal Governments to supply public services (cooperatives providers of telephone services, for example); (ii) Entities included in article No. 94 of the Decree (whereby Telecom Argentina and Personal are included), which are allowed to provide the service after the expiration of the term mentioned in that clause.

Among other clauses, the Decree establishes issuance and objections procedures (from other service provider in the same area at the time of application for registration), within the scope of Argentina CNDC. This procedure is not applicable to nonprofit entities that exclusively supplies ICT public services.

Decree No. 267/15 repealed article No. 15 and article No. 48, paragraph two of the LAD. Therefore, the following provisions no longer have effect: (i) the condition of essential and strategic public services of ICT regarding the access to the telecommunications network for the ICT services license holders; and (ii) the Regulatory Authority power to regulate tariffs due to public interest reasons.

According to Law No. 26,122, the Bicameral Committee must determine the validity or invalidity of the Decree and present its determination to the plenary meeting of each Chamber of Congress for its specific treatment. Recently, the Congress has voted in favor of the validity of Decree No. 267/15 and as a result, it has entered into force.

The Decree also establishes several amendments to the Audiovisual Communications Services Law (SCA).

Universal Service Regulation

Decree No. 764/00

Law No. 27,078 states that Decree No. 764/00 and its amendments shall remain in full force to the extent that the provisions of such Decree do not conflict with the law until the Regulatory Authority has drawn up the regulations concerning the Licensing Framework for ICT Services.

With respect to Universal Service Regulation, Annex III of Decree No. 764/00 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 also established the exemption to contribute to the FSU in the following events: (i) for local services provided in areas with teledensity lower than 15%, and (ii) when, as determined by a formula, certain conditions relating to loss of revenues and market share of Telecom and Telefónica in relation to other local operators are met. Additionally, the regulation created a committee responsible for the administration of the SU fund and the development of specific SU programs.

On June 8, 2007, 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 Banco de la Nación Argentina. CNC Resolution No. 2,713/07, issued in August 2007, established how these contributions are to be calculated.

SU Regulation established by Decree No. 558/08

Decree No. 558/08, published on April 4, 2008, introduced certain changes to the SU Fund regime, replacing the Annex III of the Decree No. 764/00. Decree No. 558/08 established that the SC would assess the value of service providers' direct program contributions in compliance with obligations promulgated by Decree No. 764/00. It would also determine the level of funding required in the SU Fund for programs pending implementation. In the same manner, in order to guarantee the

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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.

In defining Universal Service, the new regulation established two categories: (a) geographical 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 would 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 were determined by the SC, whereas telecommunications providers appointed to participate in future SU programs were selected by competitive bidding.

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

Providers of telecommunications services should rely on the assistance of a Technical Committee made up of seven members (two members should be appointed by the SC, one member should be appointed by the CNC, three members should be appointed by the telecommunication services providers two of which should be appointed by Telecom Argentina and Telefónica and one by the rest of the providers and another member had to be appointed by independent local operators). This Technical Committee was informed by the SC of the programs to be financed and was 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.

The Technical Committee was created. Additionally, telecommunications service providers 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 was objected by the Company and Personal. These objections were resolved by the SC through its Resolution No. 154/10.

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 sought to provide local telephony, domestic long-distance, international long-distance and Internet in towns that did not provide basic telephone services. The proposed projects approved by the SC would 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, 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 aimed to reclaim the Broadband service to state-run educational institutions and public libraries, respectively, and were implemented through the use of the SU Fund resources. Telecom Argentina was awarded with the Internet for educational institutions program and is finishing the last project facilities, reaching 1,540 schools. This program represents a billing to the SU Fund of approximately P\$5 million per year for a period of 5 years. On the other hand, the auction Internet for public libraries program was cancelled by the Regulatory Authority for its redefinition. During 2012, the auction Telephony and Internet for towns without provision of Basic Telephone Service took place according to Resolution No. 88/09, which involved the service provision in 430 locations. Personal presented its offer to the auction. As of the date of this Annual Report, the auction is pending of definition.

On November 11, 2010, the SC issued Resolution No. 154/10 adopted the methodology for the deposit of the SU contributions to the trustee s escrow account. The Resolution included several provisions related to the determination of the contributions that correspond to the periods before and after Decree No. 558/08 was issued. It also provided that until the SC determined the existence of

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programs, the amounts that would correspond to their implementation would 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 should be contributed into the SU Fund or for the development of new works of the SU, with the approval of the SC.

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

On January 26, 2011, the SC issued Resolution No. 9/11 establishing the Infrastructure and Facilities Program. The Resolution provides that telecommunication service providers can contribute to the projects in this program only the amounts corresponding to their pending SU contributions under Annex III of Decree No. 764/00, before the effective date of Decree No. 558/08.

Amendments of the LAD to the SU Regulation

In December 2014, the LAD introduced substantial modifications to the SU regulations pursuant to Decree No. 558/08. Among its provisions the LAD establishes the creation of a new SU Fund and the fact that the investment contributions corresponding to the SU programs be managed through said fund, whose assets shall belong to the National Government.

The licensees of ICT Services (among them, Telecom Argentina and Personal) are obliged to make investment contributions to the SU Fund equivalent to one per cent (1%) of the total accrued revenues for the provision of the ICT Services included in the scope of application of the law, net of imposed taxes and charges. The investment contribution shall not be transferred to the users whatsoever. In turn, the Regulatory Authority may dispose, once the SU objectives are reached, the total or partial, permanent or temporary exemption, of the obligation to perform said investment contributions.

The Law also establishes that by virtue of that set forth by Sections 11.1 and 11.2 of the Management Trust Agreement of the SU Fund of Decree No. 558/08, the resources therein foreseen in section 8 of Annex III of Decree No. 764/00 and its amendments shall be integrated to the SU Fund created by the LAD in the conditions determined by the Regulatory Authority.

The SU funds shall be applied by means of specific programs. Its content and the corresponding awarding mechanisms shall be defined by the Regulatory Authority who may entrust the execution of these plans directly to the entities included in article 8, paragraph b), of Law No. 24,156, or, complying with the selection mechanisms that may correspond, respecting publication and competition principles, to other entities.

Through registered letters received on August 13, 2015, the AFTIC gave notice to Telecom Argentina and Personal that on July 28, 2015, the National Government, through this Enforcement authority held as trustor, entered into an administrative trust fund with Nación Fideicomisos S.A. (as trustee) called *Contrato de Fideicomiso Argentina Digital* (Argentina Digital Trust Fund). The AFTIC has assigned the trustee as fiduciary of the investment contributions to the SU Fund, which are equivalent to 1% of total revenues recorded since July 1, 2015 and to be collected as of August 3, 2015 for the supply of ICT services included in the scope of the LAD, net of payable taxes and fees, in accordance with article 22 of the abovementioned Law. It also reported the information of the bank account in which the deposit of the mentioned contribution

was to be made in the future.

As a response to the notice, on September 3, 2015, Telecom Argentina and Personal made their respective filings before the AFTIC requesting some clarification in relation to the implementation of the new SU Fund and expressly reserving the rights in relation to the rules issued by the LAD.

Through the Official Notice published in the Official Bulletin on September 1, 2015, the AFTIC communicated to all licensees of ICT services that as of the date of the bulletin the SU Fund assets managed by Banco Itaú S.A. would be transferred to account No. 659.051.294/5 corresponding to the new escrow account of Nación Fideicomisos S.A., and that as a result, investment contributions corresponding to SU programs would cease to be paid into the trust account of Banco Itaú and should be funded in the aforementioned account. In addition, by means of the notice published in the Official Bulletin on September 2, 2015, Banco Itaú notified all licensees that as of September 1, 2015, the deposit of new funds in the trust under liquidation would not be allowed.

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On September 10, 2015 Telecom Argentina and Personal filed before the AFTIC their respective SU contribution affidavits corresponding to the revenues recorded in July 2015, clarifying that these presentations were made with the understanding that the operational rules related to the SU Fund contribution, regulated by Decree No. 558/08 and related provisions, are in force. Additionally, Personal proceeded to deposit the corresponding contribution in the new SU Fund account reported through the Official Notice published by the AFTIC.

In its filings, Telecom Argentina and Personal had stated that the filing of the affidavits and, in the case of Personal, the deposit did not imply explicit or implicit consent of the regulations issued by the LAD and expressly reserved their rights in relation to the unconstitutionality of the provisions set forth in articles 21, 22, 91 and related provisions of said law, as well as the claim of any rights arising from the acknowledgement of this argument.

As of the date of this Annual Report, neither Telecom Argentina nor Personal has received an answer to its filings of September 3, 2015 or published any new regulation or additional instruction in relation to SU.

SU Fund in Telecom Argentina

Several years after the market's liberalization and the effectiveness of the first SU regulations, incumbent operators have not received any set-offs for providing services as required by the SU regime and the LAD.

As of the date of this Annual Report and in compliance with SC Resolution No. 80/07 and No. 154/10 and CNC Resolution No. 2,713 /07, Telecom Argentina has filed its monthly calculations since July 2007 for the review of the Regulatory Authority and estimated a receivable of P\$2,020 million (unaudited). This receivable has not yet been recorded as of December 31, 2015 since it is subject to the approval of the SU programs, the review of the Regulatory Authority and the availability of funds in the SU Trust.

On April 8, 2011, the SC issued Resolution No. 43/11 notifying Telecom Argentina that investments associated with High-Cost Areas amounting to approximately P\$1,768 million since July 2007 through February 26, 2016 (the date of issuance of the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2015) and which are included in the abovementioned receivable - did not qualify as an Initial Indicative Program. Telecom Argentina filed a claim on this resolution.

Telecom Argentina was notified of SC Resolutions No. 53, 54, 59, 60, 61, 62, 69 and 70/12, pursuant to which the Special Service of Information 110, the Discounts for Retired People, Pensioners and Low Consumption Households, the services of Social Public Telephony and Loss-Making Public Telephony, the Services and Discounts relating to the Information Society Program argentin@internet.todos, the Services for Deaf-Mute People, the Free Access to Special Emergency Services and Special Community Services, the Value Added Service 0611 and 0612 and the Long Distance Semipublic Service, respectively, did not qualify as an Initial Indicative Program, pursuant to the terms of Article 26 of Annex III of Decree No. 764/00, and that, they did not constitute different services involving a SU provision, and therefore they cannot be financed with SU funds, pursuant to the terms of Article 2 of Decree No. 558/08.

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Telecom Argentina's Management, with the advice of its legal counsel, has filed appeals against SC Resolutions Nos. 53, 54, 59, 60, 61, 62, 69 and 70 presenting the legal arguments based on which such resolutions should be revoked. The deductions that were objected by the SC Resolutions amount to approximately P\$741 million and are included in the credit balance mentioned in the second paragraph of this Section. As of the date of issuance of this Annual Report the resolution of this appeal is still pending.

On September 13, 2012, the CNC required Telecom Argentina to deposit approximately P\$208 million. Telecom Argentina has filed a recourse refusing the CNC's request on the grounds that appeals against the SC Resolutions are still pending of resolution. However, it cannot be assured that these issues will be favorably resolved at the administrative stage, or, later at a judicial stage.

SU Fund in Personal

Since January 2001, Personal has recorded a liability related to its obligation to make contributions to the SU Fund. In addition, since July 2007 and in compliance with SC Resolution No. 80/07 and No. 154/10 and CNC Resolution No. 2,713/07, Personal deposited the correspondent

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contributions of approximately P\$112 million into an account held under their name at the Banco de la Nación Argentina in January 2011.

During the first quarter of 2011, the above -mentioned funds were transferred to the trustee s escrow account, in compliance with the provisions of SC Resolution No. 154/10 previously described. Since January 2011, the SU Fund monthly contributions were made into such escrow account.

On January 26, 2011, the SC issued Resolution No. 9/11 establishing the Infrastructure and Facilities Program. The Resolution provided that telecommunication service providers could contribute 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, before the effective date of Decree No. 558/08.

In March 2011, Personal submitted to the SC a P\$70 million investment project, pursuant to SC Resolution No. 9/11, for the development of a network infrastructure in locations in the Northern Region of Argentina with no mobile coverage. Personal submitted its calculations from 2001/2007 related to the mentioned project to be financed through its own SU contribution of such periods as required by the SC.

On April 9, 2014 Personal filed an amended proposal for the project pursuant to the SC s request. This new filing consists only of additional detailed information about the project s scope. As of the date of this Annual Report the Project is pending of approval.

On July 5, 2012, the SC issued Resolution No. 50/12 pursuant to which it notified that the services referred to by the Mobile Communications Services Providers, which were filed as High Cost Areas or services provided in non-profitable areas, services provided to clients with physical limitations (deaf-mute and blind people), rural schools, and the request relating to the installation of radio-bases and/or investment in the infrastructure development in various localities, did not constitute items that may be discounted from the amount of contributions to the SU pursuant to the last part of Article 3, of Resolution No. 80/07, or Article 2 of Decree No. 558/08. It also provided that certain amounts already deducted would be used for investment projects within the framework of the Program of SC Resolution No. 9/11, or deposited in the SU Fund, as applicable.

Personal has filed an administrative action against SC Resolution No. 50/12 requesting its nullity. As of the date of this Annual Report, this matter is still pending.

On October 1, 2012, responding to an SC s requirement, Personal deposited under protest approximately P\$23 million in the SU Fund, corresponding to the assessment of the SU services provided by Personal since the issuance of Decree No. 558/08, reserving its right to take all actions it may deem appropriate to claim its reimbursement, as informed to the SC and the CNC on October 15, 2012. Since August 2012, Personal is paying under protest of those concepts in their monthly affidavits.

It cannot be assured that this issue would be favorably resolved in the administrative stage, or, later at a judicial stage.

Spectrum

Decree No. 671/14

Decree No. 671/14, published in the Official Bulletin on May 14, 2014, annulled Sections 2 and 3 of Decree No. 2,426 issued on December 13, 2012 which provided that the remaining spectrum in the 850 MHz and in 1,900 MHz bands had to be assigned to the state-owned operator ARSAT. Such remaining spectrum had been subject to a public auction process called for by SC Resolution No. 57/11, which later became ineffective for reasons of opportunity, merit and convenience.

Decree No. 671/14 also readjusts the previous assignments of the new spectrum bands, instructing the SC to implement the applicable measures to assign 108 MHz of the bands contained between 698-806 MHz as well as 120 MHz between the 1,710-1,770 and 2,110-2,170 MHz bands exclusively to the Land Mobile Service.

In addition, Decree No. 671/14 instructs the SC to call a public auction for this new spectrum plus the remaining spectrum in the 850 and 1,900 MHz bands mentioned above (band 1,900 MHz: 30 MHz in the Northern Region and AMBA; 35 MHz in the Southern Region, and band 850 MHz: 7.5 MHz in AMBA).

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SC Resolution No. 37/14

SC Resolution No. 37, published in the Official Bulletin on July 7, 2014, approved the General Regulations for the Advanced Mobile Communications Service (*Servicio de Comunicaciones Móviles Avanzadas* or *SCMA*). This service is defined as a telecommunications wireless service which, by the use of digital access technology, supports low and high user mobility, high rates of data transfer, interoperability with other fixed and mobile networks, with capability for international roaming. The focus of the service is on the switch of packages that allow the use of a broad range of applications, including those based on multimedia content.

The SCMA shall be provided by using the 698 to 806 MHz band (108 MHz) and the 1,710 to 1,770 MHz and 2,110 to 2,170 MHz bands (120 MHz). A 60 MHz spectrum cap exists for each provider and the entire national territory is considered as a sole Area of Use of this service.

The network technology and architecture may be chosen by each provider. However, certain minimum parameters are established such as supporting bandwidth channels of 10, 15 and 20 MHz, and reaching theoretical high peak speeds of 100 and 50 Mbps, for the descending and ascending connections respectively, for a 20 MHz channel and support high spectral efficiencies (5 and 2.5 bps/MHz, respectively, for each direction of transmission). It also sets forth minimum speeds of 14Mbps for the descending connections and 6Mbps for the ascending connections.

The SCMA is subject to the rules set forth in these Resolutions, the Term and Conditions issued for the frequency bands auctions to be used for the provision of this service and the regulations to be approved to such effect.

SC Resolution No. 38/14

On July 7, 2014, SC Resolution No. 38 was published in the Official Bulletin which announced a Public Auction process (the *Auction process*) for the awarding of the remaining frequencies of the Personal Communication Services (*Servicio de Comunicaciones Personales* or *PCS*), of the Cellular Mobile Radiocommunication Services (*Servicio de Radiocomunicaciones Móvil Celular* or *SRMC*), as well as those of the new spectrum for the Advanced Mobile Communications Service (*Servicio de Comunicaciones Móviles Avanzadas* or *SCMA*) recently created.

The Terms and Conditions organized the aggregate of the spectrum to be auctioned in 10 Lots, being the first one to be auctioned exclusively among entering operators.

The Public Auction took place on October 31, 2014. Personal presented its economic bids and was awarded Lots 2, 5, 6 and 8. Telefónica Móviles Argentina S.A. (Movistar), América Movil S.A. (Claro) and Arlink S.A. also participated in the auction.

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Through SC Resolution No. 79/14 the SCMA service was awarded to Personal, while through SC Resolutions No. 80/14, 81/14, 82/14 and 83/14 that were published in the Official Bulletin of Argentina on November 27, 2014, the following frequency bands were awarded to Personal: i) for the PCS service, frequency bands: 1,890-1,892.5 MHz and 1,970-1,972.5 MHz for the Exploitation Area I (Lot Number 5); ii) for the SRMC service, frequency bands: 830.25- 834 MHz and 875.25-879 MHz for the Exploitation Area II (Lot Number 2); iii) for the PCS service, frequency bands: 1,862.5-1,867.5 MHz and 1,942.5-1,947.5 MHz for the Exploitation Area III (Lot Number 6); iv) for the SCMA services, frequency bands: 1,730-1,745 MHz and 2,130-2,145 MHz for the national exploitation area (Lot Number 8, partial awarding).

Personal paid for the awarded frequency bands and also constituted the corresponding performance guarantees. In the case of Lot No. 8, the payment was made on account of the single and total price offered for this Lot.

Personal asked that the assignment of the Frequency Bands for the SCMA services in Lot No. 8, which was partially awarded to Personal through SC Resolution No. 83/14, be completed and reserved the applicable rights.

Through SC Resolution No. 25/15, issued on June 11, 2015, the SCMA Frequency Bands 713-723 MHz and 768-778 MHz for the National Exploitation Area were assigned to Personal, which comprised Lot 8 that was pending assignment by the SC.

On June 25, 2015, Personal paid the auctioned amounts related to the assigned Frequency Bands (equivalent to US\$ 247.3 millions) according to the Terms and Conditions provisions and its clarifying amendments. Thus, Personal fully paid the aggregate bid amount for Lot 8. Additionally,

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pursuant to Article 54 of the Terms and Conditions, the performance guarantee of 15% of the auction assigned to Personal by SC Resolution No. 25/15 was constituted.

These rights of use of Frequency Bands were recorded as Intangible Assets amounting to P\$2,256 million (including P\$13 million related to the tax on debits to bank accounts costs).

As a result, the aggregate amounts recorded as Intangible Assets as of December 31, 2015 related to the 3G and 4G licenses awarded to Personal in the Auction, amounted to P\$5,786 million.

SC Resolution	Lot No.	Frequency Band	Exploitation area/ (Service)	Amount in US\$ millions of equivalent to P\$ paid	Capitalized cost of acquisition (in millions of P\$)
80/14	5	PCS 1890-1892.5 MHz and 1970-1972.5 MHz	Northern (3G)	5.0	43
81/14	2	SRMC 830.25-834 MHz and 875.25-879 MHz	AMBA (3G)	45.0	387
82/14	6	PCS 1862.5-1867.5 MHz and 1942.5-1947.5 MHz	Southern (3G)	6.0	51
83/14	8	SCMA 1730-1745 MHz and 2130-2145 MHz	Country (4G) partial awarding	354.7	3,049
25/15	8	SCMA 713-723 MHz and 768-778 MHz	Country (4G) partial awarding	247.3	2,256
				658.0	5,786(*)

(*) Includes P\$31 million corresponding to the tax on debits to bank accounts that were capitalized in the cost of the licenses.

The full awarding of Lot No. 8 became essential for compliance with the commitments foreseen in the Auction Terms and Conditions.

The Terms and Conditions provided authorizations for the use of the auctioned frequency bands for a period of fifteen (15) years from the notification of the award. After this deadline the Regulatory Authority would extend the term of use upon formal request of the awarded operator (which price and conditions would be set forth by the Regulatory Authority).

The Terms and Conditions also established strict coverage and network deployment commitments which require significant investments on the part of Personal (See additional information in Note 18.e) to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2015).

Frequency bands assigned to Personal by SC Resolution No. 25/15 are partially used by others. SC Resolutions No. 17/14 and No. 18/14 granted a period of two years for the migration of the system that is currently operating on them.

Through Resolution No. 155 /15 issued on September 2, 2015, the AFTIC terminated the spectrum assignment granted to Arlink S.A. through Resolutions No. 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32 issued on June 11, 2015, and the registries conferred through Articles 1 and 2 of SC Resolution No. 27/15 issued on June 11, 2015, for the provision of PCS and SCMA services.

Additionally, the Public Auction of Lot 1 was declared abandoned and no operators were assigned the frequency bands for the provision of PCS, SRMC and SCMA services, approved by Article 1 of SC Resolution No. 38/14. Personal made a presentation expressing its interest in the frequency bands comprising Lot 1.

On November 4, 2015, Law No. 27,208 (Satellite Industry Development Law) came into effect, declaring the development of the satellite industry as a public interest as well as a state policy and national priority with regard to telecommunications geostationary satellites. That law granted to the company ARSAT, on a preferential basis, the frequency bands of Lot 1. The law also provides that these bands will be used for the implementation and operation of services and applications for which they are or will be assigned, giving priority to applications of Public Protection and Defense Operations. This will complement the ARSAT ICT network services and will primarily serve the most vulnerable areas of the country.

SC Resolution No. 1/13

On April 8, 2013, SC Resolution No. 1/13 was published in the Official Bulletin, establishing that all mobile operators should guarantee the service provision, even in emergency situation or catastrophe, in which case the normal service provision must be restored in a maximum period of one hour. Mobile operators must, in all cases, prioritize the access to emergency services in the affected areas.

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In addition, SC Resolution No. 1/13 established that mobile operators present within 45 days a Contingency Plan for emergency situations, for purposes of guaranteeing the continuity of services in such circumstances.

As of the date of this Annual Report, Personal has appealed SC Resolution No. 1/13 exposing the arguments by which the mentioned resolution should be released. However, Personal has met its commitment to present a Contingency Plan for emergency situations.

On January 26, 2015, the CNC provided comments on Personal's Contingency Plan and also required the reporting of the measures chosen to implement the Plan and the status thereof. Personal filed to AFTIC a new Contingency Plan with the required amendments. As of the date of this Annual Report, the Regulatory Authority has not pronounced on this matter.

SC Resolution No. 5/13

On July 2, 2013, SC Resolution No. 5/13 was published in the Official Bulletin. This Resolution approved a telecommunication service quality regulation, establishing, among others, new quality parameters required for telecommunication services provided through mobile and fixed public networks, for all the operators in Argentina, as well as the obligation to provide periodic information to the CNC.

CNC Resolution No. 3,797/13 was published in the Official Bulletin on November 13, 2013, supplementing SC Resolution No. 5/13 and approving the Audit Procedures and Technical Verification of Service Quality Regulation of Telecommunications Services Manual.

Pursuant to the provisions of CNC Resolution No. 3,797/13, Telecom Argentina and Personal have submitted their respective Technical Reports (detailed technical specifications of the measurement process) and have made their submissions providing the required information pursuant to the provisions of SC Resolution No. 5/13.

On August 14, 2014 the CNC notified Telecom Argentina and Personal that the audits and technical verifications that the Regulatory Authority shall perform on the supply of services regarding licenses of Telecom Argentina and Personal will be performed following the processes and methods of measurement exhibited in the respective presentations of the Technical Reports. The CNC also notified the Company that these shall be carried out using the principles set forth in SC Resolutions No. 5/13 and CNC No. 3,797/13. Notwithstanding, the CNC developed verification tasks of the mobile services by means of tests of calls and data with measuring mobile devices in different locations of the country using procedures different from those defined in the Quality Regulation and published the results at quenosecorte.gob.ar.

Within the scope of said verifications, the CNC initiated penalty processes against Personal for alleged non-compliance with CNC Resolution No. 3,797/13. The Management of Personal has in a timely basis submitted its defense against these claims.

Since the enforceability of this Resolution is subject to the compliance of certain steps for its implementation with the previous approval of the Regulatory Authority, Telecom Argentina and Personal have carried out the corresponding reservations of their rights in each of their submissions. In addition, the Company has stated in its different submissions that, due to the special circumstances that affected its tariff structure, the compliance of the burdensome operative and customer service parameters set forth in SC Resolution No. 5/13 should not apply.

Regulation of Virtual Mobile Operators

SC Resolution No. 68/14, published in the Official Bulletin on October 28, 2014, approved the Regulation of Virtual Mobile Operators (VMO) and the Basic Requirements for VMO Agreements. Among its provisions, the Resolution states that the Network Mobile Operators (NMO) that have spectrum and infrastructure, shall annually file a reference offer for those interested in providing services as VMO, in which they will set forth the technical and economic conditions, which shall be reasonable and non-discriminatory.

The Resolution also provides the modalities and procedures for the provision of such services. According to article 2 of the Annex of the Resolution, the Regulation is applicable to SCMA.

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Rates

Rate Regulations

Price Cap. The Price Cap was a regulation method applied in order to calculate changes in Telecom Argentina's rates, based on changes in the U.S. C.P.I. and an efficiency factor. As a result of the 1999 Price Cap audit process and Telecom Argentina's reviews, the Regulatory Authority notified us, in August 2009, of the existence of an outstanding balance of P\$3.1 million plus interest. Telecom Argentina has offset this amount with the credit resulting from SC Resolution No. 41/07. See Rates Regulations Tax Stability: Social Security Contribution Variations.

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 of November 2000 to October 2001.

Telecom Argentina timely presented all the required information under the Price Cap audit, however the 2000 Price Cap audit results are still pending. Taking into consideration the time elapsed since the beginning of the audits, in the opinion of Telecom Argentina's legal advisor, any balance arising from those audits should be prescribed.

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

However, in October 2001, a preliminary injunction against Telecom Argentina disallowed Telecom Argentina to apply rate increases by reference to the U.S. C.P.I. Telecom Argentina appealed this injunction arguing that if one part of the formula could not be applied, the Price Cap system should be nullified. Finally, Public Emergency Law No. 25,561 explicitly prohibited rate adjustments, resulting in the Pesification and the freezing of the regulated rates.

Tax on Deposits to and Withdrawals from Bank Accounts (IDC). On February 6, 2003, the Ministry of Economy and Public Finance, through Resolution No. 72/03, defined the method to allow, going forward, rate increases on Basic Telephone Services reflecting the impact of the IDC. The amount of tax charged must be shown separately in customers' bills. Telecom Argentina has determined the existence of a remaining unrecovered amount of approximately P\$23 million that arose before the issuance of Resolution No. 72/03. Telecom Argentina planned to claim such amount within the renegotiation of agreements with the Argentine Government. In April 2007, Telecom Argentina provided the CNC with supporting documentation about this amount for its audit. Telecom Argentina had access to the CNC's audit documentation which corroborates the amounts claimed by Telecom Argentina and its application of a similar offsetting method pursuant to Resolution No. 41/07 described below. As a result, the Company recorded as Non-current Other receivable a total of P\$23 million.

Tax Stability: Social Security Contribution Variations. 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 and the proposed use for the resulting savings and increases in contribution rates that have occurred. Pursuant to Resolution No. 41/07, Telecom Argentina may offset the impact of costs caused by increases in social security contribution rates that have been implemented in accordance with the applicable regulations against the savings caused by reductions in the levels of social security contributions initially earmarked for the argentina@internet.todos Program.

Telecom Argentina's implementation of Resolution No. 41/07 was subject to CNC audits, which were carried out during the third quarter of 2007. Telecom Argentina gained access to the documentation related to the CNC's audits and it showed no significant differences as compared to the net amounts that Telecom Argentina had determined.

Consequently, Telecom Argentina recorded a receivable from increases in social security contributions and canceled payables stemming from reductions in social security contribution rates and other fines due by Telecom Argentina. As of December 31, 2015, Telecom Argentina has a net receivable of P\$61 million which, in addition to the receivable of P\$23 million corresponding to the IDC, is included in the line item "Other receivables" as non-current receivables.

Since Resolution No. 41/07 gives Telecom Argentina the right to offset receivables with existing and/or future regulatory duties and, given its intention to exercise this right, the receivable was recorded net of provisions. As of December 31, 2015, the provisions which can be offset with the receivables arising from Resolution No. 41/07 and from IDC amounted to P\$84 million.

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In 2015, Telecom Argentina continued its practice of billing customers for the increases in its social security contribution rate accrued from October 2008, applying the same method used to bill the IDC.

Renegotiation of agreements with the Argentine government

Convertibility period of the peso to the US dollar: dollarization of rates

On November 28, 1991 Telecom Argentina and Telefónica signed an agreement with the Argentine government related to the rate regime, which was ratified by Decree No. 2,585/91 and was effective from December 18, 1991. The most relevant aspects included in this agreement that amended the rate regime provided by the Transfer Agreement were:

- The rate, measured in basic telephone pulses, was set in US dollars, adjustable twice a year (April and October) based on the variation of the U.S. C.P.I. (all items). These rate adjustments did not require the prior approval of the Regulatory Authority. Since 2000 these rate adjustments were not applied according to agreements signed with the SC, which delayed its implementation. Subsequently, in October 2001, an injunction prevented the continuity of application See Rates Rate Regulations Price Cap.
- The customers billing continued performing in local currency.

Rates pesification

On January 6, 2002, the Argentine Government enacted Law No. 25,561, *Ley de Emergencia Pública y Reforma del Régimen Cambiario* (the Public Emergency Law). This Law, by Article 8, annulled adjustment clauses in dollars or other foreign currencies and indexation clauses based on price index and any other indexation method. As a consequence, from that date Telecom Argentina's rates were set in pesos at the exchange rate P\$1 per US\$ 1.

According to Decree No. 293/02, a process of renegotiation of contracts with the Public Administration was initiated, which provided, among other things, the revision of Telecom Argentina's rates. The Argentina government was entitled to renegotiate these agreements based on the following criteria:

- the impact of rates on the competitiveness of the economy and income distribution;
- the quality of services and investment plans, when were contractually agreed;

- the users interest and services accessibility;
- the security of the systems;
- the companies profitability.

This Decree instructed the Ministry of Economy to renegotiate of these agreements and created the Agreement Renegotiation Commission to provide the Ministry with the assessment that each case required.

To accomplish with such renegotiation process, Telecom Argentina timely filed to the Agreement Renegotiation Commission all the information regarding the impact caused by the economic emergency on its financial situation, mainly on revenues, and existing methods for updating rates according to operating costs, to debt, to payment commitments with the Argentine government and to future and ongoing investments.

In July 2003, Decree No. 311/03 created the *Unidad de Renegociación y Análisis de Contratos de Servicios Públicos* (UNIREN), which continued the agreement renegotiation process and continued the procedures already in progress with the previous Commission. The PEN must refer the proposed renegotiation agreements to the National Congress, which must arrive to a conclusion within sixty days from the proposal reception. If the National Congress would not conclude, the proposal was automatically approved and, if the National Congress rejected the proposal, the PEN must resume the corresponding renegotiation agreement process.

In October 2003, was issued Law No. 25,790, which extended until December 31, 2004 the period to renegotiate the public works and services agreements. From December 2004, several laws were issued that have extended the renegotiation agreements deadline. The latest Law No. 27,200 extended the mentioned deadline until December 31, 2017.

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Letters of Understanding (LOU) with the Argentine government

On May 24, 2004, Telecom Argentina signed a LOU with the Argentine government pursuant to which Telecom Argentina committed not to modify the current rate structure through December 31, 2004 and to continue with the rate renegotiation process, which Telecom Argentina expected to have concluded before December 31, 2004. It was also agreed to implement some social services to promote accessibility to telecommunications services, implemented through the following SC resolutions.

- Through Resolution No. 262/04, the SC approved service 0612 Internet access to communities located at a distance greater than 55 kilometers with respect to the centers 0610 located in larger cities. The provision of this service began by the end of 2004 and, as of the date of this Annual Report, is operating in about 300 locations.
- Through Resolution No. 263/04, the SC approved the implementation of a calling card with discounts for beneficiaries of the *Jefes de Hogar* social plan, which did not have a telephone line. The compromised 250,000 cards were available to the Ministry of Employment and Social Security during March 2005. Telecom Argentina also cooperated delivering the mentioned cards to municipalities, according to the Ministry instructions.
- Through Resolution No. 73/05, the SC instructed Telecom Argentina to provide low consumption discounts to beneficiaries of the *Jefes de Hogar* social plan. According to this social plan beneficiaries list sent by the Ministry of Employment and Social Security, Telecom Argentina has provided the low consumption discounts to those beneficiaries who accomplished the registration conditions.

As the relevant SC Resolutions were issued, Telecom Argentina finished complying with the obligations undertaken in this agreement.

New LOU with the UNIREN

On March 6, 2006, Telecom Argentina signed a new LOU with the UNIREN, within the framework of the renegotiation of its license, which had begun in 2004. Upon the fulfillment of the procedures set forth in the rules and regulations in effect, the LOU provides 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 Article 9 of the Public Emergency Law.

The main terms and conditions of the Letter included:

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- 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 were expected to be resolved by June 30, 2006 (some of these matters are described above). The Regulatory Authority continued to analyze such open issues, and accordingly the resolution of them would be disclosed gradually;
- Telecom Argentina's commitment 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;
- Telecom Argentina's commitment and the commitment of its indirect shareholders Telecom Italia S.p.A. and W de Argentina - Inversiones S.A., 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 30th day from the end of the

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public hearing convened to deal with the LOU. 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 rates shall be unified with regards to local calls, long-distance domestic and international calls.

On May 18, 2006, the LOU 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 should be in effect once all the requirements stipulated in the regulatory framework were complied with, which among other things, requires that a Telecom Argentina Shareholders' 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.A. have timely fulfilled the Agreement's commitments.

The Renegotiation of the Transfer Agreement and the resolution of the regulatory issues that negatively affected the operations of Telecom Argentina since the enactment of the Public Emergency Law and the Exchange Regime System Reform in January 2002 (pesification of rates, lack of compensation for SU features, increased penalties for delays in repairing and installation in fixed telephony, etc.), have not been fulfilled by the National Government making it responsible for the damages caused.

Filings of Telecom Argentina under the LAD

On June 18, 2014, Telecom Argentina made a filing before the SC requesting the adjustment of the Basic Telephone Service lines connection fee, in order to obtain an urgent restoration of the balance that must reasonably exist in the operative costs incurred for the provision of the public service under its charge, recomposing the connection fee in an equitable manner and pursuant to the legal provisions that govern the licenses granted to Telecom Argentina, taking into account that the revenues obtained for the installation of the Basic Telephone Service lines was much lower than the direct costs that Telecom Argentina incurred to connect new customers. In addition, Telecom Argentina requested that, until such adjustment takes place, such installations become excluded from the sanctioning regime provided by Decree No. 1,185/90, Decree No. 62/90, and SC Resolution No. 5/13.

On July 23, 2014, the Company made a second filing before the SC pursuant to which it requested, among others matters: (i) an adjustment of the monthly basic charges of all the Basic Telephone Service categories set forth in the tariffs general structure; (ii) the determination of a social tariff; (iii) the adjustment of the telephonic pulse value; (iv) the adaptation of the international long-distance tariff to the current value of the gold franc; and (v) the tariff deregulation of the commercial service category. In addition, and until such adjustments are made, Telecom Argentina also requested that the Basic Telephone Service be excluded from the sanctioning regime provided by Decrees Nos. 1,185/90 and No. 62/90 and SC Resolutions No. 10,059/99 and SC No. 5/13. It is worth mentioning that such adjustments would have relevant effects on Telecom Argentina's ability to finance the technological updating of its networks and infrastructure, which would finally result in the provision of better services to its customers.

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Telecom Argentina has not received any answer related to the filing made before the SC.

Following these presentations, on December 19, 2014 the LAD (under Title (VI) Prices, rates and levies), established a general rule (Article 48) setting a new legal framework in this matter.

Under the provisions of Article 48 of the LAD, on April 16, 2015, Telecom Argentina made two presentations before the CNC through which it reported new installation rates for the business, professional and government segment (which will be applied on April 23, 2015 and will be equal to P\$690) and the new monthly rates for this segment (which will be applied on July 15, 2015 and which will be equal to P\$77.28). The presentation was rejected by the CNC through a letter received on April 29, 2015, in which it requested that Telecom Argentina refrain from engaging in unilateral conduct or it could otherwise face penalties under a sanctioning process.

Likewise, on June 2, 2015, Telecom Argentina informed the CNC of new rates for the price per minute for calls made by its customers to certain international destinations that became effective on October 15, 2015. Telecom Argentina also informed the CNC of the new prices for public telephony

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service in the Southern Region and new prices applying to the assisted call service, effective on July 1, 2015.

On June 16, 2015 Telecom Argentina was notified of the CNC GC Note No. 364/15 through which the CNC urged the Company to apply the effective maximum rates approved by the General Tariff Structure to international calls made to the mentioned countries according to the provisions of CNT Resolution No. 127/91, as amended. Telecom Argentina was also asked to refrain from engaging in unilateral conduct, or it could otherwise face penalties under a sanctioning process.

On May 27, 2015 and July 2, 2015, Telecom Argentina filed its defense of rights in response to the CNC letter dated April 29, 2015 and CNC GC Note No. 364/15, respectively.

However, on July 17, 2015, the AFTIC notified Telecom Argentina of the initiation of a sanction process related to a potential violation of the General Tariff Structure and of CNT Resolution No. 127/91, as amended, with respect to the increase of the installation charges prices and the monthly charges tariffs for the business, professional and government segment informed on April 16, 2015.

On August 11, 2015, Telecom Argentina filed before the AFTIC a discharge against the mentioned sanctioning process, which as of the date of this Annual Report is still pending. Telecom Argentina's legal advisor believes that there are solid legal arguments under the LAD that allow it to perform these price adjustments.

On February 1, 2016, Telecom Argentina informed the ENACOM that effective May 15, 2016, the new rate of Basic Telephone Service for the residential segment will be P\$50 (plus VAT) and that the Retired customer's category will have a discount of 50% on the mentioned new rate. However, on March 11, 2016, Telecom informed the ENACOM that the new rate for the residential segment will be P\$38 (plus VAT), in response to a collaboration request made by the Regulatory Authority taking into consideration the special circumstances of the current macroeconomic environment in Argentina.

As of the date of this Annual Report, Telecom Argentina is communicating the new rate to its affected customers.

Other Regulations

Buy Argentine Act

In December 2001, the Argentine government passed Public Law No. 25,551, the Buy Argentine Act (*Compre Trabajo Argentino*), and in August 2002, Decree No. 1,600/02 approved and brought such Act into effect.

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The Act requires Telecom Argentina to give priority 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 Basic Telephone Services. Priority must be given to national goods and services as 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).

The Buy Argentine Act also mandates that Telecom Argentina publish any bid for services in the Official Bulletin in order to provide any and all prospective offerors with information necessary for them to participate. This mandatory publication requires considerable lead time before the issuance of the purchase order and has had the result of extending the period needed to complete certain purchases. Non-compliance with the Act is subject to criminal sanctions.

Public Law No. 18,875 establishes the obligation to exclusively contract services, as defined by such law, with local companies and professionals. 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, which requires Telecom Argentina to present biannual returns addressing its compliance with these rules. Non-compliance with this obligation is subject to administrative sanctions. Since this regulation requires Telecom Argentina to make bids for goods and services and/or to obtain any necessary approvals by a relevant authority, and given the higher administrative expenses derived from the obligation to present biannual returns, this regulation reduces Telecom Argentina's operating flexibility.

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Núcleo - Auction for 4G spectrum in the Republic of Paraguay

On October 14, 2015, CONATEL launched the final list and conditions for the auction of the license for the supply of mobile telephone services, Internet access and data transmission in the 1,700 / 2,100 MHz (4G - LTE) frequency bands in the Republic of Paraguay. The list and conditions were subject to public consultation for two weeks, during which the mobile operators sent their considerations in this regard.

Núcleo assessed the different economic scenarios arising from a possible participation in the auction considering the technical alternatives, the availability of spectrum of other frequencies and the economic conditions resulting of the list and conditions. After such assessment, Núcleo decided not to participate in the auction process.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

New Law of Promotion of Registered Labor and Prevention of Labor Fraud

On June 2, 2014 Law No. 26,940 *Ley de Promoción del Trabajo Registrado y Prevención del Fraude Laboral* was published in the Official Bulletin. The new law, among other topics, establishes a Public Record of Employers with Labor Sanctions (Repsal) and defines a series of labor and social security infringements as a result of which an employer shall be included in the Repsal.

The employers included in the Repsal shall be subject to different types of sanctions, such as the inability to access public programs, benefits, subsidies or credit from state-owned banks, the inability to enter into contracts with the National Government, the inability to receive licenses of property owned by the National Government, or the inability to participate in the awarding of concessions of public services and licenses. In turn, the employers who are repeat offenders for the same infringement for which they were added to the Repsal within a 3-year period after the first final sanction decision shall not be able to deduct from their income tax the expenses related to their employees during the period that the employer remains included in the Repsal.

As of the date of this Annual Report, Telecom Argentina has no sanctions registered in the Repsal. However, if sanctions are applied in the future, it could have a significant impact on the Group's financial position, result of operations and cash flows.

New Federal Civil and Commercial Code

On October 8, 2014, Law No. 26,994 was published in the Official Bulletin, pursuant to which a new Federal Civil and Commercial Code was approved. Law No. 26,994 became effective on August 1, 2015.

The Code unified civil and commercial matters (previously regulated in separate Codes) and derogated and amended other civil and commercial standards. Particularly, the new Code modified the General Corporations Law and the Consumers Defense Law.

Some of the main amendments of the new Code are the definition of new contractual structures that previously were only admitted by the legal jurisprudence, amendments to the civil liabilities and modifications of statute of limitation.

New Supply Law

On September 19, 2014, Law No. 26,991 of Regulation of the Production and Consumer Relations was published in the Official Bulletin, which materially modified the provisions of the Supply Law No. 20,680. Law No. 26,991 became effective on October 2, 2014.

The new law provides that if economic agents undertake certain types of conduct (such as artificially increasing prices, accumulating raw material, unjustifiably restricting the sale of goods or services, etc.), the authorities will have wide powers to intervene issuing production and commercialization rules, fixing prices or revenue margins, granting subsidies, among others. The authorities will also have the power to impose penalties.

As of the date of this Annual Report, national authorities have not applied to the Company any measure in connection with this law and the Company does not expect significant impacts arising from this Law.

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New Conflict Resolution Regime for Consumer Relations Matters

On September 19, 2014, Law No. 26,993 was published in the Official Bulletin, establishing a legal regime applicable to conflict resolution for consumer relations matters. The law became effective on October 2, 2014.

This new law creates new procedures and institutes for consumers to file their complaints, which are described below.

Law No. 26,993 creates the Prior Mediation Service for Consumer Relation Conflict Resolution (in Spanish, COPREC) to intervene in complaints made by consumers or users which arise in the consumer relations field, and for complaints involving amounts which do not exceed an amount equivalent to 55 (fifty five) Minimum, Vital and Flexible Salaries (*Salario Mínimo Vital y Móvil* , the minimum wage to be paid to an employee as set by the Government). The participation of COPREC is mandatory and prior to any complaint before the Audit in Consumer Relations (new entity created by the Law), or, if applicable, to any claim filed before the Federal Justice in Consumer Relations (*Relaciones de Consumo*). The mediation mechanism through the COPREC has been in effect since the Law was promulgated.

The Law also creates an Audit in Consumer Relations entity (the Audit) and the Federal Justice in Consumer Relations. The first entity has the capacity to intervene in complaints involving amounts which do not exceed an amount equivalent to 15 (fifteen) Minimum, Vital and Flexible Salaries, and the second entity has the capacity to intervene in complaints involving amounts which do not exceed an amount equivalent to 55 (fifty five) Minimum, Vital and Flexible Salaries. As of the date of this Annual Report neither the Audit nor the Federal Justice in Consumer Relations are pending implementation.

Law No. 27,181 Statement of public interest in the protection of the National Government's equity interest that are part of the FGS investment portfolio (Sustainability Guarantee Fund)

On October 6, 2015 Law No. 27,181 was published in the Official Bulletin. Law No. 27,181:

(i) declares of public interest the protection of the National Government's equity interest in the investment portfolio of the Sustainability Guarantee Fund of the Argentine Pension Integrated System (FGS) and its equity interests in companies in which the National Government is a minority shareholder or where the Ministry of Economy and Public Finances holds shares or equity interest. Transfer of those interests is forbidden without prior authorization by two-thirds of the National Congress; and

(ii) creates the *Agencia Nacional de Participaciones Estatales en Empresas* (National Agency for Government Equity Interests in Companies) (ANPEE), as a decentralized body within the PEN that will be responsible for the implementation of policies and actions involving the corporate rights of the above-mentioned equity interests and for the oversight of the respective representatives of the National Government or the FGS or body proposed by them in said enterprises or companies. As of the date of this Annual Report this Agency has not been constituted.

See Item 7 Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Ownership of Telecom Argentina Common Stock.

DISCLOSURE PURSUANT TO SECTION 219 OF THE IRAN THREAT REDUCTION AND SYRIA HUMAN RIGHTS ACT OF 2012 (ITRSHRA)

Section 219 of the Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012 added Section 13(r) to the Exchange Act. Section 13(r) requires an issuer to disclose in its annual or quarterly reports filed with the SEC whether the issuer or any of its affiliates has knowingly engaged in certain activities, transactions or dealings with the government of Iran, relating to Iran or with designated natural persons or entities involved in terrorism or the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction during the period covered by the annual or quarterly report. Disclosure is required even when the activities were conducted outside the United States by non-U.S. entities and even when such activities were conducted in compliance with applicable law.

In accordance with our Code of Ethics and Business Conduct, we seek to comply with all applicable laws.

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Activities relating to Iran

Telecom Group

We have, to our knowledge, two activities relating to Iran: i) our roaming agreement (mobile services) with Mobile Company of Iran (MCI) (formerly TCI), which allow our mobile customers to use their mobile device on a network outside their subscriber's home network (see Glossary of Terms *Roaming*) and ii) our international telecommunications services agreements with international carriers (fixed services), which cover delivery of traffic to Iran through non-Iranian carriers.

i. Roaming agreements (mobile services)

Like all major mobile networks, in response to the competition and customers' demands, Personal has entered into roaming agreements with many foreign mobile networks, including MCI, to allow their customers to make and receive calls abroad.

Roaming agreements are entered into using standard terms and conditions including the one relating to Iran. Entering into roaming agreements is an activity carried out in the ordinary course of business by a mobile network operator.

Roaming agreements are generally reciprocal. Pursuant to a roaming agreement, when our mobile customers are in a foreign country covered by the network of an operator with which we have a roaming agreement (the *Foreign Operator*), our mobile customers may make and receive calls on their mobile phone using the *Foreign Operator's* network. Likewise, the *Foreign Operator's* customers may make and receive calls using our networks when these customers are in Argentina.

The *Foreign Operator* bills us for the calls made and received by our roaming customers at the rate agreed upon in the applicable roaming agreement. We then bill these customers according to the specific roaming fees in their subscription agreement. Likewise, we bill the *Foreign Operator* for the calls made and received by its clients using our networks for those calls, at the roaming rate agreed upon in the applicable roaming agreement, and then the *Foreign Operator* bills its clients according to their customer agreements. Roaming agreements do not, generally, contemplate other fees or disbursements.

In 2015, the consolidated impact on net profit (loss) arising from our roaming agreements with MCI was as follows:

- our total revenues under roaming agreements with MCI were approximately P\$3 thousand.
- our total charges paid under roaming agreements with MCI were approximately P\$3 thousand.

These revenues and charges are immaterial to our consolidated revenues and operating expenses. Because we do not separately allocate costs directly attributable to the service provision or other overhead costs to these transactions, the amount of our consolidated net profits earned under these agreements is not determinable, but it does not exceed our gross revenues from the agreements.

Also, as of December 31, 2015, the amount for receivables for these concepts pending to collect were approximately P\$6 thousand.

The purpose of our roaming agreements is to provide our customers with coverage in areas where we do not own networks. For that purpose, we intend to continue maintaining our roaming agreements.

ii. *Commercial Agreements with International Carriers (fixed services):*

We maintain commercial agreements with international carriers from countries other than Iran, which permit those carriers to deliver traffic from Iran to our networks and from our networks to Iran. Telecom Argentina and Telecom USA's total charges paid under commercial agreements with international carriers regarding delivery of traffic to Iran were approximately P\$6,022 thousand.

Regarding incoming traffic, Telecom Argentina and Telecom USA charge the relevant international carrier for their traffic terminated in Telecom's network. Consequently, Telecom Argentina and Telecom USA do not know the country of origin of such traffic.

Telecom Italia Group

We are also required to disclose our affiliates' activities relating to Iran as of December 31, 2015. We have been informed that other members of the Telecom Italia Group also have entered into

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roaming agreements with Iranian telecommunications operators. The information in this Section is based solely on information provided to us by our former parent as of December 31, 2015, Telecom Italia S.p.A., for purposes of complying with our obligations under Section 13(r) of the Exchange Act. Information set forth below is for the consolidated Telecom Italia Group and includes the impact of our revenues and charges described above.

The Telecom Italia Group operates one of the largest mobile networks in Italy. Through its foreign subsidiaries, Telecom Italia also has large mobile operations in Brazil (Tim Participações S.A. by means of its subsidiary TIM Celular S.A.) and until March 8, 2016, in Argentina and Paraguay (Telecom Argentina through its subsidiaries Telecom Personal and Núcleo).

Telecom Italia informs us that the only activities that Telecom Italia has that, to its knowledge, relate in any way to Iran are:

- roaming agreements with the following Iran mobile phone operators: Taliya, KFZO TKC (former Payam Kish), Rightel Communication, Irancell (MTN) and Mobile Company of Iran (MCI); and
- a commercial relationship for the delivery of traffic from Iran to its networks and from its networks to Iran (International Carrier Agreements). To this end, its subsidiary Telecom Italia Sparkle S.p.A. (TI Sparkle), directly and indirectly through its subsidiaries, entered into agreements with Telecommunication Company of Iran. In addition, Telecom Italia S.p.A. has also entered into certain agreements for the provision of TLC services (marine radio traffic) with Telecommunication Company of Iran for services to Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping Lines.

Roaming. Telecom Italia informs us that in 2015, the impact on Telecom Italia Group net profit (loss) arising from such roaming contracts is analyzed as follows:

- its total revenues from roaming agreements with Iranian networks were approximately 423 thousand euros; and
- its total charges from roaming agreements with Iranian networks were approximately 450 thousand euros.

The purpose of these roaming agreements is to provide Telecom Italia's customers with coverage in areas where Telecom Italia does not own networks. For that purpose, it intends to continue maintaining these roaming agreements.

International Carrier Agreements. As a rule in the modern telecommunication business, when traffic from a specific network is placed to or transported through another carrier's network (the Host Network), the Host Network receives a

fee from the incoming network.

Telecom Italia informs us that in 2015, the impact on its net profit (loss) arising from the above International Carrier Agreements is analyzed as follows:

- its total revenues from traffic from networks located in Iran to its networks were approximately 709 thousand euros; and
- its total charges from traffic to networks in Iran from its networks were approximately 3,910 thousand euros.

The purpose of this agreement is to allow exchange of international traffic. Consequently, Telecom Italia intends to continue maintaining this agreement.

According to Telecom Italia information, all such amounts of revenues and charges are de minimis with respect to Telecom Italia consolidated revenues and operating expenses, respectively.

Activities relating to Syria and Sudan

In addition to the mandatory disclosure regarding the activities related to Iran described above, below we describe our activities that directly or indirectly relate to Syria and Sudan (designated by the U.S. Department of State as state sponsors of terrorism and are subject to U.S. economic sanctions and export controls) (Designated Countries):

Table of Contents*i. Roaming agreements (mobile services)*

Operators of mobile telecommunications networks, including Telecom Personal and Núcleo, enter into roaming agreements with other operators of mobile telecommunications networks in the ordinary course of business. See *Activities relating to Iran Telecom Group* for a description of roaming agreements.

We maintain roaming agreements with MTN Sudan Co. Ltd, in Sudan and MTN Syria (formerly Spacetel) in Syria. The purpose of all of these roaming agreements is to provide our customers with coverage in areas where we do not own networks. In order to remain competitive and maintain such coverage, we intend to continue maintaining these agreements.

As of December 31, 2015, the approximate revenues, expenses, receivables and payables from roaming agreements with the Designated Countries were as follows:

Roaming agreements (mobile services)	Revenues	December 31, 2015		Payables
		Expenses	Receivables (*)	
In thousands of P\$				
Syria		2		54
Sudan		(a)	3	
Total		2	3	54
<i>% of respective consolidated total amounts</i>		<i>(b)</i>	<i>(b)</i>	<i>0.001%</i>

(a) Less than P\$ 0.5 thousand.

(b) Less than 0.001%.

ii. Commercial Agreements with International Carriers (fixed services):

We also maintain commercial agreements with international carriers from countries other than the Designated Countries which permit those carriers to deliver traffic from the Designated Countries to our networks and from our networks to such countries.

Regarding outgoing traffic, during 2015, Telecom has sent traffic to the Designated Countries mainly through PTGi International Carrier Services (United States) and Verizon (United States).

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As of December 31, 2015, the total approximate expense for delivery of traffic terminated in the Designated Countries was:

Commercial Agreements with International Carriers (fixed services)	December 31, 2015 In thousands of P\$
Syria	230
Sudan	
Total outbound costs	230
<i>% of consolidated operating expenses</i>	<i>0.001%</i>

Regarding incoming traffic, Telecom Argentina and Telecom USA charge the relevant international carrier for their traffic terminated in Telecom's network. Consequently, Telecom Argentina and Telecom USA do not know the country of origin of such traffic.

Accordingly, our total payables and receivables from international carriers include those balances arising from traffic related with the Designated Countries but it is not possible to segregate them.

The outbound costs described in the table above are wholly immaterial with respect to the Company's consolidated operating expenses for the period presented.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

Capital expenditures (investment in Property, Plant and Equipment - PP&E and Intangible Assets) amounted to P\$10,100 million in the year ended December 31, 2015, P\$8,957 million in the year ended December 31, 2014, and P\$4,851 million in the year ended December 31, 2013.

The following table sets forth our Total Additions (Capital Expenditures plus Materials) for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, amounting to P\$11,162 million, P\$9,547 million and P\$5,214 million, respectively.

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	2015	Year ended December 31, 2014 (P\$ million)(1)	2013
Land and buildings	238	160	172
Switching and transmission	1,870	1,234	990
Equipment and infrastructure for special projects	11	13	67
Access and outside plant	2,475	1,807	1,387
Computer equipment and software	1,251	706	952
Other	551	384	396
Subtotal tangible capital expenditures (2)	6,396	4,304	3,964
3G/4G Licenses	2,256	3,530	
Rights of use and exclusivity agreements	48	11	5
Service connection or habilitation costs	36	30	88
Subscribers acquisition costs	1,364	1,082	794
Subtotal intangible capital expenditures	3,704	4,653	887
Total capital expenditures	10,100	8,957	4,851
Materials (3)	1,062	590	363
Total additions in PP&E and intangible assets	11,162	9,547	5,214

- (1) The allocation of work in progress among items is estimated.
- (2) Includes materials transferred amounting to P\$1,888 million, P\$656 million and P\$450 million as of December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.
- (3) Each year increase is calculated as the net amount between additions and transfers to work in progress during the year.

In addition, the following table shows capital expenditures for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 broken down by Fixed Services and Mobile Services:

	2015	Year ended December 31, 2014 (P\$ million)	2013
Fixed Services			
Land and buildings	177	120	124
Switching and transmission	820	516	431
Equipment and infrastructure for special projects	11	13	67
Outside plant	1,011	981	819
Computer equipment and software	510	276	367
Other	317	206	229
Subtotal tangible capital expenditures	2,846	2,112	2,037
Rights of use, exclusivity agreements and licenses	39	9	
Service connection or habilitation costs	36	30	88
Subscribers acquisition costs	158	126	30
Subtotal intangible capital expenditures	233	165	118
Total Fixed Services capital expenditures	3,079	2,277	2,155
Personal Mobile Services and Núcleo Mobile Services			
Land and buildings	61	40	48

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Switching and transmission	1,050	718	559
Mobile network access	1,464	826	568
Computer equipment and software	741	430	585
Other	234	178	167
Subtotal tangible capital expenditures	3,550	2,192	1,927
3G/4G Licenses	2,256	3,530	
Rights of use and exclusivity agreements	9	2	5
Subscribers acquisition costs	1,206	956	764
Subtotal intangible capital expenditures	3,471	4,488	769
Total Personal Mobile Services and Núcleo Mobile Services capital expenditures (1)	7,021	6,680	2,696
Total capital expenditures	10,100	8,957	4,851

(1) Includes P\$469 million, P\$357 million and P\$327 million of capital expenditures in Paraguay as of December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Following the strategy of previous years, in the Personal Mobile Services segment, the capital expenditures were mainly oriented towards the deployment of the 4G technology and the extension of the coverage and capacity of our network in numerous cities across Argentina. The objectives were reached mainly through new sites, upgrading the network and activating new carriers.

In the Fixed Services segment, specifically in the Access area, the investment in equipment continued to enable the shortening of the Loop, the investment in central equipment with new

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technologies for Broadband and the deployment of FTTH, while the enhancement of our wire network allowed us to meet the demand of enterprises, neighborhoods and buildings. In the transportation area, Telecom's focus was mainly on the deployment of the DWDM network, on the improvement of the Backbone IP (BBIP), on the update of the Metro Ethernet network and the installation of equipment to continue improving the regional transportation.

We estimate that our capital expenditures for the year 2016 will be approximately 22% of consolidated revenues. See Item 5 Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Liquidity and Capital Resources Capital Expenditures.

We expect to finance these expenditures through cash flows generated by our operations and financing provided by third parties.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

As detailed below, our principal physical properties consist of transmission equipment, access facilities, outside plant (external wiring) and switching equipment. These properties are, at present, mainly located throughout the AMBA and Northern Region. We believe that these assets are, and for the foreseeable future will be, adequate and suitable for their respective uses.

	As of December 31, 2015		
		Personal Mobile Services and Núcleo Mobile Services	
	Fixed Services	(P\$ million)(*)	Total
Land and buildings	1,073	198	1,271
Switching and transmission	2,518	2,858	5,376
Access and outside plant	3,972	2,891	6,863
Equipment & infrastructure for Special Projects	180		180
Computer equipment and software	856	1,388	2,244
Materials	451	946	1,397
Others	230	402	632
Total PP&E, net carrying value	9,280	(**) 8,683	(***) 17,963

(*) The allocation of work in progress among items is estimated.

(**) Includes P\$1,784 million located in Paraguay.

(***) Net of valuation allowance for materials for P\$52 million and impairment of PP&E for P\$203 million.

All of the above-mentioned assets were used to provide service to our customers as described below.

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	2015	2014 (thousands)	2013
Fixed lines in service	4,043	4,093	4,124
Fixed Internet access lines	1,814	1,771	1,707
Mobile subscribers(*)	22,202	22,066	22,508

(*) In 2015, 2014 and 2013, includes 2,546, 2,481 and 2,420 thousand Núcleo mobile subscribers, respectively, of which 6, 5 and 5 thousand were Internet (Wi-Max) customers, respectively.

As of December 31, 2015, we have entered into purchase commitments relating to PP&E totaling P\$2,462 million primarily for switching equipment, external wiring, network infrastructure, inventory and other goods and services. In general, the contracts are financed, directly or indirectly, by domestic and foreign vendors.

Our current major suppliers of fixed assets are Huawei International PTE. LTD, Cía. Ericson S.A.C.I. (Argentina), Huawei Tech Investment Co. Ltd. Argentina, Ericsson AB (Sweden), I.B.M. Argentina S.R.L., Guzman Nacich S.A.I.C., Oracle Argentina S.A., Nokia Solution and Networks OY (Finland) and Nokia Solution and Networks (Argentina).

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ITEM 4A.UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

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ITEM 5. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

You should read the following discussion in conjunction with our Consolidated Financial Statements, including the notes to those financial statements, which appear elsewhere in this Annual Report. Our Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS. See Item 3 Key Information Selected Financial Data. The following discussion and analysis is presented by the Management of our company and provides a view of our financial condition, operating performance and prospects from Management's perspective. The strategies and expectations referred to in this discussion are considered forward-looking statements and may be strongly influenced or changed by shifts in market conditions, new initiatives that we implement and other factors. Since much of this discussion is forward-looking, you are urged to review carefully the factors referenced elsewhere in this Annual Report that may have a significant influence on the outcome of such forward-looking statements. We cannot provide assurance that the strategies and expectations referred to in this discussion will come to fruition. Forward-looking statements are based on current plans, estimates and projections, and therefore, you should not place too much reliance on them. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made, and we undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statements in light of new information or future events. Forward-looking statements involve inherent risks and uncertainties, most of which are difficult to predict and are generally beyond our control. We caution you that a number of important factors could cause actual results or outcomes to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, the forward-looking statements. Please refer to Forward-Looking Statements and Item 3 Key Information Risk Factors for descriptions of some of the factors relevant to this discussion and other forward-looking statements in this Annual Report.

Management Overview

Telecom is considered one of the leading companies in the Argentine telecommunications sector. The Telecom Group continued focusing on business growth and innovation by launching various services and products aimed to improve its customers' experience by adding content, interactivity and convenience to communication.

As of December 31, 2015, the Telecom Group had 22.2 million mobile subscribers, 4.0 million of fixed lines in service and 1.8 million fixed Internet Accesses (equivalent to 45% of fixed lines in service), with growth in the higher value segments together with an improvement in all customer satisfaction metrics.

To promote the expansion of business, our capital expenditures amounted to P\$10,100 million in 2015, equivalent to 25% of consolidated revenues, which included P\$2,256 million for the acquisition of 4G licenses. Investments made by the Telecom Group and the future investments that will enable the 4G network deployment, are clear evidence of our commitment to our customers.

The following discussion and analysis summarizes relevant measures of results of operations presenting items by nature. The Company believes that the presentation of the measure operating income before depreciation and amortization provides investors and financial analysts with appropriate information that is relevant to understanding the Company's past, present and future performance. Moreover, operating income before depreciation and amortization is one of the key performance measures used by Telecom's Management for monitoring the Company's profitability and financial position, at each segment and at the consolidated levels.

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Continuing the trend of prior years, revenues in 2015 grew by 21% compared to 2014, reaching P\$40,496 million, and grew by 22% in 2014 compared to 2013, reaching P\$33,341 million. Operating income before depreciation and amortization in 2015 increased P\$2,164 million as compared to 2014, reaching P\$10,866 million (equivalent to 27% of total revenues), while in 2014 it increased P\$1,138 million as compared to 2013, reaching P\$8,702 million (equivalent to 26% of total revenues). Operating income increased P\$786 million in 2015 as compared to 2014, reaching P\$6,229 million (equivalent to 15% of total revenues) while in 2014 it increased P\$925 million as compared to 2013, reaching P\$5,443 million (equivalent to 16% of total revenues). Net income decreased P\$294 million in 2015 as compared to 2014, reaching P\$3,435 million (equivalent to 8% of total revenues), while it increased P\$475 million in 2014 as compared to 2013, reaching P\$3,729 million (equivalent to 11% of total revenues). Net income attributable to Telecom Argentina decreased P\$270 million in 2015 as compared to 2014, reaching P\$3,403 million, while it increased P\$471 million in 2014 as compared to 2013, reaching P\$3,673 million.

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For a discussion of the factors that may affect our results of operations see Item 3 Key Information Risk Factors and Years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 Factors Affecting Results of Operations and Trend Information below.

For a detailed analysis of our results of operations for fiscal year 2015, see Years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 below.

Economic and Political Developments in Argentina

In the second half of 2001 and through the first half of 2002, Argentina experienced a deep economic recession together with an overwhelming financial and political crisis. The rapid and radical nature of changes in the Argentine social, political, economic and legal environment created a very unstable macroeconomic environment. In January 2002, the Argentine government abandoned the convertibility regime which had fixed the peso / U.S. dollar exchange rate at 1:1 and adopted emergency economic measures which converted and froze the rates for the voice-regulated services in the Fixed Services segment into pesos at a 1:1 peso / U.S. dollar ratio (referred to herein as Pesification), among other measures. Capital outflows increased sharply, leading to a massive devaluation of the peso and an upsurge in inflation. By the end of 2002, the peso had devalued by 237% (having devalued 280% as of June 30, 2002) while the wholesale price index increased 118% and the consumer price index increased 41%.

After the above-mentioned crisis, the Argentine economy began a new period of rapid growth. Argentina's GDP increased for six consecutive years, from 2003 to 2008. However, the international financial crisis of 2008 affected the country decreasing its growth rate significantly to 0.1% in 2009. Throughout 2010 and 2011, the economy showed a rapid and strong recovery growing at a 9.5% and 8.4% annual rate respectively, but in 2012 a slowdown affected the economy and growth was reduced to 0.8%. In 2013, better economic conditions helped to increase by 2.9% the economic activity, but a new slowdown was registered during 2014 as growth rate decreased to 0.5%. As of the date of this Annual Report, the provisional figures of Argentina's estimated GDP for 2015 published by the INDEC is 2.1%.

Inflation continued to be the main concern for the economy. According to official statistics reported by the INDEC, the consumer price index rose 9.5% in 2011, 10.8% in 2012 and 10.9% in 2013. Since January 2014, a new consumer price index is being published aimed at improving the accuracy of the macroeconomic statistics. In 2014 the new consumer price index (IPCNU) showed an increase of 23.9%. In addition, the INDEC estimates that the Argentine wholesale price index increased by 12.7% in 2011, 13.1% in 2012, 14.8% in 2013 and 28.3% in 2014.

On January 8, 2016, President Macri's administration issued Decree No. 55/2016 declaring a state of administrative emergency with respect to the national statistical system and the INDEC until December 31, 2016. During this state of emergency, the INDEC has suspended and will suspend publication of certain statistical data (regarding prices, poverty, unemployment and GDP) until it completes a reorganization of its technical and administrative structure capable of producing sufficient and reliable statistical information. Under these circumstances the INDEC has recommended the use of alternative indexes published by San Luis Province and by the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires, which are an integral part of the National Statistic System, until a new index in compliance with international standards will be produced. The national CPI and the national wholesale Price index published by the INDEC for the period January-October 2015 was 11.9% and 10.6%,

respectively. Additionally, CPI published by the San Luis province and by the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires (CABA) for the period November-December 2015 were 9.5% and 6.0%, respectively.

For further detail regarding Argentine economic conditions see Item 3 Key Information Risk Factors Risks Relating to Argentina Inflation could accelerate, causing adverse effects on the economy and negatively impacting Telecom s margins.

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Economic activity closed 2015 with a slow and fragile performance. The telecommunications sector was also affected by this context. The global economy evidenced mixed results with strengthened U.S. economic activity in comparison with Eurozone countries, while emergent economies such as China and Brazil have significantly reduced their expansion rates and registered strong depreciations in their FX rates, thus impacting Argentine external competitiveness. Overall household consumption has maintained a slight positive performance, but far from high levels reached in previous years.

During the period between 2005 and 2007, the peso remained relatively stable against the U.S. dollar, with US\$1.00 trading within a range of P\$2.86 to P\$3.16. However, the international financial crisis created uncertainty that affected the Argentine exchange rate, as reflected by a peso/dollar exchange rate increase of 9.5% and 10.1% per year in 2008 and 2009, respectively. The peso/dollar exchange rate was relatively stable in 2010 and 2011, ending 2010 at P\$3.98 per US\$1.00 and 2011 at P\$4.30 per US\$1.00, increasing 4.7% and 8.0% respectively. In 2012, 2013 and 2014, the pace of peso devaluation accelerated to 14.4%, 32.5% and 31.1% respectively; and the official exchange rate ended the year at a P\$8.55 per US\$1.00. In December 2015, the Macri administration lifted many of the restrictions to access the FX markets and the multiple exchange rate system was unified into a floating rate regime. As a consequence, a significant depreciation of the peso occurred, ending 2015 at P\$13.04 per US\$ 1.00 and increasing 52.5%. In addition, on April 21, 2016 the BCRA published Communication A 5955, whereby the limits for access to the MULC for payments of foreign accounts payables related to goods and services were eliminated establishing that starting on the following day access to the market for such payments is unlimited, subject to the compliance of the foreign exchange norms in force. On April 26, 2016, the exchange rate was P\$14.31= US\$1.00.

As the substantial majority of our property and operations are located in Argentina, macroeconomic and political conditions will continue to affect us. The Argentine government has exercised and continues to exercise significant influence over many aspects of the Argentine economy. Accordingly, Argentine governmental actions concerning the economy could significantly affect private sector entities in general and our operations in particular, as well as affect market conditions, prices and returns on Argentine securities, including ours. While our business continued growing in 2015, our operating results, financial condition and cash flows remain vulnerable to fluctuations in the Argentine economy. See Item 3 Key Information Risk Factors Risks Relating to Argentina.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our Consolidated Financial Statements, prepared in accordance with IFRS, are dependent upon and sensitive to accounting methods, assumptions and estimates that we use as a basis for its preparation. We have identified critical accounting estimates and related assumptions and uncertainties inherent in our accounting policies (that are fully described in Note 3 to our Consolidated Financial Statements), which we believe are essential to an understanding of the underlying financial reporting risks. Additionally we have identified the effect that these accounting estimates, assumptions and uncertainties have on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Use of estimates

IFRS involves the use of assumptions and estimates that may significantly affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and results of operations and any accompanying financial information.

Management considers financial projections in the preparation of the financial statements as further described below. These financial projections anticipate scenarios deemed both likely and conservative based upon macroeconomic, financial and industry-specific assumptions. However, actual results may differ significantly from such estimates.

Variations in the assumptions regarding exchange rates, rates of inflation, level of economic activity and consumption, creditworthiness of our current and potential customers, aggressiveness of our current or potential competitors and technological, legal or regulatory changes could also result in significant differences from financial projections used by us for valuation and disclosure of items under IFRS.

The most important accounting estimates, those which require a high degree of subjective assumptions and judgments, are the following:

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Revenue recognition

Revenues are recognized to the extent that it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Telecom Group and their amount can be measured reliably. Revenues are stated net of estimated discounts and returns.

Revenues from upfront connection fees for fixed, 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 (approximately eight years for the fixed telephony customers). Therefore, these revenues are influenced by the estimated expected duration of customer relationships for indefinite period contracts.

Revenues are also subject to estimations of the traffic measures. Unbilled revenues from the billing cycle dating to the end of each month are calculated based on the traffic and are accrued at the end of the month. In addition, revenues from unexpired prepaid charges made by customers are recognized on the basis of the minutes used, at the contract price per minute.

Changes in these estimations, if any, may require adjustments to recorded revenues.

PP&E and intangible assets

Useful lives and residual value

We record PP&E and intangible assets at acquisition or construction cost. PP&E and intangible assets, except for indefinite useful life intangibles, are depreciated or amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The determination of the depreciable amount of the assets and their useful lives involves significant judgment. We periodically review, at least at each financial year-end, the estimated useful lives of PP&E and amortizable intangible assets.

Recoverability assessment of PP&E and intangible assets with finite useful life

At least at every annual closing date, we assess whether events or changes in circumstances indicate that PP&E and amortizable intangible assets may be impaired.

Under IFRS, the carrying value of a long-lived asset is considered impaired by the Company when the recoverable amount of such asset is lower than its carrying value. In such event, a loss would be recognized based on the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the recoverable

amount of the long-lived asset. The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value (less costs to sell) and its value in use (present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset, group of assets or cash generating unit). Once an impairment loss is identified and recognized, future reversal of impairment loss is permitted only if the indicators of the impairment no longer exist or have decreased.

The identification of impairment indicators and the estimation of the value in use for assets (or groups of assets or cash generating units) require Management to make significant judgments concerning the validation of impairment indicators, expected cash flows and applicable discount rates. Estimated cash flows are based on significant Management's assumptions about the key factors that could affect future business performance such as the future market share, competition level, capital expenditures, salary increases, foreign exchange rates evolution, capital structure, capital cost, etc.

For the years presented, we estimated that there are no indicators of impairment of assets that are subject to amortization, except for the impairment net loss of certain assets amounting to P\$116 million in Telecom Argentina and P\$114 million in Telecom Personal in 2015. In addition the Company estimated an impairment net loss of P\$25 million in 2014 (an impairment loss of P\$61 million, net of an impairment reversal of P\$36 million). See Note 3k to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

However, changes in our current expectations and operating assumptions, including changes in our business strategy, technology, competition, changes in market conditions or regulations, could significantly impact these judgments and could require future adjustments to the carrying amount of recorded assets.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful life PCS license

We determined that Personal's PCS license met the definition of an indefinite-lived intangible asset for the years presented. Therefore, Personal does not amortize the cost of its license. However, Personal tests it annually for impairment. An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. The recoverability assessment of an indefinite-lived intangible asset

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such as the PCS license requires our Management to make assumptions about the future cash flows expected to be derived from such asset.

Such estimated cash flows are based on significant Management's assumptions about the key factors that could affect future business performance such as the future market share, competition level, capital expenditures, salary increases, foreign exchange rates evolution, capital structure, discount rate, etc.

Personal's net cash flows projection is denominated in Argentine Pesos, its functional currency. However, due to the fact that there is no prevailing long-term discount rate in pesos available in the market, Personal: (a) has converted such peso-denominated cash flows into U.S. dollars using future estimated exchange rates applicable to each period; and (b) has discounted these U.S. dollar-denominated cash flows at an annual U.S. dollar rate of approximately 12.4% in order to obtain the recoverable value of intangible assets with indefinite useful life.

Through this evaluation, it was determined that the carrying amount of the PCS license did not exceed the recoverable amount of the asset. As a result, no impairment has been recognized.

Our judgments regarding future cash flows may change due to future market conditions, competition, business strategy, the evolution of technology, changes in regulations and other factors. These changes, if any, may require material adjustments to the carrying amount of the PCS license.

Income Taxes and Recoverability assessment of deferred income tax assets and other tax receivables

We are required to estimate our income taxes (current and deferred) in each of the companies of the Telecom Group according to a reasonable interpretation of the tax law in effect in each jurisdiction where the companies operate. This process may involve complex estimates to determine taxable income and deductible and taxable temporary differences between the carrying amounts and the taxable amounts. In particular, deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that future taxable income will be available against which they can be utilized. The measurement of the recoverability of deferred tax assets requires estimating future taxable income based on the Company's projections and takes into account conservative tax planning.

The recoverability assessment of the income tax receivable related to Telecom Argentina's action for recourse filed during 2015 regarding the amounts paid in excess in the 2009 income tax affidavit is based on the existing legal arguments and of the future behavior of the National Tax Authority and of the National court (see Note 14 to our Consolidated Financial Statements).

If actual results differ from these estimates due to changes in tax authority's interpretations and the new fiscal jurisprudence, or we adjust those estimates in future periods, our financial position, results of operation and cash flows may be materially affected.

The measurement of current and deferred tax liabilities and assets is based on provisions of the enacted tax law as of the end of the reporting period and the effects of future changes in tax laws or rates are not anticipated.

Receivables and payables valued at amortized cost

Receivables and payables valued at amortized cost are initially recorded at their fair value, which is generally determined by using a discounted cash flow valuation method. The fair value under this method is estimated as the present value of all future cash flows discounted using an estimated discount rate, especially for long-term receivables and payables. The estimated discount rate used to determine the discounted cash flow of long-term receivables and payables is an annual rate in pesos of approximately 34% for year 2015. Additionally, the estimated discount rate used to determine the discounted cash flow of long-term receivables and payables is an annual rate in pesos ranging between 20% and 35% for year 2014. The estimated discount rate used to determine the discounted cash flow of long-term receivables in U.S. dollars is an annual rate of 13% for year 2015 and an annual rate ranging between 8% and 13% for year 2014. Discount rates in Guaraníes for loans were 9.96% in 2015 and 2014, and for accounts receivables were 9.8% in 2015 and 2014. The difference between the initial fair value and the nominal amount of receivables and payables is recognized as finance income or expense using the effective interest method over the relevant period.

Changes in these estimated discount rates could materially affect our financial position, cash flows and results of operations.

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Provisions

We are subject to proceedings, lawsuits and other claims related to labor, civil, tax, regulatory and other matters. In order to determine the proper level of provisions relating to these contingencies, we assess 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. We consult with internal and external legal counsel on these matters. A determination of the amount of provisions required, if any, is made after careful analysis of each individual issue. Our determination of the required provisions may change in the future due to new developments in each matter, changes in jurisprudential precedents and tribunal decisions or changes in our method of resolving such matters, such as changes in settlement strategy, and, therefore, these changes may materially affect our financial position, cash flows and results of operations.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

We maintain an allowance for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of our customers to make the required payments. We base our estimates on the aging of our accounts receivable balances, our historical write-offs, customer creditworthiness and changes in our customer payment terms when evaluating the adequacy of our allowance for doubtful accounts. If the financial condition of our customers were to deteriorate, the actual write-offs could be higher than expected.

Years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

For purposes of these sections, the fiscal years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 are referred to as 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Our results of operations are determined in accordance with IFRS. The Telecom Group provides customers with a broad range of telecommunication services. To fulfill its purpose, it conducts different activities that are distributed among the companies in the Group. Each company represents an operating segment. These operating segments have been aggregated into the following segments according to the nature of the products and services provided and economic characteristics:

Segment	Company of the Telecom Group / Operating Segment
Fixed Services	Telecom Argentina Telecom Argentina USA Micro Sistemas (i)
Personal Mobile Services	Personal
Núcleo Mobile Services	Núcleo Envíos (ii)

(i) Dormant entity as of December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013. On April 21, 2015, the Ordinary, Extraordinary and General Shareholders Meeting of Micro Sistemas (second tranche) approved the modification of its corporate purpose. Micro Sistemas is currently analyzing the business opportunities for the future.

(ii) Envíos was officially registered in the Commercial Public Register of Paraguay in October 2014 and commenced its operations in January 2015.

The main products and services in each segment for the years presented are:

- Fixed Services: local area, national long-distance and international communications, supplementary services (including call waiting, itemized invoicing, voicemail, etc.), interconnection with other operators, data transmission (including private networks, point-to-point traffic, radio and TV signal transmission), Internet services, IT solution outsourcing and sales of equipment.
- Personal Mobile Services and Núcleo Mobile Services service offerings include voice communications, high-speed mobile Internet content and applications download, MMS, SMS,

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online streaming, corporate e-mail and social network access, among others; and sale of mobile communication devices (handsets, tablets, modems mifi and wingles). The services are supported in the different technologies of the mobile network (2G/3G/4G).

The following table shows a breakdown of our revenues by business segment for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013:

Segment	2015		2014		2013	
	Revenues (1) (P\$ million)	% of Consolidated Revenues	Revenues (1) (P\$ million)	% of Consolidated Revenues	Revenues (1) (P\$ million)	% of Consolidated Revenues
Fixed Services	10,736	26.5	8,559	25.7	7,006	25.7
Personal Mobile Services	28,054	69.3	23,204	69.6	19,129	70.1
Núcleo Mobile Services	1,706	4.2	1,578	4.7	1,152	4.2
TOTAL	40,496	100.0	33,341	100.0	27,287	100.0

(1) Includes service revenues and equipment sales and the effect of elimination of intersegment transactions.

Management's explanations under (B) Results of Operations by Segment below regarding changes in financial condition and results of operations for years 2015, 2014 and 2013 related to segments of the Company have been provided based on financial information under IFRS as disclosed in Note 28 to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Factors Affecting Results of Operations

Described below are certain factors that may be helpful in understanding our operating results. These factors are based on the information currently available to our Management and may not represent all of the factors that are relevant to an understanding of our current or future results of operations. Additional information regarding trends expected to influence our results of operations are analyzed below under Trend Information.

Impact of Political and Economic Environment in Argentina. Levels of economic activity affect our customers' consumption of local and long-distance traffic, the demand for new fixed lines, Broadband and mobile services and the levels of uncollectible accounts and disconnections. Demand for our services and the amount of revenues we collect is also affected by inflation, the evolution of consumption in the economy, exchange rate variations and the rate of unemployment, among others. The same factors, but to a lesser degree, affect the activity of Núcleo, that operates in Paraguay.

Rate Regulation. Revenue from our Fixed Services segment depends principally on the number of lines in service, the

minutes of use or traffic for local and long-distance services and the rates charged for services. Until the coming into force of the LAD, the rates that Telecom Argentina charged in its fixed telephony service (including both monthly basic charges and measured service charges), installation charges, public telephone charges and charges for Internet Dial-Up traffic (Regulated Services) were subject to regulation. In the years presented, revenues were affected by the Pesification and freezing of regulated rates. The impact of the rate Pesification on Telecom Argentina's results of operations has been particularly relevant in recent years as a result of inflationary pressures on Telecom Argentina's costs structure. See Item 3 Key Information Risk Factors and Economic and Political Developments in Argentina.

The mobile business is not a rate-regulated industry. However, certain social or political factors occasionally delay the application of rate adjustments. See Item 3 Key Information Risk Factors Risks associated with Telecom and its Operations.

Competition. The Argentine telecommunications market has become increasingly competitive. Competition is mainly focused on Internet and mobile services. To remain competitive, we must devote significant resources to capital expenditures, and trade expenses (including selling commissions).

Personal and Núcleo subscriber bases continued to expand in 2015 although at lower rates than those of previous years due to the level of maturity and the high penetration of mobile services in the

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market. Value Added Services continued to be one of the main drivers of revenue growth in the mobile services business.

Technology Developments and Capital Expenditures. Improvements in technology influence demand for services and equipment by our customers. For example, demand for fixed-line telecommunications services has been affected by continued significant growth in mobile business. Growth in the fixed-services business at present is being driven by the expansion of Broadband for individuals and corporations. The increase in Broadband adoption has also proven to be a critical factor in facilitating the offering of Value Added Services to customers and the bundling of services. In the fixed-services business, we must invest in our fixed-line network and information technology. Specifically, in Internet services, we must constantly upgrade our Access technology and software, embrace emerging transmission technologies and improve the responsiveness, functionality, coverage and features of our services.

In the mobile business, to provide its subscribers with new and better services, Personal has to enhance its mobile networks extending 3G and 4G technology and bandwidth for mobile data transmission. Moreover, taking into account the frequencies acquired, Personal must develop a LTE infrastructure expeditiously, according to regulatory requirements and the mobile market development.

In addition, as new technologies develop, equipment may need to be replaced or upgraded and network facilities (in particular, mobile and Internet network facilities) may need to be rebuilt in whole or in part, at substantial cost, to remain competitive. These enhancements and the implementation of new technologies will continue requiring increased capital expenditures. See Item 4 Information on the Company Capital Expenditures.

Devaluation of the peso. The peso has been subject to significant devaluations in the past and may be subject to fluctuation in the future. In recent years, there was a significant devaluation which amounted to approximately 52.5% in 2015 and 31.1% in 2014. The majority of our revenues are received in pesos whereas a portion of the materials and supplies related to the construction and maintenance of our networks and services are incurred in foreign currencies. Also, the freezing of our regulated rates in the fixed services and the high level of competition limited our ability to transfer to our customers the fluctuations in the exchange rates between the peso and the U.S. dollar and other currencies. In addition, any devaluation of the peso against foreign currencies may increase operating costs and capital expenditures, which will adversely affect our results of operations, considering the net effect on revenues and costs.

Increase in inflation. In the past, Argentina has experienced periods of high inflation. In recent years, inflation levels have been increasing and have remained relatively high. The economic recovery, a higher increase in public spending or a fast devaluation of the Argentine peso could lead to higher inflation. Any increase in inflation levels not accompanied by an increase in the rates we charge our customers could adversely affect our results of operations in nominal and real terms. See Item 3 Key Information Risk Factors Risks relating to Argentina Inflation could accelerate, causing adverse effects on the economy and negatively impacting Telecom s margins.

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In compliance with the provisions of IAS 29, the Company's Management periodically verifies the evolution of official statistics as well as the general factors of the economic environment in the countries in which the Telecom Group operates. It should be mentioned that if the qualitative and / or quantitative characteristics to consider an economy as a hyperinflationary economy set out in IAS 29 occur, the restatement of financial statements must be made retroactively from the date of the revaluation used as deemed cost (in the case of Group companies located in Argentina, since February 2003) or from the acquisition date for assets acquired after that date.

On the basis of the analysis made by Management and other evidence available at the date of this Annual Report, Management concluded that Argentina does not qualify as a hyperinflationary country in terms of IAS 29. We believe that the periodic assessment of the macroeconomic environment in Argentina and the possible restatement of financial statements in accordance to IAS 29, represent an element of care and concern for investors, analysts and regulators of capital markets where Argentine companies list their equity and debt securities, because of the significant impact that such restatement might have on their financial position and results of operations, including the

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Telecom Group. See Note 1.e) to the Consolidated Financial Statements, for a description of the IAS 29 analysis.

Tax pressures and litigation. Local municipalities in the regions where we operate have introduced regulations and proposed various taxes and fees for the installation of infrastructure, equipment and expansion of fixed-line and mobile networks. Local and federal tax authorities have brought an increasing number of claims against us. We disagree with these proceedings and we are contesting them. Also, jurisprudential changes in labor and pension matters have generated higher claims from employees and former employees and also increased claims from employees of a contractor or subcontractor alleging joint liability. We cannot assure you that the laws and regulations currently governing the economy or the telecommunications industry will not change, that the claims will be resolved in our favor, or that any changes to the existing laws and regulations will not adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows as well.

(A) Consolidated Results of Operations

In the year ended December 31, 2015, we reported net income of P\$3,435 million, compared to net income of P\$3,729 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, and net income of P\$3,254 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. Net income attributable to Telecom Argentina decreased P\$270 million in 2015 as compared to 2014, reaching P\$3,403 million, while it increased P\$471 million in 2014 as compared to 2013, reaching P\$3,673 million, from P\$3,202 million reported in 2013.

Consolidated revenues in 2015 were P\$40,496 million compared to P\$33,341 million in 2014 and P\$27,287 million in 2013. The increase of P\$7,155 million in 2015 (a 21% increase) can be largely attributed to the growth in the Personal Mobile Services segment including handset revenues and in Internet and Data services included in the Fixed Services segment.

In 2015, operating expenses (including depreciation and amortization and gain on disposal of PP&E and impairment of PP&E) totaled P\$34,311 million, representing an increase of P\$6,366 million, or 23%. The increase in costs is mainly a consequence of higher revenues, higher expenses related to competition in mobile and Internet businesses, higher direct and indirect labor costs on the cost structure of the Telecom Group in Argentina, the increase in fees for services related to higher supplier prices, the increase in taxes and fees with the Regulatory Authority, the increase of VAS costs, the increase in bad debt expenses, higher provisions costs, higher agents' commissions and higher depreciation and amortization of PP&E and intangible assets.

In 2014, operating expenses (including depreciation and amortization and gain on disposal of PP&E and impairment of PP&E) totaled P\$27,945 million, representing an increase of P\$5,113 million, or 22%. The increase in costs is mainly a consequence of higher revenues, higher expenses related to competition in the mobile and Internet businesses, higher direct and indirect labor costs on the cost structure of the Telecom Group in Argentina, the increase in fees for services due to higher supplier prices, the increase in the cost of equipment and handsets, the increase in taxes and fees with the Regulatory Matters, the

increase of VAS costs, the effect of the appreciation of the Guaraní (+41% year over year) with respect to the Argentine peso, affecting the operations in Paraguay, a decrease in provisions charges and an increase in agent commissions capitalized as SAC, which partially mitigated the increase in operating costs.

Our regulated fixed telephony service (7% of the consolidated revenue in 2015 vs. 7% in 2014) was affected by the freezing of regulated rates in early 2002; the increase in the 2015 structure of operating expenses (including depreciation and amortization and gain on disposal of PP&E and impairment of PP&E) for the Fixed Services segment (24%) is slightly higher to the increase in revenues including intersegment revenues (22%).

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	Years Ended December 31,		Total Change		Change by segment (1)		
	2015	2014			Fixed Services	Personal Mobile Services	Núcleo Mobile Services
	(P\$ million)		%		(P\$ million)		
Revenues	40,496	33,341	21	7,155	2,177	4,850	128
Other Income	44	47	(6)	(3)	13	(16)	
Operating expenses (without depreciation and amortization)	(29,674)	(24,686)	20	(4,988)	(1,814)	(3,031)	(143)
Operating income before depreciation and amortization (2)	10,866	8,702	25	2,164	376	1,803	(15)
Depreciation and amortization	(4,438)	(3,243)	37	(1,195)	(296)	(870)	(29)
Gain on disposal of PP&E and impairment of PP&E	(199)	(16)	n/a	(183)	(100)	(84)	1
Operating income	6,229	5,443	14	786	(20)	849	(43)
Financial results, net	(1,102)	253	n/a	(1,355)	(471)	(841)	(43)
Income tax expense	(1,692)	(1,967)	(14)	275	248	20	7
Net income	3,435	3,729	(8)	(294)	(243)	28	(79)
Net income attributable to:							
<i>Telecom Argentina (Controlling Company)</i>	3,403	3,673	(7)	(270)			
<i>Noncontrolling interest</i>	32	56	(43)	(24)			

(1) Includes the effect of eliminations of Intersegment transactions.

(2) Although it is not specifically defined, this is a permitted measure under IFRS. See Management Overview above for a discussion of the use of this measure.

Revenues

	Years Ended December 31,		Total Change		Change by segment (1)		
	2015	2014			Fixed Services	Personal Mobile Services	Núcleo Mobile Services
	(P\$ million)		%		(P\$ million)		
Voice	13,854	11,766	18	2,088	557	1,565	(34)
Data	9,249	9,467	(2)	(218)	310	(510)	(18)
Internet	11,377	7,045	61	4,332	1,302	2,919	111
Service Revenues	34,480	28,278	22	6,202	2,169	3,974	59
Equipment (2)	6,016	5,063	19	953	8	876	69
Revenues	40,496	33,341	21	7,155	2,177	4,850	128

(1) Net of the Intersegment revenues effect.

(2) This item is composed of voice, data and Internet equipment in each year.

During 2015, total consolidated revenues increased by 21% to P\$40,496 million from P\$33,341 million in 2014, mainly driven by our mobile, Broadband and data transmission businesses.

Consolidated revenues for 2015 and 2014 are comprised as follows:

Voice

Revenues from voice services increased 18% to P\$13,854 million in 2015 from P\$11,766 million in 2014. Revenues from voice services represented 34% of our total consolidated revenues for 2015 compared to 35% of our total consolidated revenues for 2014.

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Fixed services

Revenues from voice services represented 40% of our total Fixed Services segment revenues attributable to third parties for 2015 compared to 44% for 2014.

Voice services mainly include revenues from monthly basic charges, charges for supplementary services, measured service (national and international calls) and public telephone service. Charges for supplementary services include call waiting, call forwarding, three-way calling, caller ID, direct inwards dialing, toll-free service and voicemail, among others. Measured service charges are based on the number and duration of calls. Measured service revenues depend on the number of lines in service, the volume of usage, the number of new lines installed and applicable rates. They also include interconnection services (which primarily include Access, termination and long-distance transport of calls), international long-distance service (which reflect payments made under bilateral agreements between Telecom Argentina and foreign telecommunications carriers covering inbound international long-distance calls) and revenues related to billing and collection services charged to other operators.

Revenues from voice-retail increased 16% to P\$3,304 million and were affected by the freezing of regulated rates in early 2002. Revenues from regulated rate services represented 26% of our total segment revenues in 2015 compared with 28% in 2014. See [Regulatory and Legal Framework](#) [Regulatory Framework](#) [Filings of Telecom Argentina under the LAD](#) for a description of the new rates of SBT informed by Telecom Argentina to the Regulatory Authority and also see [\(B\) Results of Operations by Segment \(B.1\) Fixed Services Segment Revenues Voice-retail](#) for a description of the services included as voice-retail.

Monthly basic charges and supplementary services increased P\$203 million or 17% to P\$1,406 million in 2015 from P\$1,203 million in 2014. Such growth was mainly due to an increase of their prices (mainly due to an increase in monthly basic prices in the Business Segment of approximately 55% and an average increase of 14% in the prices of supplementary services).

Measured service charges increased 17% to P\$1,800 million in 2015 from P\$1,541 million in 2014. The increase was mainly due to the increase in plans prices (both in local and long national distance), while customers remain stable.

Voice-wholesale revenues (including fixed and mobile interconnection revenues, together with the revenues generated by the subsidiary Telecom Argentina USA amounting to P\$151 million) amounted to P\$1,035 million in 2015 (+11% vs. 2014). Interconnection services reached P\$689 million in 2015, an increase of P\$68 million or 11% vs. 2014. Other wholesale revenues reached P\$346 million in 2015, an increase of P\$38 million or 12% compared to 2014. The increase was mainly due to higher prices related to cell sites rentals due to the variation of the P\$/US\$ exchange rate.

Personal Mobile services

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Revenues from voice services represented 32% of our total Personal Mobile Services segment revenues attributable to third parties for 2015 compared to 31% for 2014.

Voice services mainly include revenues from monthly basic charges, airtime usage charges and roaming charges to our customers for their use of our and other carriers' networks, CPP, TLRD and roaming charges to other mobile service providers whose customers use our network.

Voice-retail revenues reached P\$6,964 million in 2015 (+31% vs. 2014). The increase was mainly due to the increase in monthly charges prices for the post-paid and *Cuentas Claras* subscribers (+30% vs. 2014) and prepaid services (+22% vs. 2014), and because of the positive variation of the subscribers base in *Cuentas Claras* (+5.6% vs. 2014).

Voice-wholesale revenues to third parties reached P\$1,884 million in 2015 (-4% vs. 2014). The decrease was mainly due to the decrease in interconnection traffic (TLRD and CPP).

In *Núcleo Mobile Services segment*, voice revenues decreased 5% to P\$667 million in 2015 compared to P\$701 million in 2014.

Data and Internet

Revenues from data and Internet services increased 25% to P\$20,626 million in 2015 from P\$16,512 million in 2014. Revenues from data and Internet represented 51% of our total consolidated revenues for 2015 compared to 50% of our total consolidated revenues for 2014.

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In the Mobile Services segments, data and Internet services mainly include SMS, contents via SMS, MMS, Browsing and Internet. Revenues from data and Internet in the Personal Mobile segment increased 22% to P\$13,410 million in 2015 from P\$11,001 million in 2014.

As a consequence of the increase in the usage of VAS (Internet and data), the ARPU increased to P\$91.5 per month in 2015 (vs. P\$74.2 per month in 2014) in the Personal Mobile Segment.

Data

Revenues from data services in the Fixed segment increased 21% to P\$1,780 million in 2015 from P\$1,470 million in 2014. These revenues were generated focusing on the Company's position as an integrated ICT provider (Datacenter, VPN, among others) for wholesale and government segments. The increase was primarily due to higher prices of these services related to the variation of the P\$/US\$ exchange rate (mainly due to an increase in prices of the product Integra of 16% vs. 2014 and in prices of VPN-IP services of +34% vs. 2014) and to the increase in the number of customers of *Innovation* services (mainly due to an increase in the number of customers of Integra of 8% vs. 2014 and in the number of customers of VPN-IP services of 0.2% vs. 2014).

Mobile data revenues reached P\$7,469 million (-7% vs. 2014). The decrease was due to lower revenues from the principal item of VAS revenues, SMS consumption in Personal Mobile Services Segment, which decreased 15%. Notwithstanding, this effect was partially offset with a constant increase of the SMS with content sales, as a result of several campaigns launched by Personal (where its inter-annual variation amounted to +P\$192 million or +7%).

Internet

Internet revenues in the Fixed segment increased 40% to P\$4,556 million in 2015 from P\$3,254 million in 2014. The increase was mainly due to the substantial expansion of the Broadband service (+2% of access lines vs. 2014), and an increase in average prices resulting in an improvement in the ARPU amounted to P\$207 per month in 2015 vs. P\$153 per month in 2014. As of December 31, 2015 the number of Internet accesses reached approximately 1.8 million equivalent to 45% of fixed lines in service of Telecom Argentina (vs. 43% in 2014), compared to approximately 1.8 million as of December 31, 2014.

Mobile Internet revenues in the Personal Mobile segment increased 88% to P\$6,254 million in 2015 from P\$3,335 million in 2014. This increase is mainly explained by the increase in browsing services consumption of Personal's subscribers, which was mainly fueled by the increase in the offer of services, plans and packs (including VAS) launched by Personal. This growth was fueled by new subscribers, the migration of existing ones to higher-value plans and the increase in subscribers that acquired 3G and 4G handsets, which facilitate Internet browsing.

Equipment

Revenues from equipment increased by 19% to P\$6,016 million in 2015 from P\$5,063 million in 2014. The Personal Mobile Services segment shows an increase of P\$876 million vs. 2014 due to an increase in handset s average sale price (+56% vs. 2014), with a decrease in handset units sold (-23% vs. 2014), resulting in a higher operating margin. Núcleo Mobile Services segment reached an increase of P\$69 million (+77% vs. 2014) due to higher sales of handset units and an increase in handset s average sale prices.

Other Income

Other income mainly includes penalties and indemnities collected from suppliers, as a result of delays in deliveries of goods or matters related to the quality of the services provided. During 2015, other income decreased 6% to P\$44 million from P\$47 million in 2014.

Operating expenses (without depreciation and amortization)

Total operating expenses (without depreciation and amortization and gain on disposal and impairment of PP&E) increased by P\$4,988 million totaling P\$29,674 million in 2015, representing a 20% increase as compared to 2014.

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	Years Ended December 31,		Total Change %		Change by segment (1)		
	2015 (P\$ million)	2014			Fixed Services (P\$ million)	Personal Mobile Services	Núcleo Mobile Services
Employee benefit expenses and severance payments	7,253	5,591	30	1,662	1,247	404	11
Interconnection costs and other telecommunications charges	2,170	2,074	5	96	41	89	(34)
Fees for services, maintenance, materials and supplies	3,919	3,333	18	586	352	219	15
Taxes and fees with the Regulatory Authority	3,943	3,297	20	646	95	544	7
Commissions	3,193	2,494	28	699	58	598	43
Cost of equipment and handsets	4,595	4,143	11	452	10	369	73
Advertising	814	792	3	22	(43)	65	
Cost of VAS	1,256	936	34	320	22	280	18
Provisions	113	84	35	29	(98)	127	
Bad-debt expense	564	424	33	140	(10)	147	3
Other operating expense	1,854	1,518	22	336	140	189	7
Total operating expenses (without depreciation and amortization)	29,674	24,686	20	4,988	1,814	3,031	143

(1) Net of the Intersegment transactions effect.

Employee benefit expenses and severance payments

During 2015, employee benefit expenses and severance payments were P\$7,253 million, representing a 30% increase from 2014. This was primarily due to salary increases that Telecom implemented across all segments with several trade unions with respect to the unionized employees and also to non-unionized employees, together with related social security charges.

With a total headcount of 16,224 at the end of 2015 (-1% vs. 2014), lines in service per employee reached 371 in the Fixed Services segment (slightly higher than 2014), 4,005 in the Personal mobile services segment (+1% vs. 2014) and 6,225 in the Núcleo mobile services segment (+1% vs. 2014).

Interconnection costs and other telecommunications charges

Interconnection costs and other telecommunication charges (including charges for TLRD, Roaming, Interconnection costs, cost of international outbound calls and lease of circuits) amounted to P\$2,170 million in 2015 compared with P\$2,074 million in 2014. The increase was mainly due to higher TLRD costs (an increase of 23% in traffic minutes and an increase of 15% in prices vs. 2014).

Fees for services, maintenance, materials and supplies

Expenses related to fees for services, maintenance, materials and supplies increased 18% to P\$3,919 million in 2015 from P\$3,333 million in 2014. Maintenance, material and supplies costs increased 11% vs. 2014 (including obsolescence of inventories) and fees for services increased 24% vs. 2014. The increase was mainly due to higher maintenance costs of network, systems and buildings mainly due to higher costs recognized to suppliers and, as a result of the variation in the P\$/US\$ exchange rate. Also there was an increase in services, principally Call Center services, because of more calls attended (an increase of P\$156 million vs. 2014).

Taxes and fees with the Regulatory Authority

Taxes and fees with the Regulatory Authority (including turnover tax, tax on deposits and withdrawals from bank accounts, municipal and other taxes) increased 20% to P\$3,943 million in 2015 from P\$3,297 million in 2014, influenced mainly by the increase in revenues of fixed and mobile services and by the increase of equipment revenues in Argentina.

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Commissions

Commissions (including agent, distribution of prepaid cards and other commissions) increased 28%, to P\$3,193 million in 2015 from P\$2,494 million in 2014. The increase was mainly due to the increase in agents' commissions (associated with higher revenues) as a result of higher customer acquisition and retention costs recognized to them and outsourced sales commissions and collection commissions, especially in relation to equipment revenues and prepaid cards recharge.

Commissions are net of agents' commissions capitalized as SAC, which totaled P\$1,172 million (+P\$259 million or 28% vs. 2014), and it is directly related to the increase in the *Cuentas Claras* subscribers' base mainly in the Personal Mobile Services segment and the increase in the commissions prices.

Cost of equipment and handsets

During 2015, the cost of equipment and handsets increased to P\$4,595 million from P\$4,143 million in 2014, mainly due to an increase in the average unit cost of sales (+40% vs. 2014) partially offset by a decrease in the units of handsets sold (-23% vs. 2014).

Cost of equipment and handsets are net of handset costs capitalized as SAC, P\$93 million in 2015, P\$10 million or 10% lower than 2014, because of the reduction in subsidies in the Personal Mobile Services segment.

Advertising

Costs related to advertising increased by P\$22 million, or 3%, to P\$814 million in 2015, mainly due to higher commercial campaigns of Personal related to the launching of the 4G services throughout the country as compared to 2014, especially those related to the new slogan *Hagamos que todo suceda* (*Let's make it all happen*).

Cost of VAS

Cost of VAS amounted to P\$1,256 million (+P\$320 million vs. 2014), mainly due to the increase of VAS sales in the Personal Mobile Services segment (mainly the Contents via SMS service) as a consequence of several campaigns launched by Personal

Provisions

During 2015, we recorded P\$113 million in provisions compared to P\$84 million recorded in 2014, representing a 35% increase. The increase was mainly due to higher civil and commercial claims (+P\$27 million vs. 2014). See Note 17 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for more information.

Bad debt expense

In 2015, bad debt expense amounted to P\$564 million, an increase of 33% as compared to 2014, representing 1.4% and 1.3% of consolidated revenues in 2015 and 2014, respectively. The major increase is observed in the Personal Mobile Services segment as a consequence of higher aging of the accounts receivables and higher incidence of handset sales directly financed by Personal to its post-paid and *Cuentas Claras* subscribers.

Other Operating Expenses

Other operating expenses, which include transportation costs, energy and rentals, among others, increased 22% to P\$1,854 million in 2015 from P\$1,518 million in 2014 primarily as a result of higher prices on related services, especially in transportation, freight and travel expenses, net of SAC (+P\$183 million or 37% vs. 2014); and the increase of rent prices (+P\$138 million or 34% vs. 2014), as a result of new agreements and the renegotiation of some of the existing ones.

For a further breakdown of our consolidated operating expenses, see *Results of Operations by Segment* below.

Operating income before depreciation and amortization

Our consolidated operating income before depreciation and amortization was P\$10,866 million in 2015, (representing an increase of P\$2,164 million or 25% from P\$8,702 million in 2014). It represented 27% and 26% of total consolidated revenues, respectively. This growth was mainly fueled by the Fixed Services segment (+P\$418 million or +20% vs. 2014) and Personal Mobile Services segment (+P\$1,756 million or 29% vs. 2014).

Table of Contents**Depreciation and Amortization**

Depreciation of PP&E and amortization of intangible assets increased by P\$1,195 million, or 37% vs. 2014, to P\$4,438 million during 2015. The increase was mainly due to the increase in PP&E depreciation of P\$657 million and the increase in the amortization of other intangible assets of P\$304 million (mainly due to 3G/4G licenses, which started their amortization in December 2014 and June 2015), and the increase in the amortization of SAC and Service connection costs of P\$234 million.

Gain on disposal of PP&E and impairment of PP&E

Gain on disposal of PP&E amounted to P\$31 million in 2015 and the impairment loss of PP&E amounted to P\$230 million related to projects of Telecom Argentina of P\$116 million (P\$107 million related to AFA Plus Project), and Telecom Personal of P\$116 million (Telecom Personal has assessed the recoverability of a group of former work in progress, recording an impairment of P\$44 million equivalent to its book value and an impairment of P\$49 million related to the total amount of works related to the discontinuation of the Orga Gold IT project and recorded an impairment of P\$21 million related to the mobile access modernization for the introduction of 4G technology).

Gain on disposal of PP&E amounted to P\$9 million in 2014 and the impairment loss of PP&E amounted to P\$25 million (an impairment loss of PP&E for a total amount of P\$61 million relating to certain work in progress recorded in PP&E, and a partial reversal amounting to P\$36 million of the impairment loss recorded in 2013 relating to certain projects entered into by Telecom Argentina and the private sector).

Operating income

During 2015, consolidated operating income was P\$6,229 million, representing an increase of P\$786 million or 14% from 2014. Operating income represented 15% of consolidated revenues in 2015 versus 16% in 2014.

	Years Ended December 31,		% of Change 2015-2014 Increase/(Decrease)
	2015	2014	
	(\$ million / %)		
Operating income before depreciation and amortization (1)	10,866	8,702	25
<i>As % of revenues</i>	27	26	
Depreciation and amortization	(4,438)	(3,243)	37
<i>As % of revenues</i>	(11)	(10)	
Gain on disposal of PP&E and impairment of PP&E	(199)	(16)	n/a
Operating income	6,229	5,443	14
<i>As % of revenues</i>	15	16	

(1) Although it is not specifically defined, this is a permitted measure under IFRS. See Management Overview for a discussion of the use of this measure.

Financial results, net

During 2015, Telecom recorded a net financial loss of P\$1,102 million compared to a net financial gain of P\$253 million in 2014. This net loss is related to the net financial position, which turned into a net financial debt in 2015 as a consequence of the Group's higher investments. The variation is mainly due to higher foreign currency exchange losses net of NDF agreement of P\$865 million mainly due to the devaluation of local currency in December 2015 and higher interest on loans of P\$536 million, partially offset by higher interest on time deposits and other investments of P\$53 million.

Income tax expense

Income tax expense amounted to P\$1,692 million, and P\$1,967 million in 2015 and 2014, respectively.

The Company's income tax charge includes four effects: (i) the current tax payable for the year pursuant to tax legislation applicable to each company in the Telecom Group; (ii) the effect of applying the deferred tax method on temporary differences arising out of the asset and liability valuation according to tax versus financial accounting criteria; (iii) the analysis of recoverability of deferred tax

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assets; and (iv) the action for recourse filed by Telecom Argentina claiming overpaid for income tax with respect to fiscal year 2009.

(i) Regarding current tax expenses, Telecom Argentina, Telecom Argentina USA, Personal and Núcleo generated tax profit in fiscal year 2015, resulting in an income tax payable of P\$1,721 million versus P\$1,749 million in 2014. Fixed Segment income tax expense in 2015 amounted to P\$279 million as compared to P\$422 million in 2014; Personal's tax expense, in 2015, amounted to P\$1,426 million compared to P\$1,302 million in 2014; and Núcleo's tax expense, in 2015, amounted to P\$16 million compared to P\$25 million in 2014.

(ii) Regarding the deferred tax, in 2015 and 2014, the Fixed Segment recorded a deferred tax benefit of P\$26 million and P\$19 million, respectively; Personal recorded a deferred tax expense of P\$96 million and P\$267 million (mainly due to an increase in deferred tax liabilities of Fixed Assets and the deduction of deferred tax assets related to investments in bonds) in 2015 and 2014, respectively; and Núcleo generated a P\$1 million and P\$3 million gain in 2015 and 2014, totaling P\$69 million and P\$245 million expense of deferred tax in 2015 and 2014, respectively.

(iii) Regarding the analysis of recoverability of deferred tax assets, Personal recorded a recovery of the valuation allowance for deferred tax assets of P\$27 million in 2014, while no charges were recorded for Telecom Argentina, Telecom Argentina USA and Núcleo in such year.

(iv) In December 2015, Telecom Argentina filed an action for recourse claiming P\$98 million of overpaid income tax in 2009, recording a non-current tax receivable. See Note 14 to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Net Income

For 2015, we recorded net income of P\$3,435 million (8% of total consolidated revenues), of which P\$3,403 million is attributable to Telecom Argentina. The Fixed Services segment accounted for a gain of P\$564 million, the Personal Mobile Services segment accounted for a gain of P\$2,774 million and the Núcleo Mobile Services segment accounted for a gain of P\$97 million, representing 4%, 10% and 6% of the total segment revenues, respectively including intercompany transactions.

For 2014, we recorded net income of P\$3,729 million (11% of total consolidated revenues), of which P\$3,673 million is attributable to Telecom Argentina. The Fixed Services segment accounted for a gain of P\$742 million, the Personal Mobile Services segment accounted for a gain of P\$2,816 million and the Núcleo Mobile Services segment accounted for a gain of P\$171 million, representing 7%, 12% and 11% of the total segment revenues, respectively including intercompany transactions.

Table of Contents**(A.2) 2014 Compared to 2013**

	Years Ended December 31,		Total Change		Change by segment (1)		
	2014	2013			Fixed Services	Personal Mobile Services	Núcleo Mobile Services
	(P\$ million)		%		(P\$ million)		
Revenues	33,341	27,287	22	6,054	1,553	4,075	426
Other Income	47	63	(25)	(16)	(7)	(3)	(6)
Operating expenses (without depreciation and amortization)	(24,686)	(19,786)	25	(4,900)	(1,703)	(2,932)	(265)
Operating income before depreciation and amortization							
(2)	8,702	7,564	15	1,138	(157)	1,140	155
Depreciation and amortization	(3,243)	(2,873)	13	(370)	(211)	(22)	(137)
Gain on disposal of PP&E and impairment of PP&E	(16)	(173)	(91)	157	115	43	(1)
Operating income	5,443	4,518	20	925	(253)	1,161	17
Financial results, net	253	528	(52)	(275)	4	(276)	(3)
Income tax expense	(1,967)	(1,792)	10	(175)	(106)	(70)	1
Net income	3,729	3,254	15	475	(355)	815	15
Net income attributable to:							
<i>Telecom Argentina (Controlling Company)</i>	3,673	3,202	15	471			
<i>Noncontrolling interest</i>	56	52	8	4			

(1) Includes the effect of eliminations of Intersegment transactions.

(2) Although it is not specifically defined, this is a permitted measure under IFRS. See Management Overview above for a discussion of the use of this measure.

Revenues

	Years Ended December 31,		Total Change		Change by segment (1)		
	2014	2013			Fixed Services	Personal Mobile Services	Núcleo Mobile Services
	(P\$ million)		%		(P\$ million)		
Voice	11,766	10,645	11	1,121	340	580	201
Data	9,467	8,488	12	979	507	454	18
Internet	7,045	4,879	44	2,166	733	1,247	186
Service Revenues	28,278	24,012	18	4,266	1,580	2,281	405
Equipment (2)	5,063	3,275	55	1,788	(27)	1,794	21
Revenues	33,341	27,287	22	6,054	1,553	4,075	426

- (1) Net of the Intersegment revenues effect.
- (2) This item is composed of voice, data and Internet equipment in each year.

During 2014, total consolidated revenues increased by 22% to P\$33,341 million from P\$27,287 million in 2013, mainly driven by our mobile, Broadband and data transmission businesses.

Consolidated revenues for 2014 and 2013 are comprised as follows:

Voice

Revenues from voice services increased 11% to P\$11,766 million in 2014 from P\$10,645 million in 2013. Revenues from voice services represented 35% of our total consolidated revenues for 2014 compared to 39% of our total consolidated revenues for 2013.

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Fixed services

Revenues from voice services represented 44% of our total Fixed Services segment revenues attributable to third parties for 2014 compared to 49% for 2013.

Voice services mainly include revenues from monthly basic charges, charges for supplementary services, measured service (national and international calls) and public telephone service. Charges for supplementary services include call waiting, call forwarding, three-way calling, caller ID, direct inwards dialing, toll-free service and voicemail, among others. Measured service charges are based on the number and duration of calls. Measured service revenues depend on the number of lines in service, the volume of usage, the number of new lines installed and applicable rates. They also include interconnection services (which primarily include Access, termination and long-distance transport of calls), international long-distance service (which reflect payments made under bilateral agreements between Telecom Argentina and foreign telecommunications carriers covering inbound international long-distance calls) and revenues related to billing and collection services charged to other operators.

Revenues from voice-retail increased 7% to P\$2,853 million and were affected by the freezing of regulated rates in early 2002. Revenues from regulated rate services represented 28% of our total segment revenues in 2014 compared with 33% in 2013. See (B) Results of Operations by Segment (B.1) Fixed Services Segment Revenues Voice-retail for a description of the services included as voice-retail.

Monthly basic charges and supplementary services increased P\$82 million or 7% to P\$1,203 million in 2014 from P\$1,121 million in 2013. Such growth was mainly due to the increase of prices of non-regulated services during the year.

Measured service charges increased 10% to P\$1,541 million in 2014 from P\$1,395 million in 2013. Such increase was due to the increase in customers and domestic plans prices and the increase in customers and domestic long-distance national plans prices.

Voice-wholesale revenues (including fixed and mobile interconnection revenues, together with the revenues generated by the subsidiary Telecom Argentina USA amounting to P\$107 million) amounted to P\$929 million in 2014 (+18% vs. 2013).

Interconnection services reached P\$621 million in 2014. Other wholesale revenues reached P\$308 million in 2014, an increase of P\$69 million or 29% compared to 2013. The increase was mainly due to higher prices related to cell sites rentals due to the variation of the P\$/US\$ exchange rate.

Personal Mobile services

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Revenues from voice services represented 31% of our total Personal Mobile Services segment revenues attributable to third parties for 2014 compared to 35% for 2013.

Voice services mainly include revenues from monthly basic charges, airtime usage charges and roaming charges to our customers for their use of our and other carriers' networks, CPP, TLRD and roaming charges to other mobile service providers whose customers use our network.

Voice-retail revenues reached P\$5,330 million in 2014 (+12% vs. 2013). The increase was mainly due to the increase in monthly charge prices and to the increase in the *Cuentas Claras* subscriber base.

Voice-wholesale revenues to third parties reached P\$1,953 million in 2014 (+1% vs. 2013). The increase was mainly due to the increase of mobile leases related to new agreements and to the renegotiation of the existing ones and to the increase in international roaming revenues with other operators.

In *Núcleo Mobile Services segment*, voice revenues increased 40% to P\$701 million in 2014 compared to P\$500 million in 2013 mainly due to an increase in the subscriber base (+3%) and to the appreciation of the Guaraní with respect to the Argentine peso (+41% year over year).

Data and Internet

Revenues from data and Internet services increased 24% to P\$16,512 million in 2014 from P\$13,367 million in 2013. Revenues from data and Internet represented 50% of our total consolidated revenues for 2014 compared to 49% of our total consolidated revenues for 2013.

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In the Mobile Services segments, data and Internet services mainly include SMS, contents via SMS, MMS, Browsing and Internet. Revenues from data and Internet in the Personal Mobile segment increased 18% to P\$11,001 million in 2014 from P\$9,300 million in 2013.

As a consequence of the increase in the usage of VAS (Internet and data), the ARPU increased to P\$74.2 per month in 2014 (vs. P\$66.8 per month in 2013) in the Personal Mobile Segment.

Data

Revenues from data services in the Fixed segment increased 53% to P\$1,470 million in 2014 from P\$963 million in 2013. These revenues were generated focusing on the Company's position as an integrated ICT provider (Datacenter, VPN, among others) for wholesale and government segments. The increase was primarily due to higher prices related to the variation of the P\$/US\$ exchange rate, the increase of IP transit services customers, VPN IP services customers (private data networks services that replace the point to point services) and IP direct lines customers in the retail segment, to the increase in customers and higher prices related to the variation of the P\$/US\$ exchange rate of Integra services, mainly in the Large Customer segment, to higher prices related to the variation of the P\$/US\$ exchange rate of the VPN-IP services in the Wholesale segment and to an increase in the number of subscribers and in prices of monthly charges related to the variation of the P\$/US\$ exchange rate of Datacenter services (especially in hosting and housing services).

Mobile data revenues reached P\$7,997 million (+6% vs. 2013). This increase is mainly due to constant Content via SMS sales increase as a result of several campaigns launched by Personal, which represented a year over year increase of P\$725 million vs. 2013. This increase was reflected both in monthly charges customers and prepaid subscribers and is mainly due to average price increases and, to a lesser extent, to the increase of the subscribers' base. However, the main component of VAS revenues are SMS consumption, which decreased P\$257 million or 5.4% vs. 2013, and experienced a decrease in TOU (-40.3% vs. 2013).

Internet

Internet revenues in the Fixed segment increased 29% to P\$3,254 million in 2014 from P\$2,521 million in 2013. The increase was mainly due to the substantial expansion of the Broadband service (+4% of access lines vs. 2013), and an increase in average prices resulting in an improvement in the ARPU amounted to P\$153 per month in 2014 vs. P\$124.7 per month in 2013. As of December 31, 2014 the number of Internet accesses reached approximately 1.8 million equivalent to 43% of fixed lines in service of Telecom Argentina (vs. 41% in 2013), compared to approximately 1.7 million as of December 31, 2013.

Mobile Internet revenues in the Personal Mobile segment increased 60% to P\$3,335 million in 2014 from P\$2,088 million in 2013. This increase is mainly explained by the increase in browsing services consumption of Personal's subscribers, which was

mainly fueled by the increase in the offer of services, plans and packs (including VAS) launched by Personal. This growth was fueled by new subscribers, the migration of existing ones to higher-value plans and the increase in subscribers that acquired 3G handsets, which facilitate Internet browsing.

Equipment

Revenues from equipment increased by 55% to P\$5,063 million in 2014 from P\$3,275 million in 2013. This increase is mainly related to the Personal Mobile services segment with an increase of P\$ 1,794 million vs. 2013 and was mainly due to an increase in handset s average sale prices (+86% vs. 2013), partially offset by lower handsets sold (-16% vs. 2013). This situation was mainly generated by a subsidy reduction policy, the increase in average prices related to higher-value handset demand (those with 3G browsing capability), the business strategy to attract high-value subscribers, a decrease in discounts as a result of the finalization of commercial promotions and lower retail revenues. In the Núcleo Mobile Services segment the increase was mainly due to an increase in handsets sold, and by the effect of the appreciation of the Guaraní as compared to the Argentine peso.

Other Income

Other income mainly includes penalties and indemnities collected from suppliers, as a result of delays in deliveries of goods or matters related to the quality of the services provided. During 2014, other income decreased 25% to P\$47 million from P\$63 million in 2013.

Table of Contents**Operating expenses (without depreciation and amortization)**

Total operating expenses (without depreciation and amortization and gain on disposal and impairment of PP&E) increased by P\$4,900 million totaling P\$24,686 million in 2014, representing a 25% increase as compared to 2013. The increase in costs is mainly a consequence of higher revenues, higher expenses related to competition in the mobile and Internet businesses, higher direct and indirect labor costs on the cost structure of the Telecom Group in Argentina, the increase in fees for services related to higher supplier prices, the increase in the cost of equipment and handsets, the increase in taxes and fees with Regulatory Matters, the increase of VAS costs, the effect of the appreciation of the Guaraní (+41% year over year) respect to the Argentine peso, affecting the operations in Paraguay, a decrease in provisions charges and an increase in agent commissions capitalized as SAC, which partially mitigated the increase in operating costs.

	Years Ended December 31,		Total Change %		Change by segment (1)		
	2014 (P\$ million)	2013			Fixed Services	Personal Mobile Services	Núcleo Mobile Services
Employee benefit expenses and severance payments	5,591	4,152	35	1,439	1,030	375	34
Interconnection costs and other telecommunications charges	2,074	1,829	13	245	138	92	15
Fees for services, maintenance, materials and supplies	3,333	2,641	26	692	266	390	36
Taxes and fees with the Regulatory Authority	3,297	2,689	23	608	145	451	12
Commissions	2,494	2,203	13	291	33	214	44
Cost of equipment and handsets	4,143	3,111	33	1,032	(2)	1,003	31
Advertising	792	656	21	136	(8)	121	23
Cost of VAS	936	708	32	228	5	193	30
Provisions	84	270	(69)	(186)	(54)	(132)	
Bad-debt expense	424	283	50	141	31	101	9
Restructuring Costs (recovery)		(8)	(100)	8	8		
Other operating expenses	1,518	1,252	21	266	111	124	31
Total operating expenses (without depreciation and amortization)	24,686	19,786	25	4,900	1,703	2,932	265

(1) Net of the Intersegment transactions effect.

Employee benefit expenses and severance payments

During 2014, employee benefit expenses and severance payments were P\$5,591 million, representing a 35% increase from 2013. This was primarily due to salary increases that Telecom implemented across all segments with several trade unions with respect to the

unionized employees and also to non-unionized employees, together with related social security charges and to an extraordinary annual bonus of P\$115 million paid in January 2015.

With a total headcount of 16,416 at the end of 2014 (-1% vs. 2013), lines in service per employee reached 370 in the Fixed Services segment (slightly lower than 2013), 3,950 in the Personal mobile services segment (+1% vs. 2013) and 6,159 in the Núcleo mobile services segment (+8% vs. 2013).

Interconnection costs and other telecommunications charges

Interconnection costs and other telecommunication charges (including charges for TLRD, Roaming, Interconnection costs, cost of international outbound calls and lease of circuits) amounted to P\$2,074 million in 2014 compared with P\$1,829 million in 2013. The increase was mainly due to higher costs of international outbound calls of P\$58 million and lease of circuits and use of public network of P\$96 million.

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Fees for services, maintenance, materials and supplies

Expenses related to fees for services, maintenance, materials and supplies increased 26% to P\$3,333 million in 2014 from P\$2,641 million in 2013. The increase was mainly due to higher maintenance costs of radio bases, systems and buildings in the mobile services segments, as a result of the variation in the P\$/US\$ exchange rate, an increase in technical assistance cost of radio bases, higher system licenses maintenance costs and higher costs of building maintenance. There were also increases in other maintenance costs and fees for services, mainly due to higher costs recognized by suppliers in all segments.

Taxes and fees with the Regulatory Authority

Taxes and fees with the Regulatory Authority (including turnover tax, tax on deposits and withdrawals from bank accounts, municipal and other taxes) increased 23% to P\$3,297 million in 2014 from P\$2,689 million in 2013, mainly due to the increase in revenues from fixed and mobile services, the increase in equipment sales in Argentina. Also the increase in tax is due to higher tax on deposits to and withdrawals from bank accounts related to dividend payments and higher collections and payments to suppliers in 2014 vs. 2013.

Commissions

Commissions (including agent, distribution of prepaid cards and other commissions) increased by P\$291 million, or 13%, to P\$2,494 million in 2014 from P\$2,203 million in 2013. The increase was mainly due to the increase of P\$58 million in agents' commissions (associated higher revenues) as a result of higher customer's acquisition and retention costs recognized to them and collection commissions of P\$239 million, especially of handsets sold, partially offset by lower prepaid cards sales and lower prepaid recharges of P\$11 million.

Commissions are net of agents' commissions capitalized as SAC, which totaled P\$913 million (+P\$362 million or 66% vs. 2013), and it is directly related to the increase in the *Cuentas Claras* subscribers' base mainly in the Personal Mobile Services segment and the increase in the commissions prices.

Cost of equipment and handsets

During 2014, the cost of equipment and handsets increased to P\$4,143 million from P\$3,111 million in 2013, representing a 33% increase. This increase was mainly due to higher average unit cost of sales related to higher value handsets (+51% vs. 2013) partially offset by a decrease in the

number of handsets sold (-16% vs. 2013) in the Personal Mobile Service Segment.

Cost of equipment and handsets are net of handset costs capitalized as SAC (P\$103 million in 2014, P\$152 million or 60% lower than 2013).

Advertising

Costs related to advertising increased by P\$136 million, or 21%, to P\$792 million in 2014, mainly due to an increase in advertising campaigns by Personal as compared to 2013.

Cost of VAS

Cost of VAS amounted to P\$936 million (+P\$228 million vs. 2013), mainly due to the increase of VAS sales in the Personal Mobile Services segment (mainly the Contents via SMS service) as a consequence of several campaigns launched by Personal.

Provisions

During 2014, we recorded P\$84 million in provisions compared to P\$270 million recorded in 2013, representing a 69% decrease. The decrease was mainly due to lower civil and commercial claims (-P\$39 million vs. 2013), lower regulatory and municipal claims (-P\$169 million vs. 2013) partially offset by higher labor claims (+P\$22 million vs. 2013).

Bad Debt Expense

In 2014, bad debt expense amounted to P\$424 million, an increase of 50% as compared to 2013, representing 1.3% and 1.0% of consolidated revenues in 2014 and 2013, respectively. The major increase is observed in the Personal Mobile Services segment as a consequence of higher aging of the accounts receivables and higher incidence of handset sales directly financed by Personal to its

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post-paid and *Cuentas Claras* subscribers. These charges have also increased in Telecom Argentina in the Government and Corporate segment.

Other Operating Expenses

Other operating expenses, which include transportation costs, energy and rentals, among others, increased 21% to P\$1,518 million in 2014 from P\$1,252 million in 2013 primarily as a result of higher prices on related services, especially in transportation, freight and travel expenses (+P\$108 million or 23.9% vs. 2013), among others, in the operations in Argentina; and the increase of rent prices (+P\$107 million or 36.3% vs. 2013), as a result of new agreements and the renegotiation of some of the existing ones.

For a further breakdown of our consolidated operating expenses, see Results of Operations by Segment below.

Operating income before depreciation and amortization

Our consolidated operating income before depreciation and amortization was P\$8,702 million in 2014, representing an increase of P\$1,138 million or 15% from P\$7,564 million in 2013. It represented 26% and 28% of total consolidated revenues, respectively. This growth was mainly fueled by the Fixed Services segment (+P\$344 million or +19.7% vs. 2013) and Personal Mobile Services segment (+P\$643 million or 11.9% vs. 2013).

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation of PP&E and amortization of intangible assets increased by P\$370 million, or 13% vs. 2013, to P\$3,243 million during 2014. The increase in PP&E depreciation reached P\$406 million, partially offset by a decrease in the amortization of SAC and Service connection costs totaled P\$56 million due to lower levels of capitalization of subsidies from the sale of mobile handsets and the extension of the contractual terms for mobile customers from 18 to 24 months.

Gain on disposal of PP&E and impairment of PP&E

Gain on disposal of PP&E amounted to P\$9 million in 2014 and the impairment loss of PP&E amounted to P\$25 million (an impairment loss of PP&E for a total amount of P\$61 million relating to certain work in progress recorded in PP&E, and a partial reversal amounting to P\$36 million of the impairment loss recorded in 2013 relating to certain projects entered into by Telecom Argentina and the private sector).

An impairment loss of PP&E that amounted to P\$187 million was recorded in 2013 and was mainly related to the discontinuation of a commercial system of Personal (amounting to P\$65 million) and to the write-down of some projects of Telecom Argentina that presented uncertainty regarding their development and future associated cash flows (amounting to P\$122 million).

Operating income

During 2014, consolidated operating income was P\$5,443 million, representing an increase of P\$925 million or 20% from 2013. Operating income represented 16% of consolidated revenues in 2014 versus 17% in 2013.

	Years Ended December 31,		% of Change
	2014	2013	2014-2013
	(P\$ million / %)		Increase/(Decrease)
Operating income before depreciation and amortization (1)	8,702	7,564	15
<i>As % of revenues</i>	26	28	
Depreciation and amortization	(3,243)	(2,873)	13
<i>As % of revenues</i>	(10)	(11)	
Gain on disposal of PP&E and impairment of PP&E	(16)	(173)	(91)
Operating income	5,443	4,518	20
<i>As % of revenues</i>	16	17	

(1) Although it is not specifically defined, this is a permitted measure under IFRS. See Management Overview above for a discussion of the use of this measure.

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Financial results, net

During 2014, Telecom recorded a net financial gain of P\$253 million compared to a net financial gain of P\$528 million in 2013. The decrease was mainly due to higher interests on provisions (-P\$43 million vs. 2013), higher losses on NDF agreements (-P\$152 million vs. 2013) and lower financial interest on time deposits and other investments including interest on related parties (-P\$214 million vs. 2013), partially offset by lower exchanges differences (+P\$101 million vs. 2013), higher gains on short term investments (+P\$39 million vs. 2013) and higher interests on receivables (+P\$37 million vs. 2013).

Income tax expense

Income tax expense amounted to P\$1,967 million and P\$1,792 million in 2014 and 2013, respectively.

The Company's income tax charge includes three effects: (i) the current tax payable for the year pursuant to tax legislation applicable to each company in the Telecom Group; (ii) the effect of applying the deferred tax method on temporary differences arising out of the asset and liability valuation according to tax versus financial accounting criteria; and (iii) the analysis of recoverability of deferred tax assets.

(i) Regarding current tax expenses, Telecom Argentina, Telecom Argentina USA, Personal and Núcleo generated tax profit in fiscal year 2014, resulting in an income tax payable of P\$1,749 million versus P\$1,956 million in 2013. Fixed Segment income tax expense in 2014 amounted to P\$422 million as compared to P\$344 million in 2013; Personal's tax expense, in 2014, amounted to P\$1,302 million compared to P\$1,588 million in 2013; and Núcleo's tax expense, in 2014, amounted to P\$25 million compared to P\$24 million in 2013.

(ii) Regarding the deferred tax, in 2014 and 2013, the Fixed Segment recorded a deferred tax benefit of P\$19 million and P\$47 million, respectively; Personal recorded a deferred tax expense of P\$267 million (mainly due to an increase in deferred tax liabilities of Fixed Assets and the deduction of deferred tax assets related to investments in bonds) and a benefit that amounts to P\$120 million in 2014 and 2013, respectively; and Núcleo generated a gain of P\$3 million and P\$1 million in 2014 and 2013, totaling P\$245 million expense and P\$168 million benefit of deferred tax in 2014 and 2013, respectively.

(iii) Regarding the analysis of recoverability of deferred tax assets, Personal recorded a recovery of the valuation allowance for deferred tax assets of P\$27 million and a P\$4 million allowance in 2014 and 2013, respectively, while no charges were recorded for Telecom Argentina, Telecom Argentina USA and Núcleo in those years.

Net Income

For 2014, we recorded net income of P\$3,729 million (11% of total consolidated revenues), of which P\$3,673 million is attributable to Telecom Argentina. The Fixed Services segment accounted for a gain of P\$742 million, the Personal Mobile Services segment accounted for a gain of P\$2,816 million and the Núcleo Mobile Services segment accounted for a gain of P\$171 million, representing 7%, 12% and 11% of the total segment revenues, respectively including intercompany transactions.

For 2013, we recorded net income of P\$3,254 million (12% of total consolidated revenues), of which P\$3,202 million is attributable to Telecom Argentina. The Fixed Services segment accounted for a gain of P\$538 million, the Personal Mobile Services segment accounted for a gain of P\$2,556 million and the Núcleo Mobile Services segment accounted for a gain of P\$160 million, representing 7%, 13% and 14% of the total segment revenues, respectively including intercompany transactions.

PART I - ITEM 5 OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND
PROSPECTS

TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

Table of Contents**(B) Results of Operations by Segment****(B.1) Fixed Services Segment**

Results of operations for our Fixed Services segment for 2015, 2014 and 2013 are comprised as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,			% of Change	
	2015	2014 (P\$ million)	2013	2015-2014 Increase/(Decrease)	2014-2013
Revenues (1)	12,554	10,320	8,254	22	25
Other Income (2)	55	37	43	49	(14)
Operating expenses (without depreciation and amortization)	(10,100)	(8,266)	(6,550)	22	26
Operating income before depreciation and amortization (3)	2,509	2,091	1,747	20	20
Depreciation and amortization	(1,526)	(1,230)	(1,019)	24	21
Gain on disposal of PP&E and impairment of PP&E	(91)	9	(106)	n/a	n/a
Operating income	892	870	622	3	40
Financial results, net (4)	(173)	275	213	n/a	29
Income tax expense	(155)	(403)	(297)	(62)	36
Net income	564	742	538	(24)	38

(1) Includes intersegment revenues of P\$1,818 million, P\$1,761 million, and P\$1,248 million in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

(2) Includes intersegment other income of P\$16 million, P\$11 million and P\$10 million in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

(3) Although it is not specifically defined, this is a permitted measure under IFRS. See [Management Overview](#) above for a discussion of the use of this measure.

(4) Includes intersegment financial income of P\$90 million, P\$67 million and P\$9 million in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Revenues

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During 2015, revenues from our Fixed Services segment increased by 22% to P\$12,554 million from P\$10,320 million in 2014. During 2014, revenues from our Fixed Services segment increased by 25% to P\$10,320 million from P\$8,254 million in 2013. The increase in each year was mainly due to data transmission and Broadband with a 2% and 4% growth in Internet accesses in 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Revenues from our Fixed Services segment for 2015, 2014 and 2013 are comprised as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,			% of Change	
	2015	2014 (P\$ million)	2013	2015-2014 Increase/(Decrease)	2014-2013
Voice-retail	3,304	2,853	2,656	16	7
Voice-wholesale	1,035	929	786	11	18
Data	1,780	1,470	963	21	53
Internet	4,556	3,254	2,521	40	29
Service Revenues	10,675	8,506	6,926	25	23
Equipment (1)	61	53	80	15	(34)
Subtotal third party revenues	10,736	8,559	7,006	25	22
Intersegment	1,818	1,761	1,248	3	41
Total Fixed Services revenues	12,554	10,320	8,254	22	25

(1) This item is composed of voice, data and Internet equipment in each year.

Voice-retail

Revenues from voice-retail represented 26% of our total segment revenues for 2015 compared to 28% of our total segment revenues for 2014 and 32% of our total segment revenues for 2013. Revenues from voice-retail increased 16% to P\$3,304 million in 2015 from P\$2,853 million in 2014 and increased 7% in 2014 from P\$2,656 million in 2013.

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Voice-retail mainly includes revenues from monthly basic charges (which differ for residential, professional and commercial customers), charges for supplementary services, measured service (national and international calls) and public telephone service. Charges for supplementary services include call-waiting, call-forwarding, three-way calling, caller ID, direct inwards dialing, toll-free service and voicemail, among others. Measured service charges are based on the number and duration of calls. Measured service revenues depend on the number of lines in service, the volume of usage, the number of new lines installed and applicable rates. Most of our customers are billed monthly.

Monthly basic charges increased 17% to P\$1,406 million in 2015 from P\$1,203 million in 2014 and increased 7% from P\$1,121 million in 2013. Monthly Charges and Supplementary Services increased mainly due to an increase of their prices. Additionally, it included in 2015 greater monthly charges related to commercial, professional and government segments by P\$118 million.

Measured service charges increased 17% to P\$1,800 million in 2015 from P\$1,541 million in 2014 and increased 10% in 2014 from P\$1,395 million in 2013. The increase in both 2015 and 2014 was mainly due to the increase in plans prices (both in local and long national distance), while customers remain stable.

Voice-wholesale

Revenues from voice-wholesale represented 8% of our total segment revenues for 2015 compared to 9% in 2014 and 10% in 2013. Revenues from voice-wholesale increased 11% to P\$1,035 million in 2015 from P\$929 million in 2014 and increased 18% from P\$786 million in 2013.

Voice-wholesale mainly includes interconnection services (which primarily include Access, termination and long-distance transport of calls), international long-distance services (which reflect payments made under bilateral agreements between Telecom Argentina and foreign telecommunications carriers covering inbound international long-distance calls) and revenues related to billing and collection services charged to other operators.

Interconnection services increased 11% to P\$689 million in 2015 from P\$621 million in 2014 and increased 14% in 2014 from P\$547 million in 2013.

Data and Internet

Revenues from data and Internet represented 50% of our total segment revenues in 2015 compared to 46% and 42% in 2014 and 2013, respectively. Revenues from data and Internet services increased 34% to P\$6,336 million in 2015 from P\$4,724 million in 2014 and increased 36% in 2014 from P\$3,484 million in 2013.

Data

Revenues from data services increased 21% to P\$1,780 million in 2015 from P\$1,470 million in 2014 and increased 53% in 2014 from P\$963 million in 2013. These revenues were generated focusing on Telecom Argentina's position as an integrated ICT provider (Datacenter, VPN, among others) for wholesale and government segments. The increase was primarily due to higher prices of these services related to the variation of the P\$/US\$ exchange rate and to the increase in the number of customers of *Innovation* services.

Internet

Revenues from Internet increased 40% to P\$4,556 million in 2015 from P\$3,254 million in 2014 and increased 29% in 2014 from P\$2,521 million in 2013. The increases were mainly due to the growth in the number of Internet accesses and to the increase in the average price of fixed charge services. ARPU increased to P\$207 per month vs. P\$153 per month in 2014. As of December 31, 2015, the number of Internet accesses increased by approximately 2% to 1.81 million from 1.77 million as of December 31, 2014 and increased approximately 4% from 1.71 million as of December 31, 2013.

Equipment

Revenues from equipment amount to P\$61 million in 2015 compared to P\$53 million in 2014 and P\$80 million in 2013. Equipment revenues include revenues on construction contracts recognized in 2014 and 2013 that amounted to P\$7 million and P\$19 million, respectively.

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Intersegment revenues mainly includes interconnection services, which primarily include Access, termination and transport of calls, leases of circuits, revenues related to billing and collection services charged.

During 2015, our intersegment revenues increased 3% to P\$1,818 million from P\$1,761 million in 2014 and increased 41% from P\$1,248 million in 2013. The intersegment revenues are eliminated at the consolidated level.

Other Income

Other income mainly includes penalties and indemnities collected from suppliers, as a result of delays in deliveries of goods or matters related to the quality of the services provided. During 2015, other income increased 49% to P\$55 million from P\$37 million in 2014. During 2014, other income decreased 14% to P\$37 million from P\$43 million in 2013.

Operating Expenses (without depreciation and amortization)

During 2015, total operating expenses (without depreciation and amortization) for the Fixed Services segment increased 22% to P\$10,100 million from P\$8,266 million in 2014 and increased 26% from P\$6,550 million in 2013. The increases were mainly due to increases in employee benefit expenses and severance payments, fees for services, maintenance, materials and supplies and taxes and fees with the Regulatory Authority.

Detailed below are the major components of our operating expenses for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 related to our Fixed Services segment:

	Years Ended December 31,			% of Change	
	2015	2014 (P\$ million)	2013	2015-2014 Increase/(Decrease)	2014-2013
Employee benefit expenses and severance payments	5,268	4,021	2,991	31	34
Interconnection costs and other telecommunications charges	719	676	525	6	29
Fees for services, maintenance, materials and supplies	1,769	1,402	1,126	26	25
Taxes and fees with the Regulatory Authority	818	723	578	13	25
Commissions	268	210	177	28	19
Cost of equipment	82	72	74	14	(3)
Advertising	108	151	159	(28)	(5)

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Cost of VAS	38	16	11	138	45
Provisions	17	115	169	(85)	(32)
Bad debt expenses	79	89	58	(11)	53
Restructuring Costs (recovery)			(8)		(100)
Other operating expenses	934	791	690	18	15
Total Fixed Services (1)	10,100	8,266	6,550	22	26

(1) Includes intersegment cost of P\$137 million, P\$117 million and P\$104 million in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. These costs are eliminated at the consolidated level.

Employee benefit expenses and severance payments

During 2015, employee benefit expenses and charges for severance payments were approximately P\$5,268 million, representing a 31% increase from P\$4,021 million in 2014. In 2014, employee benefit expenses and charges for severance payments increase 34% from P\$2,991 million in 2013. The increases were mainly due to salary increases, and in 2014, also to an extraordinary annual bonus amounting to P\$80 million paid in January 2015. The Fixed Services segment had 10,903, 11,056 and 11,002 employees as of December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

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Interconnection costs and other telecommunications charges

Interconnection costs and other telecommunications charges includes interconnection costs, lease of circuits and costs of international outbound calls, which reflect payments made under bilateral agreements between Telecom Argentina and international carriers in connection with outgoing calls made by our customers. Interconnection costs and other telecommunications charges included intersegment costs of P\$96 million, P\$94 million and P\$82 million in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively, that are eliminated at the consolidated level.

In 2015 interconnection costs and other telecommunications charges amounted to P\$719 million, representing an increase of 6% from P\$676 million in 2014. In 2014 such costs amounted to P\$676 million, representing an increase of 29% from P\$525 million in 2013.

Fees for services, maintenance, materials and supplies

During 2015, fees for services, maintenance, materials and supplies increased 26% to P\$1,769 million from P\$1,402 million in 2014 and increased 25% from P\$1,126 million in 2013.

The increase was mainly due to higher maintenance costs of network, systems and buildings mainly due to higher costs recognized to suppliers and, as a result of the variation in the P\$/US\$ exchange rate.

The increase in 2014 mainly corresponds to higher costs recognized to suppliers, an increase in technical assistance cost of radio bases, higher system licenses maintenance costs and higher costs of building maintenance due to the effects of inflation and P\$/US\$ variation.

Fees for services, maintenance, materials and supplies are net of service connection fees capitalized (P\$50 million, P\$37 million and P\$36 million in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively).

Fees for services, maintenance, materials and supplies expenses included intersegment costs of P\$25 million and P\$10 million in 2015 and 2014, respectively that are eliminated at the consolidated level.

Taxes and fees with the Regulatory Authority

Expenses related to taxes and fees with the Regulatory Authority increased 13% to P\$818 million in 2015 from P\$723 million in 2014 and increased 25% in 2014 from P\$578 million in 2013. The increase in 2015 was mainly due to the increase in revenues. The increase in 2014 was mainly due to the increase in revenues and the increase of equipment revenues.

Commissions

During 2015, costs relating to commissions amounted to approximately P\$268 million, representing an increase of 28% as compared to P\$210 million in 2014. In 2014, these charges increased 19% from P\$177 million in 2013. The increase during both years was mainly due to the increase in agents' commissions (associated with higher revenues) and the increase of collection commissions.

Cost of equipment

During 2015, 2014 and 2013 we recorded P\$82 million, P\$72 million and P\$74 million in cost of equipment, respectively. Cost of equipment includes P\$6 million and P\$16 million related to equipment construction contract costs in 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Advertising

During 2015, we recorded P\$108 million in costs of advertising representing a decrease of 28% as compared to P\$151 million recorded in 2014. In 2014, these charges decreased 5% from P\$159 million in 2013. Telecom Argentina continued its advertising campaigns as a result of competition in the Internet services market.

Cost of VAS

Cost of VAS increased to P\$38 million in 2015 from P\$16 million in 2014 and P\$11 million in 2013.

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Provisions

During 2015, we recorded P\$17 million in provisions compared to P\$115 million recorded in 2014 and P\$169 million recorded in 2013. The decrease in 2015 was mainly due to regulatory and tax claims for approximately P\$75 million. The decrease in 2014 was mainly due to the decrease in regulatory and tax claims for approximately P\$98 million, partially offset by an increase in civil and commercial claims of P\$34 million.

Bad debt expenses

In 2015, bad debt expenses amounted to P\$79 million, P\$89 million in 2014 and P\$58 million in 2013. In 2014 these charges increased by 53%, mainly due to an increase reported in the Government and Corporate segments.

Other Operating Expenses

Other operating expenses include accrued expenses such as transportation costs, insurance, international and satellite connectivity, energy and rentals.

During 2015, our other operating expenses amounted to P\$934 million compared to P\$791 million in 2014 and P\$690 million in 2013. The increases were primarily due to the increase in prices of transportation, freight, energy, water and others to provide Telecom Argentina's services and rental expenses.

Operating Income before depreciation and amortization

Our operating income before depreciation and amortization from the Fixed Services segment was P\$2,509 million in 2015, P\$2,091 million in 2014 and P\$1,747 million in 2013, representing 20%, 20% and 21% of total segment revenues, respectively.

Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation and amortization expenses were P\$1,526 million in 2015, P\$1,230 million in 2014 and P\$1,019 million in 2013. The increase was mainly due to assets acquired during 2015 and 2014, partially offset by a reduction in the level of depreciation due to the end of

the amortization period for certain assets.

Gain on disposal of PP&E and impairment of PP&E

The gain on disposal of PP&E amounted to P\$25 million, P\$8 million and P\$16 million in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Impairment loss of PP&E amounted to P\$116 million in 2015 and is mainly due to the project AFA Plus. Impairment loss of PP&E amounted to P\$122 million in 2013 and is mainly related to the impairment of the project AFA plus and certain former work in progress.

Operating Income

Operating income represented 7%, 8% and 8% of total segment revenues in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. In 2015, the operating income from our Fixed Services segment increased 3% to P\$892 million from P\$870 million in 2014. In 2014, the operating income from our Fixed Services segment increased 40% to P\$870 million from P\$622 million in 2013.

Our operating income in the Fixed Services Segment continued to be affected by the freezing of regulated rates. See **Factors affecting results of operations** **Rate Regulation**.

The following table shows our operating income from the Fixed Services segment in 2015, 2014 and 2013 and its percentage of revenues in each year.

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	2015	Years Ended December 31,		% of Change	
		2014	2013	2015-2014	2014-2013
		(P\$ million / %)		Increase / (Decrease)	
Operating income before depreciation and amortization (1)	2,509	2,091	1,747	20	20
<i>As % of revenues</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>21</i>		
Depreciation and amortization	(1,526)	(1,230)	(1,019)	24	21
<i>As % of revenues</i>	<i>(12)</i>	<i>(12)</i>	<i>(12)</i>		
(Loss) / Gain on disposal of PP&E and impairment of PP&E	(91)	9	(106)	n/a	n/a
Operating income	892	870	622	3	40
<i>As % of revenues</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>8</i>		

(1) Although it is not specifically defined, this is a permitted measure under IFRS. See Management Overview above for a discussion of the use of this measure.

Financial results, net

During 2015, there was a net loss of P\$173 million. The net financial loss compared to 2014 net financial income was mainly due to higher foreign currency exchange net losses (+P\$470 million vs. 2014).

During 2014, there was a net gain of P\$275 million, representing an increase of P\$62 million vs. 2013. The increase was mainly due to higher foreign currency exchange net gains (+P\$29 million vs. 2014), higher gains on other short term investments (+P\$17 million vs. 2014) and higher interest with related parties (+P\$58 million vs. 2014), partially offset by higher interest on provisions (+P\$26 million vs. 2014).

Income tax expense

As previously mentioned, the income tax charge includes four effects (See Years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 (A.1) Income tax expense).

During 2015, our Fixed Services segment recorded an income tax expense of P\$155 million compared to P\$403 million in 2014 and P\$297 million in 2013. The decrease in 2015 and the increase in 2014 was mainly due to the decrease/increase in our pre-tax income compared to previous years.

The income tax expense in 2015 was mainly attributable to the recognition of current income tax expense (amounting to P\$279 million), partially offset by income generated by deferred tax on temporary differences (amounting to P\$26 million), and by the action for recourse filed

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by Telecom Argentina claiming P\$98 million of overpaid income tax in 2009. See Note 14 to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

The income tax expense in 2014 was mainly attributable to the recognition of current income tax expense (amounting to P\$422 million), partially offset by income generated by deferred tax on temporary differences arising out of the asset and liability valuations due to tax versus financial accounting criteria (amounting to P\$19 million).

The income tax expense in 2013 was mainly attributable to the recognition of current income tax expense (amounting to P\$344 million), partially offset by income generated by deferred tax on temporary differences arising out of the asset and liability valuations due to tax versus financial accounting criteria (amounting to P\$47 million).

Net Income

For 2015, 2014 and 2013, the Fixed Services segment recorded net income of P\$564 million, P\$742 million and P\$538 million, respectively. The decrease in 2015 was mainly due to a decrease in financial results, net partially offset by a decrease in income tax. The increase in 2014 was mainly due to an increase in our operating income, partially offset by an increase in income tax, as detailed above.

Table of Contents**(B.2) Personal Mobile Services Segment**

Results of operations from our Personal Mobile Services segment for 2015, 2014 and 2013 are comprised as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,			% of Change	
	2015	2014 (P\$ million)	2013	2015-2014 Increase/(Decrease)	2014-2013
Revenues (1)	28,198	23,332	19,245	21	21
Other Income	5	21	24	(76)	(13)
Operating expenses (without depreciation and amortization)	(20,414)	(17,320)	(13,879)	18	25
Operating income before depreciation and amortization (2)	7,789	6,033	5,390	29	12
Depreciation and amortization	(2,520)	(1,650)	(1,628)	53	1
Gain on disposal of PP&E and impairment of PP&E	(109)	(25)	(68)	336	(63)
Operating income	5,160	4,358	3,694	18	18
Financial results, net (3)	(864)		334	n/a	(100)
Income tax expense	(1,522)	(1,542)	(1,472)	(1)	5
Net income	2,774	2,816	2,556	(1)	10

(1) Includes intersegment revenues of P\$144 million, P\$128 million and P\$116 million in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

(2) Although it is not specifically defined, this is a permitted measure under IFRS. See Management Overview above for a discussion of the use of this measure.

(3) Includes intersegment financial loss of P\$90 million, P\$67 million and P\$9 million in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Revenues

During 2015, revenues from our Personal Mobile Services segment increased by 21% to P\$28,198 million from P\$23,332 million in 2014 and increased by 21% from P\$19,245 million in 2013. The increase in each year was mainly due to the increase in prices of our services and the increase in the monthly consumption of the offered services, primarily Internet services.

An important monthly operational measure used in the Personal Mobile Services segment is ARPU, which we calculate by dividing adjusted total service revenues excluding outcollect wholesale roaming, cell site rental and reconnection fee revenues and others (divided by 12 months) by the average number of subscribers during the period. ARPU is not a measure calculated in accordance with IFRS and our measure of ARPU may not be calculated in the same manner as similarly titled measures used by other companies. In particular, certain components of service revenues are excluded from Personal's ARPU calculations presented in this Annual Report. Our Management believes that this measure is

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helpful in assessing the development of the subscriber base in the Personal Mobile Services segment. The following table shows the reconciliation of total service revenues to such revenues included in the ARPU calculations:

	2015	Years Ended December 31, 2014 (P\$ million)	2013
Total service revenues	22,402	18,412	16,119
Components of service revenues not included in the ARPU calculation:			
Outcollect wholesale roaming	(288)	(304)	(270)
Cell sites rental	(54)	(43)	(32)
Reconnection fees and others	(730)	(407)	(239)
Adjusted total service revenues included in the ARPU calculation			
(1)	21,330	17,658	15,578
Average number of subscribers during the year (thousands)	19,436	19,821	19,448

(1) Certain components of service revenues are not included in the ARPU calculation. Includes Intersegment revenues for P\$144 million in 2015, P\$128 million in 2014 and P\$116 million in 2013.

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During 2015, ARPU increased 23% to approximately P\$91.5 per customer per month compared to approximately P\$74.2 per customer per month in 2014. ARPU reached P\$66.8 per customer per month in 2013.

The total number of Personal s subscribers increased approximately 0.4% to 19.7 million as of December 31, 2015 from 19.6 million as of December 31, 2014 and decreased 3% from 20.1 million as of December 31, 2013. As of December 31, 2015, the subscriber base in Argentina amounted to approximately 13.2 million prepaid subscribers, or 67% of the total subscriber base, approximately 2.3 million post-paid subscribers, or 12% of the total subscriber base and approximately 4.2 million *Cuentas Claras* plan subscribers, or 21% of the total subscriber base.

Revenues from our Personal Mobile Services segment for 2015, 2014 and 2013 are comprised as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,			% of Change	
	2015	2014 (P\$ million)	2013	2015-2014 Increase/(Decrease)	2014-2013
Voice-retail	6,964	5,330	4,773	31	12
Voice-wholesale	1,884	1,953	1,930	(4)	1
Data	7,156	7,666	7,212	(7)	6
Internet	6,254	3,335	2,088	88	60
Services Revenues	22,258	18,284	16,003	22	14
Equipment	5,796	4,920	3,126	18	57
Subtotal third party revenues	28,054	23,204	19,129	21	21
Intersegment	144	128	116	13	10
Total Personal Mobile Services Revenues	28,198	23,332	19,245	21	21

Voice-retail

Revenues from voice-retail represented 25% of our total segment revenues in 2015 compared to 23% and 25% of our total segment revenues in 2014 and 2013, respectively. Revenues from voice-retail increased 31% to P\$6,964 million in 2015 from P\$5,330 million in 2014 and increased 12% from P\$4,773 million in 2013.

Voice-retail mainly includes revenues from monthly basic charges, airtime usage charges and roaming charges billed to our customers for their use of our and other carriers' networks.

Monthly basic charges increased 30% to P\$4,009 million in 2015 from P\$3,074 million in 2014 and increased 30% in 2014 from P\$2,369 million in 2013. Airtime usage charges increased 20% to P\$1,977 million in 2015 from P\$1,654 million in 2014 and decreased 18% in 2014 from P\$2,005 million in 2013. Roaming charges and other services increased 62% to P\$978 million in 2015 from P\$602 million in 2014 and increased 51% in 2014 from P\$399 million in 2013.

The increase in 2015 was mainly due to the increase in monthly charges prices for the post-paid and *Cuentas Claras* subscribers and prepaid services, and by the positive variation of the subscriber base.

The increase in 2014 was mainly due to the increase in monthly charges prices and to the increase in the prepaid and *Cuentas Claras* subscriber base.

Voice-wholesale

Revenues from voice-wholesale represented 7% of our total segment revenues in 2015 compared to 8% and 10% of our total segment revenues in 2014 and 2013, respectively. Revenues from voice-wholesale decreased 4% to P\$1,884 million in 2015 from P\$1,953 million in 2014 and increased 1% in 2014 from P\$1,930 million in 2013.

Voice-wholesale mainly includes revenues from CPP, TLRD and roaming charges to other mobile service providers whose customers use our network.

CPP and TLRD decreased 4% to P\$1,548 million in 2015 from P\$1,611 million in 2014 and decreased 1% in 2014 from P\$1,634 million in 2013.

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Roaming charges and other services decreased 2% to P\$336 million in 2015 from P\$342 million in 2014, and increased 16% from P\$296 million in 2013.

Data and Internet

Data and Internet services mainly include SMS, Browsing and Internet. Data and Internet represented 48%, 47% and 48% of our total segment revenues for 2015, 2014, and 2013, respectively.

Data

Revenues from data mainly include contents via SMS, and other Value Added Services. Revenues from data decreased 7% to P\$7,156 million in 2015 from P\$7,666 million in 2014. Revenues from data increased 6% to P\$7,666 million in 2014 from P\$7,212 million in 2013. The decrease in 2015 was due to lower revenues from the principal item of VAS revenues, SMS consumption, partially offset by an increase in Content via SMS revenues.

In particular, revenues of SMS decreased 15% to P\$3,840 million in 2015 from P\$4,535 million in 2014 while SMS decreased 5% to P\$4,535 million in 2014 from P\$4,792 million in 2013.

Internet

Revenues from Internet increased 88% to P\$6,254 million in 2015 from P\$3,335 million in 2014 and increased 60% in 2014 from P\$2,088 million in 2013. This increase is mainly explained by the increase in browsing services consumption of Personal s subscribers, which was mainly fueled by the increase in the offer of services, plan and packs including VAS) launched by Personal. This growth was fueled by new subscribers (an increase of Personal s subscribers of 0.4%), the migration of the existing ones to higher-value plans and the increase of subscribers that acquired 3G and 4G handsets, which facilitate Internet browsing.

Equipment

Equipment revenues consist primarily of revenues from the mobile handsets sold to new and existing subscribers and to agents and other third-party distributors. The revenues associated with the sale of mobile handsets and related expenses are recognized when the products are delivered and accepted by the subscribers, agents and other third-party distributors.

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During 2015, handset revenues increased 18% to P\$5,796 million from P\$4,920 million in 2014 and increased 57% from P\$3,126 million in 2013. This increase in 2015 was due to a mix between the increase in the average price of the handsets of 56% and the decrease of 23% in the handset units sold by Personal, resulting in a higher operating margin of handsets.

Intersegment

Intersegment revenues mainly include services rendered to Telecom Argentina and primarily consist in monthly basic charges, airtime usage charges and Value Added Services. During 2015, our intersegment revenues increased 13% to P\$144 million from P\$128 million in 2014 and increased 10% in 2014 from P\$116 million in 2013. The intersegment revenues are eliminated at the consolidated level.

Other Income

Other income mainly includes penalties collected from suppliers, as a result of delays in deliveries of goods or matters related to the quality of the services provided. During 2015, other income was P\$5 million, compared to P\$21 million in 2014 and P\$24 million in 2013.

Operating Expenses (without depreciation and amortization)

Total operating expenses (without depreciation and amortization) in our Personal Mobile Services segment increased 18% to P\$20,414 million in 2015 from P\$17,320 million in 2014 and increased 25% from P\$13,879 million in 2013. In line with our increases in revenues, during 2015 and 2014, all items in the cost structure of the Personal Mobile Services segment experienced increases. This trend reflects increases in certain costs related to acquiring and retaining customers, taxes, commissions.

Detailed below are the major components of the operating expenses for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 in the Personal Mobile Services segment:

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	2015	Years Ended December 31,		% of Change	
		2014 (P\$ million)	2013	2015-2014 Increase/(Decrease)	2014-2013
Employee benefit expenses and severance payments	1,856	1,452	1,077	28	35
Interconnection costs and other telecommunications charges	2,686	2,592	2,148	4	21
Fees for services, maintenance, materials and supplies	2,417	2,145	1,634	13	31
Taxes and fees with the Regulatory Authority	3,071	2,527	2,076	22	22
Commissions	2,774	2,181	1,970	27	11
Cost of equipment and handsets	4,328	3,959	2,956	9	34
Advertising	628	563	442	12	27
Cost of VAS	1,136	856	663	33	29
Provisions	96	(31)	101	n/a	n/a
Bad debt expenses	462	315	214	47	47
Other operating expenses	960	761	598	26	27
Total Personal Mobile Services(1)	20,414	17,320	13,879	18	25

(1) Includes intersegment costs of P\$1,829 million, P\$1,766 million and P\$1,257 million in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. These costs are eliminated at the consolidated level.

Employee benefit expenses and severance payments

During 2015, employee benefit expenses and severance payments charges increased 28% to P\$1,856 million from P\$1,452 million in 2014 and increased 35% from P\$1,077 million in 2013. The increase was mainly due to increases in salaries agreed by Telecom Personal with several trade unions for the unionized employees and also non-unionized employees, together with related social security charges, and in 2014, also to an extraordinary annual bonus amounting to P\$35 million granted to all employees (paid in January 2015).

The Personal Mobile Services segment had 4,908, 4,958 and 5,155 employees as of December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Interconnection costs and other telecommunications charges

During 2015, interconnection costs and other telecommunications charges increased 4% to P\$2,686 million from P\$2,592 million in 2014 and increased 21% in 2014 from P\$2,148 million in 2013. The increase in 2015 was mainly due to higher TLRD costs. The increase in 2014 was mainly due to higher costs of lease of circuits of P\$386 million.

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Interconnection costs and other telecommunications charges includes P\$1,279 million, P\$1,274 million and P\$921 million in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively, that are eliminated at the consolidated level.

Fees for services, maintenance, materials and supplies

In 2015, fees for services, maintenance, materials and supplies expenses increased 13% to P\$2,417 million from P\$2,145 million in 2014 and increased 31% from P\$1,634 million in 2013.

The increase in 2015 was mainly due to higher maintenance costs of network, systems and buildings mainly due to higher costs recognized to suppliers and, as a result of the variation in the P\$/US\$ exchange rate. Also there was an increase in services, principally Call Center services, because of more calls attended.

The increase in 2014 was mainly due to higher maintenance costs of radio bases, systems and buildings, as a result of the variation in the P\$/US\$ exchange rate. There were also increases in other maintenance costs and fees for services, mainly due to higher costs recognized to suppliers.

Fees for services, maintenance, materials and supplies expenses includes intersegment costs of P\$385 million, P\$332 million and P\$211 million in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively, that are eliminated at the consolidated level.

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Taxes and fees with the Regulatory Authority

During 2015, taxes and fees with the Regulatory Authority increased 22% to P\$3,071 million from P\$2,527 million in 2014 and increased 22% in 2014 from P\$2,076 million in 2013. The increase in 2015 was influenced mainly by the increase in revenues and the increase in equipment sales. The increase in 2014 was mainly due to the increase in revenues, the increase in equipment sales in Argentina, the increase of the Tax on deposits to and withdrawals from bank accounts related to dividend payments and by higher collections and payments to suppliers in 2014 vs. 2013.

Commissions

In 2015, commissions increased 27% to P\$2,774 million from P\$2,181 million in 2014 and increased 11% in 2014 from P\$1,970 million in 2013. The increase was mainly due to the increase in Agents' commissions of P\$258 million (associated with higher revenues) and the increase of outsourced sales commissions and collection commissions.

Commissions include intersegment cost of P\$48 million, P\$53 million and P\$56 million in 2015, 2014, and 2013, respectively, that are eliminated at the consolidated level.

Cost of equipment and handsets

During 2015, the cost of equipment and handsets sold increased 9% to P\$4,328 million from P\$3,959 million in 2014 and increased 34% from P\$2,956 million in 2013. The increase in cost of mobile handsets in 2015 is related to the increase in the average unit cost of sales (+40% vs. 2014), partially offset by a decrease in the units of handsets sold (-23% vs. 2014). The increase in cost of mobile handsets in 2014 is related to the increase in the average unit cost of sales (+51% vs. 2013), partially offset by a decrease in the units of handsets sold (-16% vs. 2013). Cost of equipment and handsets are net of costs capitalized as SAC (P\$37 million in 2015, P\$24 million or -39% lower than 2014).

The lower capitalized amount was mainly due to the significant reduction of subsidies provided to customers, especially in the post-paid segment.

Advertising

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During 2015, advertising expenses including media, promotional and institutional campaigns, amounted to P\$628 million, representing an increase of 12% from P\$563 million in 2014. During 2014, advertising expenses, amounted to P\$563 million, representing an increase of 27% from P\$442 million in 2013.

Cost of VAS

Cost of VAS amounted to P\$1,136 million (+33% vs. 2014), mainly due to the increase of VAS (mainly the Contents via SMS service) as a consequence of several campaigns launched by Personal. Such costs were P\$856 million and P\$663 million in 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Provisions

During 2015, we recorded a loss of P\$96 million in provisions compared with a gain of P\$31 million and a loss of P\$101 million recorded in 2014 and 2013, respectively. The increase in 2015 was mainly due to higher regulatory and municipal claims (+P\$70 million vs. 2014) and higher civil and commercial claims (+P\$44 million vs. 2014). The decrease in 2014 was mainly due to lower regulatory and municipal claims (-P\$71 million vs. 2013) and lower civil and commercial claims (-P\$73 million vs. 2013), partially offset by higher labor claims (P\$12 million vs. 2013).

Bad debt expenses

In 2015 bad debt expenses amounted to P\$462 million (+47% vs. 2014). In 2014, bad debt expenses amounted to P\$315 million representing an increase of 47% from P\$214 million in 2013. The major increase in 2015 as compared with 2014 was a consequence of higher aging of the accounts receivables and higher incidence of handset sales directly financed by Personal to its post-paid and *Cuentas Claras* subscribers.

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses include accrued expenses such as costs associated with the provision of transportation costs, insurance, energy and costs of site leases.

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Other operating expenses increased 26% to P\$960 million in 2015 from P\$761 million in 2014 and increased 27% from P\$598 million in 2013. The increase was mainly due to higher costs associated with an increase in rental cost and freight and transportation costs. Other operating expenses include intersegment costs of P\$117 million, P\$107 million and P\$69 million in 2015, 2014, and 2013, respectively, that are eliminated at the consolidated level.

Operating Income before depreciation and amortization

Our operating income before depreciation and amortization from the Personal Mobile Services segment reached P\$7,789 million in 2015, P\$6,033 million in 2014 and P\$5,390 million in 2013, representing 28%, 26% and 28% of total segment revenues in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The increase in each year was mainly due to higher growth in revenues, partially offset by increases in operating costs (before depreciation and amortization).

Depreciation of PP&E and Amortization of Intangible Assets

During 2015 depreciation of PP&E and amortization of intangible assets increased 53% to P\$2,520 million from P\$1,650 million in 2014 and increased 1% from P\$1,628 million in 2013. During 2015, the increase in PP&E depreciation amounted to P\$377 million, an increase in amortization of SAC of P\$188 million and an increase of P\$305 million in amortization of other intangible assets mainly due to the amortization of 3G/4G licenses.

Gain on disposal of PP&E and impairment of PP&E

The gain on disposal of PP&E amounted to P\$5 million in 2015 and the gain on disposal of PP&E amounted to P\$1 million in 2014. Impairment of PP&E amounted to P\$114 million in 2015 related to certain work in progress. Telecom Personal has assessed in 2015 the recoverability of a group of former work in progress, recording an impairment of P\$44 million equivalent to its book value. Likewise, Personal recorded an impairment of P\$49 million related to the total amount of works related to the discontinuation of the Orga Gold IT project and recorded an impairment of P\$21 million related to the mobile access modernization for the introduction of 4G technology. Impairment of PP&E amounted to P\$26 million in 2014.

Impairment of PP&E amounted to P\$65 million in 2013 and is mainly related to the discontinuation of a commercial system.

Operating Income

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In 2015, our operating income from the Personal Mobile Services segment was P\$5,160 million, representing an increase of 18% from P\$4,358 million in 2014, and increased of 18% from P\$3,694 million in 2013. Operating income represented 18% of revenues in 2015 for this segment, 19% of revenues in 2014 and in 2013. The increase in operating income was mainly due to the growth in service and equipment revenues, partially offset by increases in operating expenses and depreciation and amortization as explained above.

The following table shows our operating income from the Personal Mobile Services segment in 2015, 2014 and 2013 and its percentage of revenues in each year:

	2015	Years Ended December 31,		% of Change	
		2014	2013	2015-2014	2014-2013
	(P\$ million / %)			Increase / (Decrease)	
Operating income before depreciation and amortization (1)	7,789	6,033	5,390	29	12
<i>As % of revenues</i>	28	26	28		
Depreciation and amortization	(2,520)	(1,650)	(1,628)	53	1
<i>As % of revenues</i>	(9)	(7)	(8)		
Gain on disposal of PP&E and impairment of PP&E	(109)	(25)	(68)	336	(63)
Operating income	5,160	4,358	3,694	18	18
<i>As % of revenues</i>	18	19	19		

(1) Although it is not specifically defined, this is a permitted measure under IFRS. See Management Overview above for a discussion of the use of this measure.

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Financial results, net

During 2015, the Personal Mobile Services segment financial results, net amounted to a loss of P\$864 million. The loss is mainly attributable to higher foreign currency exchange losses, net of P\$749 million (+P\$340 million vs. 2014) and interest on loans of P\$540 million (+P\$537 million vs. 2014), and lower interest on time deposits of P\$209 million, partially offset by gains on other investments of P\$519 million (+P\$255 million vs. 2014).

The decrease in 2014 was mainly due to higher foreign currency exchange losses, net (-P\$81 million vs. 2013) and lower financial interest on time deposits and other investments (-P\$194 million vs. 2013).

Income Tax Expense

During 2015, our Personal Mobile Services segment recorded an income tax expense of P\$1,522 million compared to P\$1,542 million in 2014 and P\$1,472 million in 2013. The decrease/increase was mainly due to lower/higher pre-tax income in each year. The income tax expense in 2015 was mainly attributable to the recognition of current income tax expense amounting to P\$1,426 million, and by the loss generated by the deferred tax on the temporary differences amounting to P\$96 million.

The income tax expense in 2014 was mainly attributable to the recognition of current income tax expense amounting to P\$1,302 million, and by the loss generated by the deferred tax on the temporary differences amounting to P\$267 million (mainly due to an increase in deferred tax liabilities of Fixed Assets and the deduction of deferred tax assets related to investments in bonds), and P\$27 million of an allowance recovery.

The income tax expense in 2013 was mainly attributable to the recognition of current income tax expense amounting to P\$1,588 million, partially offset by the gain generated by the deferred tax on the temporary differences arising out of the asset and liability valuations according to tax versus financial accounting criteria amounting to P\$120 million and P\$4 million loss in the allowance for net deferred tax assets.

Net Income

During 2015, our Personal Mobile Services segment reported net income of P\$2,774 million as compared to P\$2,816 million during 2014 and P\$2,556 million in 2013. The decrease in net income in 2015 was mainly due to higher financial losses, partially offset by higher operating income, as explained above. The increase in net income in 2014 was mainly due to higher operating income, partially offset by higher income tax expense, as explained above.

(B.3) Núcleo Mobile Services Segment

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Results of operations from our Núcleo Mobile Services segment for 2015, 2014 and 2013 are comprised as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,			% of Change	
	2015	2014 (P\$ million)	2013	2015-2014 Increase / (Decrease)	2014-2013
Revenues (1)	1,717	1,588	1,160	8	37
Other Income			6		(100)
Operating expenses (without depreciation and amortization)	(1,149)	(1,010)	(739)	14	37
Operating income before depreciation and amortization (2)	568	578	427	(2)	35
Depreciation and amortization	(392)	(363)	(226)	8	61
Gain on disposal of PP&E	1		1	n/a	(100)
Operating income	177	215	202	(18)	6
Financial results, net	(65)	(22)	(19)	195	16
Income tax expense	(15)	(22)	(23)	(32)	(4)
Net income	97	171	160	(43)	7

(1) Includes intersegment revenues of P\$11 million, P\$10 million and P\$8 million in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

(2) Although it is not specifically defined, this is a permitted measure under IFRS. See Management Overview above for a discussion of the use of this measure.

Table of Contents**Revenues**

During 2015, total revenues from Núcleo increased by 8% to P\$1,717 million from P\$1,588 million in 2014. This increase was mainly due to an increase of 3% in Núcleo's subscriber base that reached approximately 2.5 million mobile subscribers as of December 31, 2015. As of December 31, 2015, Núcleo had approximately 2 million prepaid subscribers, representing 80% of Núcleo's total mobile subscriber base.

Value Added Services sales (included in Data and Internet services) grew by 12% in 2015 as compared to 2014.

During 2014, total revenues from Núcleo increased by 37% to P\$1,588 million from P\$1,160 million in 2013. This increase was mainly due to an increase of 3% in Núcleo's subscriber base that reached approximately 2.5 million mobile subscribers as of December 31, 2014 and the appreciation of the Guaraní of 41%. As of December 31, 2014, Núcleo had approximately 2 million prepaid subscribers, representing 81% of Núcleo's total mobile subscriber base.

Value Added Services sales (included in Data and Internet services) grew by 35% in 2014 as compared to 2013.

During 2015, handset revenues increased 77% to P\$159 million from P\$90 million in 2014 and increased 30% from P\$69 million in 2013.

Revenues from our Núcleo Mobile Services segment for 2015, 2014 and 2013 are comprised as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,			% of Change	
	2015	2014 (P\$ million)	2013	2015-2014 Increase/(Decrease)	2014-2013
Voice	667	701	500	(5)	40
Data	313	331	313	(5)	6
Internet	567	456	270	24	69
Service revenues	1,547	1,488	1,083	4	37
Equipment	159	90	69	77	30
Subtotal third party revenues	1,706	1,578	1,152	8	37
Intersegment	11	10	8	10	25
Total revenues	1,717	1,588	1,160	8	37

Other Income

During 2013, other income was P\$6 million, and mainly includes indemnities collected from suppliers.

Operating expenses (without depreciation and amortization)

Total operating expenses in our Núcleo Mobile Services segment increased 14% to P\$1,149 million in 2015 from P\$1,010 million in 2014 and increased 37% in 2014 from P\$739 million in 2013. In line with our increases in revenues, during 2015 and 2014, almost all items in the cost structure of the Núcleo Mobile Services segment experienced increases. Interconnection costs and other telecommunication services decreased in 2015. This trend reflected increases in certain costs of acquiring and retaining subscribers, and commissions directly associated with sales and expansions of the customer service staff. It is also due to the appreciation of the Guaraní of 41% in 2014.

Detailed below are the major components of the operating expenses for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 related to Núcleo Mobile Services segment:

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	2015	Years Ended December 31, 2014 (P\$ million)	2013	% of Change 2015-2014 Increase/(Decrease) 2014-2013	
Employee benefit expenses and severance payments	129	118	84	9	40
Interconnection costs and other telecommunications charges	154	192	171	(20)	12
Fees for services, maintenance, materials and supplies	152	137	101	11	36
Taxes and fees with the Regulatory Authority	54	47	35	15	34
Commissions	199	156	112	28	39
Cost of equipment and handsets	185	112	81	65	38
Advertising	78	78	55		42
Cost of VAS	82	64	34	28	88
Bad debt expense	23	20	11	15	82
Other operating expenses	93	86	55	8	56
Total Núcleo Mobile Services(1)	1,149	1,010	739	14	37

(1) Includes intersegment cost of P\$23 million, P\$27 million and P\$21 million in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. These costs are eliminated at the consolidated level.

Employee benefit expenses and severance payments

During 2015, employee benefit expenses and severance payments increased 9% to P\$129 million from P\$118 million in 2014. During 2014, these costs increased 40% from P\$84 million in 2013. Núcleo had 413 employees as of December 31, 2015. As of December 31, 2014 and 2013 it had 402 and 424, respectively.

Interconnection costs and other telecommunication charges

During 2015, interconnection costs and other telecommunication charges decreased 20% to P\$154 million from P\$192 million in 2014 and increased 12% in 2014 from P\$171 million in 2013. The decrease in 2015 was mainly due to a decrease in TLRD costs. The increase in 2014 was mainly due to higher traffic volume resulting from Núcleo's network.

Fees for services, maintenance, materials and supplies

During 2015, fees for services and maintenance, materials and supplies totaled P\$152 million, representing an increase of 11% from P\$137 million in 2014. During 2014, they increased 36% from P\$101 million in 2013.

Taxes and fees with the Regulatory Authority

During 2015, taxes and fees with the Regulatory Authority increased 15% to P\$54 million from P\$47 million in 2014 and increased 34% from P\$35 million in 2013. The increase in each year was mainly attributable to the increase in total segment revenues.

Commissions

During 2015, commissions increased to P\$199 million from P\$156 million in 2014, representing an increase of 28%. During 2014, commissions increased from P\$112 million in 2013, representing an increase of 39%. The increases were mainly due to the growth in the subscriber base and an increase in the commissions for distribution of prepaid cards.

Cost of equipment and handsets

During 2015, the cost of equipment and handsets increased to P\$185 million from P\$112 million in 2014, representing an increase of 65%. During 2013, the cost of equipment and handsets was P\$81 million. The increase in 2015 and 2014 was mainly due to an expansion of the subscriber base and increased customer upgrade of mobile handsets as a result of technological advances and new service offerings.

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Advertising

During 2015, advertising expenses including media, promotional and institutional campaigns, amounted to P\$78 million. During 2014, these expenses amounted to P\$78 million, representing an increase of 42% from P\$55 million in 2013.

Cost of VAS

Cost of VAS increased 28% million to P\$82 million in 2015 from P\$64 million in 2014. Such costs were P\$34 million in 2013.

Bad debt expenses

In 2015 bad debt expenses amounted to P\$23 million, representing an increase of 15% from P\$20 million in 2014 and an increase of 82% in 2014 from P\$11 million in 2013.

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses include accrued expenses such as costs associated with the provision of transportation costs, insurance, energy and costs of site leases.

Other operating expenses increased 8% to P\$93 million in 2015 and increased 56% in 2014 to P\$86 million in year 2014.

Operating income before depreciation and amortization

Operating income before depreciation and amortization was P\$568 million in 2015, P\$578 million in 2014 and P\$427 million in 2013, representing 33%, 36% and 37% of total revenues, respectively. The increase was mainly due to growth in service revenues, partially offset by increases in costs, such as employee benefit expenses and severance payments, fees for services and maintenance, materials and supplies, cost of equipment and handsets and commissions.

Depreciation of PP&E and Amortization of Intangible Assets

During 2015, depreciation of PP&E and amortization of intangible assets increased 8% to P\$392 million from P\$363 million in 2014. During 2014, depreciation of PP&E and amortization of intangible assets increased 61% from P\$226 million in 2013. The increase was the result of higher investment in PP&E and intangible assets, partially offset by a reduction in the level of depreciation due to the end of the amortization period for certain assets.

Operating Income

In 2015, our operating income from the Núcleo Mobile Services segment was P\$177 million, representing a decrease of 18% from P\$215 million in 2014, which represent 10% and 14% of total revenues for this segment in 2015 and 2014, respectively. In 2013, our operating income was P\$202 million, representing 17% of total revenues for this segment.

The following table shows our operating income from the Núcleo Mobile Services segment in 2015, 2014 and 2013 and its percentage of total revenues in each year:

	2015	Years Ended December 31, 2014 (P\$ million / %)	2013	% of Change 2015-2014 2014-2013 Increase / (Decrease)	
Operating income before depreciation and amortization (1)	568	578	427	(2)	35
<i>As % of total revenues</i>	33	36	37		
Depreciation and amortization	(392)	(363)	(226)	8	61
<i>As % of total revenues</i>	(23)	(23)	(19)		
Gain on disposal of PP&E	1		1	n/a	(100)
Operating income	177	215	202	(18)	6
<i>As % of total revenues</i>	10	14	17		

(1) Although it is not specifically defined, this is a permitted measure under IFRS. See Management Overview above for a discussion of the use of this measure.

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Financial results, net

During 2015, the Núcleo Mobile Services segment recorded a net financial loss of P\$65 million, compared to a net financial loss of P\$22 million in 2014 and P\$19 million in 2013. The increase in the loss in 2015 was mainly due to higher foreign currency exchange losses. The increase in the loss in 2014 was mainly due to higher interest on loans partially offset by higher interest on accounts receivables.

Income Tax Expense

During 2015, our Núcleo Mobile Services segment recorded an income tax expense of P\$15 million compared to P\$22 million in 2014. The income tax expense in 2015 was mainly attributable to the recognition of current income tax expense amounting to P\$16 million partially offset by the gain generated by the deferred tax on the temporary differences arising out of the asset and liability valuations according to tax versus financial accounting criteria amounting to P\$1 million.

During 2014, our Núcleo Mobile Services segment recorded an income tax expense of P\$22 million compared to P\$23 million in 2013. The income tax expense in 2014 was mainly attributable to the recognition of current income tax expense amounting to P\$25 million partially offset by the gain generated by the deferred tax on the temporary differences arising out of the asset and liability valuations according to tax versus financial accounting criteria amounting to P\$3 million.

During 2013, our Núcleo Mobile Services segment recorded an income tax expense of P\$23 million. The income tax expense in 2013 was mainly attributable to the recognition of current income tax expense amounting to P\$24 million partially offset by the gain generated by the deferred tax on the temporary differences arising out of the asset and liability valuations according to tax versus financial accounting criteria amounting to P\$1 million.

Net Income

During 2015, our Núcleo Mobile Services segment reported net income of P\$97 million as compared to P\$171 million during 2014, representing 6% and 11% of total revenues in 2015 and 2014, respectively. In 2013, our net income was P\$160 million, representing 14% of total revenues. The decrease in 2015 was mainly due to a decrease in the operating income and higher net financial losses. The increase in 2014 in net income was mainly due to higher operating income partially offset by the higher financial losses.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Sources and Uses of Funds

We expect that the principal source of Telecom Argentina's liquidity in the near term will be cash flows from Telecom Argentina's operations and the dividends that Personal may pay to it. Telecom Argentina's principal uses of cash flows are expected to be for capital expenditures, operating expenses and dividends to its shareholders. Telecom Argentina expects working capital, funds generated from operations, dividends payments from its subsidiaries and financing from third parties to be sufficient for its present requirements.

We expect that the principal source of Personal's liquidity in the near term will be cash flows from operations, dividends that Núcleo may pay to it and cash flow from financing from third parties. During 2014 and 2015, Personal's working capital was impacted by 3G and 4G licenses acquisitions. Personal's principal uses of cash flows are expected to be for capital expenditures, operating expenses and dividend payments to its shareholders.

The Ordinary and Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting of Telecom Argentina held on December 15, 2011, approved the creation of a Medium-Term Notes Global Program for a maximum outstanding amount of US\$500 million or its equivalent in other currencies for a term of five years.

Also, the Ordinary and Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting of Personal held on December 2, 2010, approved the creation of a Medium-Term Notes Global Program for a maximum outstanding amount of US\$500 million or its equivalent in other currencies for a term of five years. On October 13, 2011, the CNV approved this program. Under this program, on December 10, 2015, Telecom Personal

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has successfully completed the issuance of two series of notes for a total nominal value of P\$ 720.5 million. See **Debt Obligations and Debt Service Requirements** below.

The table below summarizes, for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, Telecom's consolidated cash flows:

	2015	Years Ended December 31, 2014 (P\$ million)	2013
Cash flows from operating activities	6,812	5,721	6,981
Cash flows used in investing activities	(9,651)	(9,426)	(3,821)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities	2,950	(1,340)	(1,407)
Net foreign exchange differences on cash and cash equivalents	75	505	311
Increase/(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	186	(4,540)	2,064
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	684	5,224	3,160
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	870	684	5,224

As of December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, we had P\$870 million, P\$684 million and P\$5,224 million in cash and cash equivalents, respectively.

Cash flows from operating activities: The breakdown of the net cash flow provided by operating activities is as follows:

	2015	Years ended December 31, 2014 (P\$ million)	2013
<u>Collections</u>			
Collections from customers	42,260	34,396	28,437
Interests from customers	182	160	124
Interests from time deposits	189	400	584
CPP collections	512	683	690
NDF	12	84	13
Subtotal	43,155	35,723	29,848
<u>Payments</u>			
For the acquisition of goods and services and others	(13,122)	(10,080)	(6,576)
For the acquisition of inventories	(6,343)	(4,167)	(3,166)
Salaries and social security payables and severance payments	(6,721)	(5,146)	(3,981)
NDF	(113)	(53)	
CPP payments	(414)	(476)	(505)
Income taxes	(1,631)	(2,277)	(1,609)
Other taxes and taxes and fees with the Regulatory Authority	(7,598)	(6,995)	(6,692)
Foreign currency exchange differences related to the payments to suppliers	(401)	(808)	(338)
<i>of which: Inventory suppliers</i>	<i>(153)</i>	<i>(343)</i>	<i>(169)</i>

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<i>PP&E suppliers</i>	(158)	(311)	(106)
<i>Other suppliers</i>	(90)	(154)	(63)
Subtotal	(36,343)	(30,002)	(22,867)
Net cash flow provided by operating activities	6,812	5,721	6,981

Cash flows used in investing activities were P\$9,651 million, P\$9,426 million and P\$3,821 million in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively, and includes the payment for the acquisition of 4G licenses of P\$2,256 million in 2015. The increase of P\$5,605 million in 2014 was mainly due to an increase in capital expenditures, which included acquisition of 3G and 4G licenses for P\$3,091 million.

Cash flows from financing activities were P\$2,950 million in 2015, and cash flow used in financial activities were P\$1,340 million and P\$1,407 million in 2014 and 2013, respectively. The increase in 2015 was mainly due to the increases in proceeds of financial debt to acquire, among others, 4G licenses by P\$2,256 million. The decrease in 2014 of P\$67 million was mainly due to the acquisition of treasury shares in 2013 of P\$461 million partially offset by a higher payment of dividends and related withholding tax of P\$318 million.

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NDF and US Dollar bonds

Due to the existence of commitments denominated in US Dollars, during 2015, the Telecom Group entered into several NDF agreements to purchase a total amount of US\$ 189 million. The purpose of these NDF agreements was to eliminate the risks associated with the fluctuation of the future exchange rate and to align the payment currency of Telecom Argentina and Personal's commitments (hedged item) to its functional currency.

As the effect of the fluctuation of the exchange rate over the hedged items is recognized in the Income Statement, changes in the fair value of NDF agreements (net gain of approximately P\$455 million) have also been recognized in the Income Statements, within Finance income and expenses Exchange Differences. The Company recognizes the NDF agreements results, distinguishing between gains and losses of such agreements that generate assets and liabilities, as appropriate, without offsetting balances with different counterparties. As of December 31, 2015, the Company has a current asset of P\$466 million and deferred results amounting to P\$13 million (before income tax) related to the US\$165 million outstanding NDF agreements to such date, which will mature between January and July 2016.

During 2015, Personal also realized the remaining NDF agreements entered as of December 31, 2014 for US\$149 million, recording a net loss of P\$23 million which was recognized in the Income Statement in 2015, within Finance income and expenses Exchange Differences. The purpose of these NDF agreements was also to eliminate the risks associated with the fluctuation of the future exchange rate and to align the payment currency of Personal's commercial commitments (hedged item) to its functional currency.

In addition, as part of their financial risk management and reduction of exchange rate risk policies, during 2015 Telecom Argentina and Personal acquired Government bonds denominated in U.S. dollars (Bonar X 2017), at a cost of P\$522 million, with an US Dollar annual interest rate of 7%.

Additionally, during 2014 Personal entered into several NDF agreements to purchase a total amount of US\$282 million (of which US\$133 million matured between March and December 2014 and the remaining US\$149 million matured between January 2015 and March 2015).

Further, during 2014, Personal entered into an NDF agreement for US\$8 million maturing in October and November 2014 to hedge commercial debts for PP&E acquisition.

Finally, in order to mitigate the currency risk Personal acquired in 2014 Government bonds denominated in U.S. dollars.

Additional information regarding Financial Instruments is set forth in Note 20 to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Debt Obligations and Debt Service Requirements

Telecom Argentina has no indebtedness as of December 31, 2015.

The *Indebtedness* of Telecom Argentina's subsidiaries as of December 31, 2015 was as follows:

Telecom Personal: On January 28, 2015, Personal entered into a loan with a foreign bank for a total amount of US\$40.8 million (equivalent to P\$353 million at such date). This loan is a 27-months bullet loan with three-month interest payment at a weighted average rate of three-month LIBO plus 8.75% (a financial cost of 9.0836% as of December 31, 2015). The funds were used for the acquisition of inventories.

The terms and conditions of the loan include standard covenants and events of default that are usual for this type of transactions, among others, the limitation that Personal will not incur new indebtedness if, as a result of the incurrence thereof, its consolidated total leverage ratio (consolidated debt to consolidated operating profit/loss before depreciation and amortization, including gain/loss on disposal of PP&E and impairment of PP&E, as defined in the terms and conditions of the loan) is greater than 3.0 to 1.0 or if its consolidated interest coverage ratio (consolidated operating profit/loss before depreciation and amortization, including gain/loss on disposal of PP&E and impairment of PP&E, as defined in the terms and conditions of the loan, to consolidated net interest) is lower than 3.0 to 1.0.

The balance of this loan as of December 31, 2015 amounted to approximately P\$520 million.

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In addition, on December 10, 2015 Personal issued notes in two series for a total nominal amount of P\$720.5 million, under the Medium Term Notes Global Program mentioned in Sources and Uses of Funds above, with the following terms and conditions:

- Series I: with a maturity of 18 months from the date of issuance and settlement for a nominal value of P\$571.5 million, at a combine rate (fixed rate of 28.5% up to the 6th month and variable rate from the 7th month, BADLAR rate + 375bps).
- Series II: with a maturity of 36 months from the date of issuance and settlement, with a nominal value of P\$149 million, at a combine rate (fixed rate of 28.75% up to the 9th month and variable rate from the 10th month, BADLAR rate + 400bps).

The funds arising from the Series I and II notes were used to refinance debt through for the partial settlement of bank overdrafts that Personal had taken to finance the acquisition of 3G and 4G frequencies bands. The balance of Series I and II of Personal as of December 31, 2015 amounted to approximately P\$741 million.

Finally, as of December 31, 2015 Personal has bank overdrafts amounting to P\$3,127 million.

Núcleo: As of December 31, 2015, *Núcleo*'s outstanding debt (bank loans and bank overdrafts) is denominated in Guaraníes and amounted to approximately P\$512 million.

Additional information regarding terms and conditions of the Telecom Group's loans as of December 31, 2015 is set forth in Note 12 to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Liquidity

The liquidity position for each of Telecom Argentina, Personal and *Núcleo* is and will be significantly dependent on each individual company's operating performance, its indebtedness, capital expenditure programs and receipt of dividends, from its subsidiaries, if any.

The Group's working capital breakdown and its main variations are disclosed below:

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	2015	2014 (P\$ million)	Change
Trade receivables	5,663	4,124	1,539
Other receivables	1,336	670	666
Inventories	2,193	721	1,472
Current liabilities (not considering financial debt)	(13,463)	(8,918)	(4,545)
Operative working capital - negative	(4,271)	(3,403)	(868)
<i>As % of Revenues</i>	<i>(10.5)%</i>	<i>(10.2)%</i>	
Cash and cash equivalents	870	825	45
Investments	1,430	53	1,377
Current financial debt	(3,451)	(179)	(3,272)
Net Current financial debt	(1,151)	699	(1,850)
Negative operating working capital (current assets current liabilities)	(5,422)	(2,704)	(2,718)
Liquidity rate	0.68	0.70	(0.02)

The Telecom Group has a typical working capital structure corresponding to a company with intensive capital that obtains spontaneous financing from its suppliers (especially PP&E) for longer terms than those it provides to its customers. According to this, the negative operating working capital amounted to P\$4,271 million as of December 31, 2015 (increasing P\$868 million vs. December 31, 2014) but continued positioning at similar levels (10.5% of consolidated revenues as of December 31, 2015). The principal change is related to the commercial debt to acquire PP&E that increased by approximately P\$3,058 million. The mentioned increase is mainly related to Personal's investment plan for 4G (LTE) deployment. The debt increase was partially offset by higher financing provided to subscribers to acquire handsets and the increase in handsets' quantity and prices, among other reasons.

The investments made to acquire mobile spectrum in 2014 and 2015 totaled P\$5,786 million and were financed with current and non-current loans, turning the Group's net financial asset into a net financial debt. The current Group's net financial debt as of December 31, 2015 amounted to P\$1,151 million (higher financial debt of P\$1,850 million, where is worth mentioning the bank overdrafts at very reasonable rates, net of higher investments in Government bonds in foreign currency). During 2015 the Telecom Group returned to demand funds to the financial market in Argentina, what has allowed financing the Group's growth in PP&E and intangible assets at very reasonable rates. This change in

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the Group's financial structure has been prudently managed in what relates to foreign exchange risk and without neglecting the Group's shareholders compensation, who received cash dividends amounting to P\$804 million in 2015. All the above mentioned generates that the total working capital (current assets - current liabilities) amounted to a net debt of P\$5,422 million as of December 31, 2015, resulting from an increase in negative operating working capital and an increase in current net financial debt amounting to P\$868 million and P\$1,850 million, respectively.

Despite these increases in absolute terms, consolidated liquidity ratio (current assets / current liabilities) remained at previous year's similar levels, amounting to 0.68.

The Group has several financing sources and several offers from first-class international institutions to diversify its current short-term funding structure, which includes accessing to domestic and international capital market and obtaining competitive bank loans in what relates to terms and financial costs.

The low financial debt of the Group makes it possible to obtain financial resources for longer terms at a reasonable cost. The Group's management evaluates the national and international macroeconomic context to take advantage of market opportunities that allows it preserving its financial health for the benefit of its investors.

The Telecom Group manages its cash and cash equivalents and its financial assets, matching the term of investments with those of its obligations. The average term of its investments should not exceed the average term of its obligations. Cash and cash equivalents position is invested in highly-liquid short-term instruments through first-class financial entities.

The Telecom Group maintains a liquidity policy that results in a significant volume of available cash through its normal course of business as it is shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows. As of December 31, 2015, Telecom Argentina and its consolidated subsidiaries had approximately P\$870 million in cash and cash equivalents (in 2014, P\$825 million). Of this amount, approximately P\$363 million of cash and cash equivalents was held by Telecom Argentina on a stand-alone basis. The Telecom Group has approximately P\$58 million of restricted cash in connection with legal proceedings. Such restricted cash has been classified as Other Receivables, net on our balance sheet.

Telecom Argentina's Board of Directors, at their meeting held on March 28, 2016, called an ordinary and extraordinary shareholders' meeting to be held on April 29, 2016, to consider among other issues the allocation of Telecom Argentina's retained earnings as of December 31, 2015 (P\$3,403 million) suggested by the Board of Directors to be allocated as follows: (i) P\$3,403 million to the Reserve for Future Cash Dividends and (ii) the delegation of authority to Telecom Argentina's Board of Directors to determine the allocation, depending on the performance of the business, in one or more installments, of an amount up to P\$2,000 million of the Reserve for Future Cash Dividends and its distribution to the shareholders as cash dividends.

Our ability to generate sufficient cash from our operations in order to satisfy our indebtedness and capital expenditure needs may be affected by macroeconomic factors influencing our business, including, without limitation the exchange rate of Argentine Pesos to U.S. dollars and rates of inflation; among others. These factors are not within our control. Certain statements expressed in this section constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and involve risks and uncertainties, including those described in this Annual Report in Item 3 Key Information Risk Factors. Actual results may differ materially from our expectations described

above as a result of various factors.

Capital Expenditures

We estimate that our capital expenditures for the year 2016 will be approximately 22% of consolidated revenues.

Following the strategy of previous years, in the Personal Mobile Services segment, the capital expenditures were mainly oriented towards the deployment of the 4G technology and the extension of the coverage and capacity of our network in numerous cities across Argentina. The objectives were reached mainly through new sites, upgrading the network and activating new carriers.

In the Fixed Services segment, specifically in the access area, the investment in equipment continued to enable the shortening of the Loop, the investment in central equipment with new technologies for Broadband and the deployment of FTTH, while the enhancement of our wire network

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allowed us to meet the demand of enterprises, neighborhoods and buildings. In the transportation area, Telecom's focus was mainly on the deployment of the DWDM network, on the improvement of the Backbone IP (BBIP), on the update of the Metro Ethernet network and the installation of equipment to continue improving the regional transportation.

See Item 3 Key Information Risk Factors Risks associated with Telecom and its Operations We operate in a competitive environment that may result in a reduction in our market share in the future. We expect to finance our capital expenditures through cash generated through our operations, cash on hand and financing from third parties; therefore, our ability to fund these expenditures is dependent on, among other factors, our ability to generate sufficient funds internally. Telecom's ability to generate sufficient funds for capital expenditures is also dependent on its ability to increase its rates, the increase of its operating costs due to inflation and the increase of the cost of imported materials as they may increase in peso terms (as a result of the decline in the peso/U.S. dollar exchange rate and higher inflation).

Taxes

Turnover Tax

Under Argentine tax law, Telecom is subject to a tax levied on gross revenues. Rates differ depending on the jurisdiction where revenues are earned for tax purposes. Rates in effect ranged from 2.5% to 8.0% for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, depending on the jurisdiction or goods and services subject to the tax.

Income Tax

Our income tax rate is currently 35% of net taxable income for the companies located in Argentina, 10% for Núcleo and Envíos and 39.5% (34% Federal Tax and 5.5% State Florida Tax) for Telecom Argentina USA. The amount of income subject to tax is calculated according to tax regulations which contain a different methodology for calculating net taxable income than the methodology used for the preparation of our Consolidated Financial Statements under IFRS. The differences between the methodology of computing income under the tax regulations and under IFRS make it difficult to determine the taxable net income from our income statements. For instance, some deductions from income normally accepted for accounting purposes are not deductible and, accordingly, must be added back to income for tax purposes.

Prior to September 23, 2013, cash dividends, property or capital stock of Telecom Argentina were, in general, exempt from Argentine withholding tax and other taxes. As of September 23, 2013 dividend distributions and gains derived from transfers of stocks of Argentine companies are subject to income tax. See Item 10 Additional Information Taxation Argentine Taxes.

Additionally, under Argentine Income Tax Law, a corporation that makes a distribution of dividends to its shareholders in excess of the amount of its accumulated net taxable income at the close of the previous taxable year, as determined by application of the Argentine Income Tax Law, shall have to withhold a 35% tax from such excess. This withholding income tax is known as the equalization tax. See Item 10 Additional Information Taxation Argentine Taxes Taxation of Dividends.

Tax on cash dividends received from a foreign subsidiary is calculated according to the statutory income tax rate. As per Paraguayan tax law, an additional income tax rate of 5% is imposed on dividends that are paid by a Paraguayan company. Additionally, under such law, when dividends are being paid to foreign shareholders, there is a withholding tax of 15%, which is deducted from the amounts which are paid to such shareholders.

As per Argentine tax law, income tax paid abroad and withholding tax are recognized as tax credit with certain quantitative limits.

Net losses can generally be carried forward and applied against future taxable income for five years. However, Paraguayan law does not permit the carry-forward of such losses.

Thin Capitalization Rules

Argentine Law No. 25,784, modified the limitation on the deduction of interest expense by stating that the limit will only be applied to interest expense on debt owed to non-resident entities that control the borrowing entity (except for interest expense subject to the 35% withholding tax) in proportion to the amount of debt that exceeds by two times the company's equity, and the excess of interest over

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this ratio will be treated as dividend payments. During fiscal years 2015, 2014 and 2013, Telecom's deduction of interest expenses was not limited because Telecom was able to meet the conditions required for such deduction.

Tax on Minimum Presumed Income

Our companies located in Argentina are required to pay an amount equal to the greater of the income tax or the tax on minimum presumed income. The tax on minimum presumed income is computed based on 1% of the value of our assets. The value of our assets is determined in accordance with the criteria established under the tax laws. The amount of any income tax paid during the year may be applied against the tax on minimum presumed income that would be payable in such year. The amount of any tax on minimum presumed income paid in excess of the income tax for such year may be carried forward for a period of up to ten years. This excess may be treated as a credit to be applied against the income tax payable in a future year to the extent the tax on minimum presumed income for the year does not exceed income tax payable for such future year. During fiscal years 2015, 2014 and 2013, income tax was higher than tax on minimum presumed income. Shares and other equity participations in companies subject to the tax on minimum presumed income are exempt from the tax on minimum presumed income.

Value Added Tax (VAT)

VAT does not have a direct impact on our results of operations. VAT paid by us to our suppliers is applied as a credit toward the amount of VAT charged by Telecom to its customers and the net amount is passed through to the Argentine government. VAT rates are 21%, 27% and 10.5%, depending on the type of the transaction and tax status of the customer.

The import of services (including financial services) by Argentine VAT taxpayers registered for VAT purposes, or *responsables inscriptos*, such as Telecom Argentina and Personal, is subject to VAT. In the case of loans, if the lender is a bank or a financial entity located in a country whose central bank has adopted the Banking Supervision Standards of the Basel Committee, the rate is 10.5%. If the foreign lender is one other than those mentioned above, the rate is 21%.

The burden of paying VAT is borne by the Argentine taxpayer.

Tax on Deposits to and Withdrawals from Bank Accounts

The tax on deposits to and withdrawals from bank accounts under Law No. 21,526 applies to certain deposits to and withdrawals from bank accounts with Argentine financial institutions and to other transactions that, due to their special nature and characteristics, are similar or could be used in lieu of a deposit to or withdrawal from a bank account. Therefore, any deposit to or withdrawal from a bank account opened in an institution regulated by Law No. 21,526, or any transaction deemed to be used in lieu of a deposit to or withdrawal from a bank account, is subject to the tax on deposits and withdrawals unless a particular exemption is applicable. The tax rate in effect since August 1, 2001 has been 0.6% of the transaction volume.

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During 2015, 2014 and 2013, we charged to our income statement P\$403 million, P\$343 million and P\$258 million, respectively, of this tax.

On February 6, 2003, the Ministry of Economy and Public Finance, through General Resolution No. 72/03, authorized us to increase the Basic Telephone Services rates by the amount of the tax on deposits to and withdrawals from bank accounts as provided for in General Resolution No. 72/03. The amount of the tax charged must be shown in detail on the customers' bills. The amounts charged before General Resolution No. 72/03 were approximately P\$23 million. This amount was subsequently corroborated by CNC audits, resulting in a receivable for the Company for P\$23 million which was recorded under "Other receivables" during 2007. That receivable can be offset with existing and/or future regulatory duties. See "Item 4 Information on the Company Regulatory and Legal Framework Regulatory Framework Rates Rate Regulations Tax on Deposit to and Withdrawals from Bank Accounts (IDC)".

Decree No. 534/2004 provides that owners of bank accounts subject to the general tax rate of 0.6% may take into account as a tax credit 34% of the tax originated in credits on such bank accounts. This amount may be computed as a credit for the Income Tax and Tax on Minimum Presumed Income. The amount computed as a credit is not deductible for income tax purposes.

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Tax on Personal Property

Argentine Law No. 25,585, as amended by Law No. 26,317, imposes a tax on shares of stock corporations, such as Telecom Argentina's ADSs and the Class A, B and C Shares. See Item 10 Additional Information Taxation Argentine Taxes Tax on Personal Property.

The tax rate applied is 0.50%. This tax is computed based on the value of the shareholders' equity as stated on the most recent annual balance sheet of Telecom Argentina. Although Telecom Argentina is required to pay this tax on behalf of the holders of its ADSs, Class A, B and C Shares, it has the right to obtain reimbursement of the amounts paid from its shareholders, even if this requires holding and/or foreclosing the property on which the tax is due. As a result, until shareholders reimburse Telecom Argentina for the amounts paid on their behalf, the payment of this tax constitutes a receivable for Telecom Argentina.

Telecom Argentina has, from time to time, requested that its shareholders reimburse the amounts of tax on personal property paid on their behalf and has received partial reimbursement of such taxes. The amount paid by Telecom Argentina and pending collection from its shareholders as of December 31, 2015, was approximately P\$33 million, of which P\$18 million are included in the allowance for doubtful accounts, based on the recoverability assessment made by Telecom Argentina. Whenever applicable, tax on personal property paid on behalf of Telecom Argentina's shareholders is deducted from the cash dividend payment.

Other Taxes and Levies

We are subject to a levy of 0.5% of our monthly revenues from telecommunications services. The proceeds of this levy are used to finance the activities of the Regulatory Bodies. The amount of this levy is included in our consolidated income statement within Taxes and fees with the Regulatory Authority.

Law No. 25,239 imposes a tax on Personal of 4% (tax on mobile and satellite services) of amounts invoiced excluding VAT but including the excise tax, which results in an effective tax rate of up to 4.167%.

Law No. 26,539 amends the excise tax and establishes that the importation and sale of technological and computer goods, including mobile phones, is subject to the excise tax at a rate of 17%, resulting in an effective tax rate of up to 20.48%, effective from December 1, 2009.

Since the beginning of 2001, telecommunication services companies have been required to pay a Universal Service tax to fund Universal Service requirements. The Universal Service tax is calculated as a percentage of the total revenues received from the rendering of telecommunication services, net of taxes and levies applied on such revenues, excluding the Universal Service tax. The rate is 1% of total billed revenues. See Item 4 Information on the Company Regulatory and Legal Framework Regulatory Framework Universal Service Regulation Decree No. 764/00.

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Law No. 26,573, which was regulated in 2010, imposes a levy of 1% of the monthly revenues from telecommunication services, excluding prepaid services, which must be collected from the customers. The proceeds of this levy are used to finance the activities of the Ente Nacional de Alto Rendimiento Deportivo ENARD (National Board of High Performance Sport).

Research and Development, Patents and Licenses, etc.

None.

Trend Information

In 2016, the Company will operate in a new economic and regulatory context for the Telecom Group and for the other operators.

Our activity will strongly depend on the macroeconomic situation, and in particular, on the purchasing power and levels of consumption of our clients. We expect that in the first half of 2016 readjustments in prices of many goods and services will take place as a result of their adaptation to the significant variation in the exchange rate of the US dollar against the Peso during the last quarter of 2015, after certain exchange restrictions were eliminated and fee adjustments for utilities were announced by the new authorities.

We anticipate moderate economic growth rates for 2016. However, we believe that the level of demand for our products and services will remain at consistent levels, especially those related with the

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use of fixed and mobile internet, and in particular those in relation to the innovative offerings the Group plans to launch. We will continue working to enrich the offering of our products and services and to stimulate the increase of our ARPU.

In 2016, we expect the evolution of fixed services to continue to be in line with the trend in recent years, influenced by the maturity of the market.

For Broadband, we will continue deploying in a sustained way the Ultra-Broadband with new technologies replacing copper with optical fiber in different points of the network. In 2016 the Group expects to expand the capacity of the network throughout the country, as well as providing more speed and security to our customers' consumption.

For the corporate segment, efforts will be oriented to the supply of convergent solutions with a portfolio that provides customers next-generation Datacenter services.

To maximize business, Personal will continue to focus on the quality of service and the deployment of the LTE / 4G network at national level. Personal will continue to work on optimizing our customers' experience to offer the best User experience, improving the coverage and speed of the network. 3G technology will also be expanded with new frequencies and more investment, thus continuing with the technological conversion and capacity enlargement of the network. The aforementioned ambitious investment plan assumes that Personal may develop their activities in a symmetrical competition framework with the remaining operators.

We expect that this infrastructure improvement will come together with the evolution of the Data Centric offering in line with the evolution of the mobile market and the new business model that requires evolution and simplification.

Customer service quality will continue to focus mainly on the efficiency of channels and segmentation of the service customer with a customer-centric vision. The self-management channel will also continue to be encouraged (promoting the use of social networks), in order to simplify more and more the customers' management and control over their lines.

We will continue to work on our goal to promote operational excellence with the aim of a better use of the physical, human and technological resources of the Group so as to continue meeting profitability expectations of our investors.

The strategy implemented by the Company's Management lays out the basic necessary fundamentals for the Telecom Group to pursue its objectives of continuous improvement of the quality of service, to strengthen its market position through an innovative offer and to improve its operating efficiency in order to satisfy the growing needs of the dynamic ICT service market in general and mobile solutions in particular. Our strategy and the important plans of investment are based on this forward-looking vision and on the commitment of the Telecom Group with our country and its people.

Table of Contents**Contractual Obligations**

Our consolidated contractual obligations and purchase commitments as of December 31, 2015 were as follows:

	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years (in millions of Argentine Pesos)	More than 5 years	Total
Debt obligations (1)	3,698	2,418			6,116
Finance Lease Obligations	46	50			96
Operating lease obligations	436	646	244	31	1,357
Purchase obligations (2)	3,160	80	71	103	3,414
Other long-term liabilities (3)	135	120	49	91	395
Total	7,475	3,314	364	225	11,378

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- (1) Includes P\$1,216 million of future interest.
- (2) Other than operating lease obligations. It includes PP&E purchase obligations, inventories purchase obligations, and other services purchase obligations, among others.
- (3) Includes voluntary retirement program, pension benefits and other long-term payables.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

None.

Safe Harbor

See the discussion at the beginning of this Item 5 and Forward-Looking Statements in the introduction of this Annual Report, for forward-looking statement safe harbor provisions.

Table of Contents**ITEM 6. DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES****The Board of Directors**

Management of the business of the Telecom Group is vested in the Board of Directors. Telecom Argentina's bylaws provide for a Board of Directors consisting of no fewer than three and no more than eleven directors and up to the same or a lower number of alternate directors. As of the date of this Annual Report, Telecom Argentina has eight directors and eight alternate directors. Four of the directors and three of the alternate directors qualify as independent directors under SEC regulations. Three of the directors and three of the alternate directors also qualify as independent directors under CNV rules. According to Telecom Argentina's bylaws, the Board of Directors has all of the required authority to administer the corporation, including those for which the law requires special powers. The Board operates with a quorum of the absolute majority of its members and resolves issues by simple majority of votes present. According to Telecom Argentina's bylaws, the Chairman has a double vote in the case of a tie. Under CNV regulation, in order to be independent, a director must neither be employed by, nor affiliated with, Telecom Argentina, Nortel, Sofora, W de Argentina Inversiones S.A., the Telecom Italia Group until March 8, 2016 or with Fintech since March 8, 2016 (See Item 7 Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Major Shareholders Shareholders of Nortel.). Directors and alternate directors are normally elected at annual ordinary general meetings of the shareholders and serve a renewable three year term.

Because a majority of shares are owned by Nortel, Nortel as a practical matter may have the ability to elect the majority of directors and alternate directors. In the absence of a director, the corresponding alternate director may attend and vote at meetings of the Board of Directors.

See Item 7 Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Major Shareholders Shareholders Agreement for a description of certain agreements relating to the appointment of members of the Board of Directors.

The following table lists the directors and alternate directors of Telecom Argentina as of December 31, 2015:

Name (1)	Position	Date Director became a Member of the Board
Oscar Carlos Cristianci	Chairman of the Board of Directors	April 27, 2007
Gerardo Werthein	Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors	December 19, 2003
Andrea Mangoni	Director	November 30, 2010
Gianfranco Ciccarella	Director	April 23, 2013
Francesca Petralia	Director	April 23, 2013
Piergiorgio Peluso	Director	April 23, 2013
Enrique Llerena	Director	April 23, 2013
Esteban Gabriel Macek	Director	April 27, 2007
Aldo Raúl Bruzoni	Alternate Director	April 23, 2013
Jorge Alberto Firpo	Alternate Director	April 23, 2013
Lorenzo Canu	Alternate Director	April 23, 2013
Jorge Luis Pérez Alati	Alternate Director	November 30, 2010
María Virginia Genovés	Alternate Director	April 23, 2013
Eduardo Federico Bauer	Alternate Director	April 27, 2007
Pablo Alberto Gutiérrez	Alternate Director	November 30, 2010

(1) On December 17, 2015, the Board of Directors accepted the resignation as Directors of Ms. Mariana Laura González, Mr. Federico Horacio Gosman and Mr. Esteban Ariel Santa Cruz and also accepted the resignation as Alternate Directors of Ms. Verónica Daniela Álvarez, Mr. Juan Massolo and Mr. Eduardo Pablo Guillermo Setti. All of them had been appointed in representation of ANSES-Fondo de Garantía de Sustentabilidad shares and have not been replaced until the date of this Annual Report.

Oscar Carlos Cristianci is a public accountant. He worked at Grupo Pirelli since 1968, and in 1985 he was appointed as a General Director of Pirelli Neumáticos en Argentina. In 1993, he was appointed as Superintendent Director of Pirelli Pneus de Brasil and later assuming regional responsibility in Pirelli Neumáticos Latin America. In 1998, he was designated Vice General Director of Pirelli Neumáticos, responsible for the American continent and later, he served as Delegated Administrator of Pirelli Cavi Energia S.p.A. He later joined the Telecom Italia Group as Director for Latin America, and was in charge of Telecom Italia S.p.A. Argentine branch. In 2003, he joined the Telecom Group, and until fiscal year 2007, he served as Chairman of the Board of Directors of Sofora,

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Nortel and Telecom Personal. He was appointed Chairman and member of the Board of Directors of Telecom Argentina on April 16, 2015. He was born on September 27, 1942.

Gerardo Werthein is a veterinarian. He was director of Personal since December 2003 until April 10, 2013. Since that date he is alternate director of Personal. He is Chairman of Haras El Capricho S.A. and of Comité Olímpico Argentino. He is a member of the International Olympic Committee. He is Vice Chairman of Ente Nacional de Alto Rendimiento Deportivo and La Estrella S.A. Compañía de Seguros de Retiro. He is a director of Gregorio, Numo y Noel Werthein S.A. and Los W S.A. He was born on December 3, 1955.

Andrea Mangoni graduated from the University of Rome in 1988 with a thesis on valuation and private financing of investments in public infrastructures. From March to November 2015 he was General Manager of Fincantieri S.p.A., he also was a member of the Board of Directors of Fincantieri S.p.A. from June 2013 to November 2015; he is a member of the Board of Directors of Prelios S.p.A. From July 2013 to March 2015, he worked in Sorgenia as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. Previously, he has been Managing Director for South America of Telecom Italia from August 2012 to March 2013. Until August 2012 he was responsible for Administration, Finance and Control and International Development in Telecom Italia. Mr. Mangoni joined the Telecom Italia Group on July 1, 2009, as Chairman of Telecom Italia Sparkle (from July 2009 to July 2010) and as Director of International Business at Telecom Italia S.p.A. From 1996 to March 2009 he worked in Acea, where he was appointed Chief Executive Officer in November 2003; from March 2003 to November 2003 he was General Manager of Acea; from June 2001 to February 2003, he was Chief Financial Officer, responsible for strategies, finance, budget, economic planning and control, investor relations of Acea; in 2002 he was appointed common representative of the Joint Venture among Acea, Electrabel and Energia Italiana which brought to the acquisition of Interpower, the third generation company sold by Enel; from January 2000 to May 2001 he was Strategic Planning Director of Acea; from January 1998 to December 1999 he worked as manager of the Finance Department of Acea, where he was responsible of strategic planning; from 1996 to 1997 he was President Assistant, responsible for the transformation process of Acea from municipal company into share capital company. Mr. Mangoni worked for InterAmerican Development Bank (IDB). Mr. Mangoni was born in Terni, Italy on June 5, 1963.

Gianfranco Ciccarella holds a University Degree in Electrical Engineering and, at present, is a Consultant. He left Telecom Italia S.p.A. in December 2015. In the Telecom Italia Group he had various responsibilities and was a member of the Board of Directors of a number of companies. From 2009 to 2015, he was Vice President of several Telecom Italia Departments: Technical Support for the South America Region, Next Generation Access Networks and Partnerships in the Strategy Department, Technical Support in the Technology and Operations Department. From 1998 to 2009 he was Network and IT Executive Vice President in Telecom Italia Sparkle, where he was appointed to drive the design, deployment and operations of the Telecom Italia international network. He was Director of the Scuola Superiore Guglielmo Reiss Romoli in L'Aquila, the Post Graduate Training & Technical Department of the Telecom Italia Group, and carried out research and teaching activities in the Electrical Engineering Department at the University of L'Aquila, as well as at New York Polytechnic University where he was Adjunct Associate Professor. Mr. Ciccarella was born in L'Aquila, Italy, on July 22, 1952.

Francesca Petralia serves at Telecom Italia S.p.A. as head of International Legal Affairs. Previously she was head of Corporate and Legal Affairs in South America (February 2013 to February 2014). After graduating in Law, she began her career in 1978 as in-house counsel in Fiat Auto S.p.A., Grandi Lavori S.p.A. and Selenia Industrie Elettroniche Associate S.p.A. She joined Telecom Italia S.p.A. in 1990, focusing on international legal affairs. From 2002 to 2011, she was head of Corporate Finance Legal Affairs within the Legal Department. Subsequently, she acted as Group Compliance Officer until February 2013. Ms. Petralia is a member of the Board of Directors of the South American companies TIM Participações S.A. and TIM Brasil Serviços e Participações S.A. as well as of the holding Telecom Italia International N.V. in The Netherlands. Mrs. Petralia was born in Bologna, Italy, on August 30, 1953.

Piergiorgio Peluso. Since September 26, 2012, Mr. Peluso has been Head of Administration, Finance and Control at Telecom Italia and on April 18, 2014 has been Manager Responsible for Preparing the company's Financial Reports. After graduating with a degree in Economic and Social Sciences from the Università Commerciale Luigi Bocconi in 1992, with a specialization in Finance, from 1992 to 1994 he held the position of experienced accountant at Arthur Andersen & Co. Following

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a period at Mediobanca as Senior Financial Analyst (1994-1998) and with Credit Suisse First Boston as Vice President of Financial Institutions Group (1998-2000) and Mergers & Acquisitions Group (2000-2001), in 2002 he joined Medio Credito Centrale S.p.A. (Capitalia Group) as Central Director Advisory Area. He retained this position until 2005, when he was appointed Central Director at Capitalia S.p.A. From 2007 to 2009, following the merger of Capitalia S.p.A. and UniCredit Group S.p.A., he was Head of Investment Banking Italy at UniCredit Group S.p.A. In 2009 he was appointed CEO of UniCredit Corporate Banking S.p.A. Following the merger of UniCredit Corporate Banking S.p.A. with UniCredit S.p.A., in 2010 he was appointed Head of Corporate & Investment Banking Italy, UniCredit Group. From 2011 to September 2012 he was Managing Director of Fondiaria SAI S.p.A. He is a non-executive member of the Board of Directors of TIM Participacoes S.A. since April 11, 2013. Mr. Peluso has also been member of the Board of Directors of Telecom Italia Media S.p.A. and is currently a member of the Board of Directors of Fondazione, Telecom Italia and Inwit. Mr. Peluso was born in Rome on March 25, 1968.

Enrique Llerena is a lawyer with a degree from Pontificia Universidad Católica Argentina Santa María de los Buenos Aires and holds a PhD at Paris University on D.E.S.S Diplomatie et Administration des Organizations Internationales. He is a Director and a member of the Supervisory Committees of Tradelog S.A. He was born on April 9, 1955.

Esteban Gabriel Macek is a public accountant. He is Chairman of Fiduciaria Internacional Argentina S.A. He is a director of Inmobiliaria Madero S.A. He is also member of the Supervisory Committees of Banelsip S.A. and alternate member of Prisma Medios de Pago S.A. and Botón de Pago S.A. He was born on November 8, 1960.

Aldo Raúl Bruzoni holds a degree in Business Administration. He is an alternate director of TGLT S.A. He also is the Director of the Corporate Governance Program at the Pontificia Universidad Católica Argentina. He served as a director of Personal from 2008 up to 2010. He has held various executive roles in the Manufacturing, Finance, Marketing, and Sales sectors in different automotive companies such as General Motors, Ford, Volkswagen, and Renault. He was born on March 30, 1950.

Jorge Alberto Firpo is an electrical engineer and a graduate of the Universidad Tecnológica Nacional. Since 2005, he has served as a director in Telecom Group companies. He serves as an alternate director in Tierra Argentea S.A. Since 2001, he has worked as a South America Supplier Director in Telecom Italia Latam, Brasil. From 1977 until 2001, he had assumed different positions in Pirelli Cables in Brasil and Italia. He was professor in high school and in universities. He was born on April 17, 1954.

Lorenzo Canu holds a University Degree in Law. Since 1997 he has been in charge of management of corporate affairs of the international subsidiaries of the Telecom Italia Group, within the Legal Affairs Department of Telecom Italia S.p.A. Mr. Canu has been a member of the Board of Directors of Sofora Telecomunicaciones S.A., Nortel Inversora S.A. and Telecom Personal S.A. through March 8, 2016. Mr. Canu was born in Rome, Italy, on January 30, 1963.

Jorge Luis Pérez Alati is a lawyer. He is Chairman of the Board of Directors of In Alpe S.A.C.I.F.I.A., In Store Media Argentina S.A., Inversiones Alumine S.A., Inversiones Aluquina S.A., Inversiones Meliquina S.A., Inversiora

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Cordillera S.A., ISDIN Argentina S.A., La Papelera del Plata S.A., LAN Argentina S.A., Nogal Central S.A., Harvest S.A. and Solcan S.A. He is Vice Chairman of Burson Marsteller S.A., CMPC Inversiones de Argentina S.A., TMLUC Argentina S.A., Forestal Timabuva S.A., Naschel S.A., Fabi Bolsas Industriales S.A. and Burson Marsteller S.A. He is a director of Aluflex S.A., Herbalife International Argentina S.A., Young & Rubicam S.A., Cork Supply Argentina S.A., Havas Sports & Entertainment Argentina S.A., LDC Argentina S.A., Ivax Argentina S.A., Inversiones Los Andes S.A., Honda Motor de Argentina S.A., Inesa Argentina S.A., Wunderman Cato Johnson S.A., Fuel Argentina S.A., Havas Media Argentina S.A., Pilar del Este S.A. and Bodegas Universo Austral S.A. and an alternate director of Avex S. A., Navieras Americanas S.A., Proximia Havas Argentina S.A., Media Contacts Argentina S.A., Co. Fru. Va S.A., Arena Argentina S.A., Wunderman Cato Johnson S.A. and Bodegas Caro S.A. He is a member of the Supervisory Committees of Santander Río Sociedad de Bolsa S.A., BRS Investment S.A., Distrilec Inversora S.A., Edesur S.A., ISBAN Argentina S.A., Portal Universia Argentina S.A., Santander Merchant S.A., Santander Río Servicios S.A., Santander Río Seguros S.A., Banco Santander Río S.A., Santander Río Trust S.A., Quickfood S.A., Calyx Siembra S.A. and Calyx Tierra S.A. He was born on September 14, 1954.

PART I - ITEM 6 DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

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María Virginia Corina Genoves is an accountant with a degree from the Universidad de Buenos Aires. She works as an external tax and accounting consultant for companies or individuals. Previously, she worked as an external auditor and as a consultant specializing in costs, taxes and process redesigning for optimization of resources. She developed budgets for a variety of market companies. She was born on June 11, 1964.

Eduardo Federico Bauer is a lawyer. He is Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of Nortel and Micro Sistemas. He is a director of Sofora and an alternate director of Personal, Experta Aseguradora de Riesgos del Trabajo S.A., Experiencia ART S.A., La Caja de Seguros de Retiro S.A. and La Estrella S.A. Cía. de Seguros de Retiro. He was born on January 14, 1950.

Pablo Alberto Gutiérrez is a public accountant. He is an advisor for many companies. He is director of Fiduciaria Internacional Argentina S.A. He is Vice Chairman of CAFIDAP Cámara Argentina de Fideicomisos y Fondos de Inversión Directa en Actividades Productivas. He was born on January 4, 1968.

In connection with the sale of the 51% equity interest in Sofora by Telecom Italia Group to Fintech Telecom LLC, on March 8, 2016 Telecom Argentina received resignation letters from the Directors Oscar Carlos Cristianci, Francesca Petralia, Gianfranco Ciccarella, Andrea Mangoni, Piergiorgio Peluso and Enrique Llerena; as well as from the Alternate Directors Jorge Luis Pérez Alati, Lorenzo Canu, Jorge Alberto Firpo, Aldo Raúl Bruzoni and María Virginia Genovés. In the meeting held on the same date, the Board of Directors of Telecom Argentina accepted these resignations and requested the Supervisory Committee to appoint their replacements until the next Shareholders Meeting summoned for April 8, 2016.

The Ordinary and Extraordinary Shareholders meeting held on April 8, 2016 approved the performance of duties from April 29, 2015 until March 8, 2016 of the directors and alternate directors who resigned due to the change Telecom Argentina's indirect controlling shareholder.

The Meeting also approved the grant of indemnity to the directors and alternate directors who resigned their positions due to the change of Telecom Argentina's indirect controlling shareholder, and to the former directors of Telecom Argentina nominated or appointed, directly or indirectly, by the former controlling shareholder in connection with their acts and omissions that occurred before or on March 8, 2016 to the extent and as far as it is allowed by law and by Telecom Argentina's bylaws, and for a period of 6 years counted from the above mentioned date.

The Meeting also approved the appointment of directors and alternate directors to cover the vacancies generated by the resignation of the directors and alternate directors that were designated by the former controlling shareholder of Telecom Argentina and with a mandate until the Annual Shareholders Meeting to be held on April 29, 2016.

The following table lists the directors and alternate directors as of the date of this Annual Report:

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Name	Position	Date Director became a Member of the Board
Mariano Marcelo Ibáñez	Chairman of the Board of Directors	March 8, 2016
Gerardo Werthein	Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors	December 19, 2003
David Manuel Martínez	Director	March 8, 2016
Carlos Alejandro Harrison	Director	March 8, 2016
Martín Héctor D Ambrosio	Director	March 8, 2016
Pedro Chomnalez	Director	March 8, 2016
Alejandro Macfarlane	Director	March 8, 2016
Esteban Gabriel Macek	Director	April 27, 2007
Baruki Luis Alberto González	Alternate Director	April 8, 2016
Saturnino Jorge Funes	Alternate Director	March 8, 2016
Bernardo Saravia Frías	Alternate Director	March 8, 2016
Gabriel Hugo Fissore	Alternate Director	March 8, 2016
José Luis Galimberti	Alternate Director	March 8, 2016
Ignacio Villarroel	Alternate Director	March 8, 2016
Eduardo Federico Bauer	Alternate Director	April 27, 2007
Pablo Alberto Gutierrez	Alternate Director	November 30, 2010

PART I - ITEM 6 DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

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Mariano Marcelo Ibáñez is a lawyer with a degree from the Universidad de Buenos Aires, UBA. He is currently the Chairman of Telecom Argentina SA. Previously, he served as Director of Cablecom and as President and CEO of Cablevisión SA. He was Director of Multimedios América (Cablevisión, Radio América, Radio del Plata, El Cronista and América TV). He was born on August 25, 1959.

David Manuel Martínez holds a degree in electrical and mechanical engineering from the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México and a degree in philosophy from the Pontifical Gregorian University of Rome. He also holds a postgraduate degree in Business Administration from Harvard Business School. Currently, he is a director of Alfa S.A.B. de C.V., Vitro S.A.B. de C.V. and Cemex S.A.B. de C.V. in Mexico and Banco Sabadell in Spain. He was born on May 8, 1957.

Carlos Alejandro Harrison holds a degree in Business Administration from the Universidad de Buenos Aires and completed post graduate studies at IAE Business School. He is currently President of Producciones YAQ S.A. Previously, he was President of Business Development for AMC Networks International. Before that, he was the CEO of Chello Latin America and Pramer SCA (both Liberty Global plc controlled companies). Mr. Harrison also worked for Grupo Clarín S.A. as a business development manager and was the C.O.O. of international operations at Multicanal S.A. He was born on January 19, 1963.

Martín Héctor D Ambrosio is a lawyer with a degree from the Universidad de Buenos Aires, UBA. He is currently the president of BA Property Managers Inc., a managing partner at GS1 SRL and a legal adviser of BA Property Managers SRL. He is lawyer at his own law firm. Previously, he worked with Dellepiane & Asociados also as a lawyer. He was born on March 9, 1974.

Pedro Chomnalez is a private investor and advisor based in New York City. Prior to founding CH EM Holdings in 2014, he worked for more than 22 years in investment banking. He joined Credit Suisse (formerly Credit Suisse First Boston) in 1999 after spending 9 years at Lehman Brothers. During his 13-year tenure at Credit Suisse, he was the head of Latin American Investment Banking, co-head of Global Emerging Markets and served on the firm's Investment Banking Operating Board. Mr. Chomnalez also worked in private equity for Credit Suisse's International Merchant Banking Fund. Prior to joining Lehman Brothers in 1991, he spent 4 years as a management consultant at Andersen Consulting (currently Accenture). Mr. Chomnalez holds a B.S. in Econometrics and an M.S. in Economics from the Université Paris II Assas, and a M.B.A. from INSEAD. He was born on September 4, 1964.

Alejandro Macfarlane studied Economics and Management. Mr. Mcfarlane is President and CEO of DISVOL, parent company of EDELAP S.A. (Empresa Distribuidora Energía La Plata) and EDEA S.A. (Empresa Distribuidora de Energía Atlántica). He is also the president of both EDELAP S.A. and EDEA S.A. Previously, Mr. Macfarlane was President and CEO of Edenor S.A., President of EMDERSA and its subsidiaries (EDESA, EDESAL, EDELAR and ESED), and President of AESABA and its parent EDEN. He was born on August 16, 1965.

Baruki González is a lawyer with a degree from the Universidad de Buenos Aires. Mr. González joined the Board of Directors at Nortel Inversora S.A., Telecom Argentina S.A. and Personal in April 2016. Mr. González is a founding member of the Argentine law firm Errecondo, González & Funes. Between 1995 and 1996, he worked as an international associate at the United States law firm White & Case LLP. He was born on July 29, 1967.

Saturnino Jorge Funes is a lawyer with a degree from Universidad del Salvador and a Master's degree in business law from the Universidad Austral (with honors). He is a founding partner of the law firm Errecondo, González & Funes Abogados. He worked at Shearman & Sterling LLP between 2000 and 2001 as an international associate. He is Professor of Corporate Law at the *Universidad del Salvador* law school in Buenos Aires, and a lecturer at the Masters in Finance program at the *Universidad Torcuato Di Tella* in Buenos Aires. He is a member of the Public Bar Association of the City of Buenos Aires (*Colegio Público de Abogados de la Capital Federal*) and of the Buenos Aires City Bar (*Colegio de Abogados de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires*). He was born on August 6, 1968.

Bernardo Saravia Frías is a lawyer with a degree from the Universidad de Buenos Aires and a Master's degree in business law from Universidad Austral and a Master in corporate finance from the University of Illinois. He was the general counsel of Bank of America Argentina until 2008. Since then, he has been a partner at Saravia Frias Abogados Law Firm. He is a professor at Universidad Austral and has published several books and articles in different law journals and newspapers as well during the last years. He was born on July 12, 1973.

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Gabriel Hugo Fissore is a lawyer with a degree from the Universidad de Buenos Aires and completed post graduate studies at Harvard Law School with a Master of Laws. He also works in its own firm at *Estudio Alegria, Buey Fernández, Fissore y Montemerlo*. He is currently professor in the Universidad Argentina de la Empresa and in Universidad del Salvador. He was born on February 22, 1961.

Jose Luis Galimberti is a partner at the Buenos Aires office of Curtis, Mallet-Prevost, Colt & Mosle. He was formerly a partner of Brons & Salas. Mr. Galimberti is a professor at Austral University in the Corporate Law Postgraduate Program, and has been a professor at Palermo University and at the Universidad de Buenos Aires Law School. Mr. Galimberti got his law degree (abogado) from the National University of Rosario (1992), and has a Master in Business Law from the Austral University (1994), an LLM from the University of Chicago (2000) and a Master in Finance from the Cema University (2004). He was born on April 22, 1969.

Ignacio Villarroel is a lawyer with a degree from the Universidad Católica de Buenos Aires. Since 1990, he has been an associate attorney at López Saavedra, Armando, Esnaola & Vidal Raffo Abogados Law Firm. Between 2012 and 2014, he was Project Manager at the Ministry of Modernization of the Government of the City of Buenos Aires. Mr. Villarroel also served as a legal adviser to the Port Authority of the City of Mar del Plata between 2009 and 2011 and as a legal adviser to the Secretary of Tourism of the Government of the Province of Buenos Aires between 2008 and 2009. Also, he worked for Clyde & Co International Law Firm, London, United Kingdom, Insurance and Reinsurance Department, Office for Latin America. He was born on March 9, 1974.

Senior Management

As of December 31, 2015, the Telecom Group's senior Management team includes the individuals listed below. Unless otherwise noted, these individuals are members of the Telecom Group's senior Management as of the date of this Annual Report.

Name	Position (1)	Date of Designation
Elisabetta Ripa	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	March 2015
Anibal Gómez	Chief Operating Officer (C.O.O.)	February 2014
Adrián Calaza	Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and Director of Procurement	February 2014
Elisabetta Ripa (provisional)	Director of Human Capital	December, 2015
Alejandro D. Quiroga López (2)	Director of Legal and Public Affairs	June 2011
Diego Chahwan (provisional)	Chief Audit Executive	May 2015
Máximo D. Lema (3)	Director of Wholesale	June 2010
Paolo Perfetti (4)	Director of Technology	November 2012
Elisabetta Ripa (provisional)	Director of Communications and Media	December, 2015
Gerardo H. Maurer	Director of Corporate Security	November 2014

(1) The designation of Director does not imply that the officers mentioned above are members of the Board of Directors of Telecom Argentina, which is composed of the persons stated in the Directors, Senior Management and Employees The Board of Directors above. The term of officer of Telecom s Senior Management are contractual in nature. Such contracts do not include a specified expiration date.

(2) Since February 10, 2016, the Director of Legal and Regulatory Affairs changed its name to Director of Legal and Public Affairs.

(3) Since January 2016, this position reports to the C.O.O..

(4) Since April 1, 2016, this position is held by Mr. Fernando J. Torres Palmero as provisional Director.

Elisabetta Ripa holds a degree in Administration from the University of Roma La Sapienza, Italy and holds an Executive Master from the INSEAD, in Fontainebleau, France. She is CEO and chairman of the Operating Committee of the Telecom Group since March 4, 2015, and during 2013 she was CEO of Telecom Italia Sparkle S.p.A. From 2011 to 2013, she was a director in the Telecom Italia Business Unit of Mobile Services Consumption (TIM). From 2009 to 2011, she was Investor Relations Manager in different companies of the Telecom Italia Group (National Operations, TIM Brasil, TI Media). From 2007 to 2008, she was Executive Director of Marketing, Market and Partnership Development in Telecom Italia. From 2005 to 2006 she was Executive Director in Strategy Marketing and International Support in Telecom Italia Operations, Market Development. From 2003 to 2005, she was Executive Director of Mobile Business Development and CEO Staff in Telecom Italia Mobile. From 2000 to 2002 she was Director of Planification and Control in Telecom Italia Mobile, in

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International Operations. From 1998 to 1990 she was Account Executive in Promedia Italia (an advertising agency). Ms. Ripa was born in Torino, Italy, on November 20, 1965.

Anibal R. Gomez holds a degree in Systems at CAECE University. In February 2014 he was appointed as C.O.O. at Telecom Argentina. Mr. Gomez joined Telecom Argentina in March 1994. During these years he held different positions, such as Commercial Manager, General Manager and Chairman of Núcleo in Paraguay, Marketing Director, Sales Director and Fixed Telephony Director at Telecom Argentina. He was born on December 26, 1964.

Adrián Calaza holds a degree in Business Administration from the Universidad de Belgrano and an MBA from the Universidad del CEMA. He was appointed Telecom Argentina's Chief Financial Officer in August 2009. Mr. Calaza joined the Telecom Italia Group in January 1999, where he held various positions such as Chief Financial Officer of Entel Bolivia, a subsidiary of the TI Group and as Corporate Chief Financial Officer of Telecom Italia Latam in Brazil. Mr. Calaza returned to Argentina in 2007 as Manager of the Corporate Administrative Services Department of the Telecom Group. He was born on March 8, 1967.

Alejandro D. Quiroga Lopez is a lawyer with a degree from the Universidad de Buenos Aires. He joined Telecom Argentina in June 2011 as General Counsel. From 2010 to 2011, he was an associate at Curutchet-Odrizola Law Firm. From 2001 and until February 2010 he was general counsel and Secretary of the Board of Directors of YPF S.A. He was a partner at the law firm Nicholson & Cano from 1986 to 1997, a foreign associate at Davis Polk & Wardwell in 2000, and Undersecretary of Banking and Insurance at the Ministry of Economy and Public Finance of Argentina from 1997 to 1999. He was professor of banking and commercial law at the University of CEMA. He was a member of the Executive Board of the Universidad de Buenos Aires - School of Law. He is also a graduate of the Wharton Advanced Management Program. He was born on June 9, 1962.

Diego Chahwan is an accountant with a degree from the Universidad de Belgrano. He was designated as a provisional Director of Internal Audit in May 2015, reporting to the Chairman of the Board of Directors and functionally to the Audit Committee. He began working at Telecom Group in August 2006. Previously, between June 2005 and June 2006, he worked as Internal Audit Manager of Banco de Tucumán and previously, he had worked as Audit Manager at PricewaterhouseCoopers, for more than twelve years. He was born on February 7, 1969.

Máximo D. Lema holds a Degree in Electrical Engineering from Universidad de Mar del Plata. Currently, he is Director of Wholesale at Telecom Argentina and Chairman of Telecom Argentina USA. He graduated from Purdue University (Indiana USA) with a Master of Science and Ph.D., both in electrical engineering. He also holds an MBA from UCEMA (Universidad Centro Estudios Macroeconómicos Argentina). He joined Telecom Argentina in 1998 as Wholesale Marketing Director. He previously worked at Telintar S.A. (International Business Director), Entel S.A. (International Director) and Purdue University (Image Processing Research). He was born on October 6, 1956.

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Paolo Perfetti holds a degree in Electronic Engineering at the University of Roma, La Sapienza. He was appointed Telecom Argentina Network Director in November 2012. Mr. Perfetti joined the Telecom Italia Group in August 2000 after an experience in BT Italia Group. Since then he held various positions as director of Engineering and Operation Director contributing to the development of fixed and mobile Broadband services. He was born on April 14, 1966.

Gerardo Maurer is an engineer graduated from the Universidad de Buenos Aires. He joined Telecom Argentina in August 2006 and since then he held various positions within Internal Audit and Corporate Security. In November 2014, he was appointed as Corporate Security Director. Previously, he worked at United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Geneva, Venezuela and Central America. He returned to Argentina in 1996 and joined the Audit Unit at La Caja de Ahorro y Seguro S.A. He was born on May 11, 1959.

PART I - ITEM 6 DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

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Fernando J. Torres Palmero holds a degree in Business Administration at National University of Córdoba; he also holds an Executive Training in Marketing at the Catholic University of Cordoba and a Postgraduate in Quality Engineering at National Technology University of Cordoba. He was appointed as Technology Director at Telecom Argentina in April 2016, depending on the CEO. Mr. Torres joined Telecom Argentina in November 1995. During these years he was Field Service Director, Customer Services Director, and he held different positions as a manager in Regional Operation, Call Center and Management Control areas. He was born on September 19, 1969.

Supervisory Committee

Argentine law requires that any corporation with share capital in excess of P\$10,000,000 or which provides a public service or which is listed on any stock exchange or is controlled by a corporation that fulfills any of the aforementioned requirements, to have a Supervisory Committee. The Supervisory Committee is responsible for overseeing Telecom Argentina's compliance with its bylaws and Argentine law and, without prejudice of the role of external auditors, is required to present a report on the accuracy of the financial information presented to the shareholders by the Board of Directors at the Annual Ordinary Shareholders Meeting. The members of the Supervisory Committee are also authorized:

- to call ordinary or extraordinary Shareholders Meetings;
- to place items on the agenda for meetings of shareholders;
- to attend meetings of shareholders; and
- generally to monitor the affairs of Telecom Argentina.

Telecom Argentina's bylaws provide that the Supervisory Committee is to be formed by three or five members and three or five alternate members, elected by the majority vote of all shareholders. Members of the Supervisory Committee are elected to serve one year terms and may be reelected.

The following table lists the members and alternate members of the Supervisory Committee as of December 31, 2015:

Name	Position	Profession
Evelina Leoní Sarrailh	Member of the Supervisory Committee	Lawyer
Gustavo Adrián E. Gené	Member of the Supervisory Committee	Accountant

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Gerardo Prieto	Member of the Supervisory Committee	Accountant
Susana Margarita Chiaramoni	Member of the Supervisory Committee	Lawyer
Raúl Alberto Garré	Member of the Supervisory Committee	Accountant and Lawyer
Gonzalo F. Oliva Beltrán	Alternate Member of the Supervisory Committee	Lawyer
Alberto Gustavo Gonzalez	Alternate Member of the Supervisory Committee	Accountant
Jacqueline Berzón	Alternate Member of the Supervisory Committee	Lawyer
Guillermo Feldberg	Alternate Member of the Supervisory Committee	Accountant
Silvia A. Rodríguez	Alternate Member of the Supervisory Committee	Lawyer

Evelina Leoní Sarrailh is a lawyer with an extensive experience in the financial industry. She served as the Legal Director of the Group BBVA Banco Francés S.A. (1999-2010) and she had been the former Legal Director of the Group Deutsche Bank in Argentina. Evelina was the first woman President of the Bank's Lawyers Committee of the República Argentina. She has been serving as chairman of the Supervisory Committee of Telecom Argentina S.A since the fiscal year 2013, since March 2016 in Sofora Telecomunicaciones S.A. She was born on September 1, 1952.

Gustavo Adrián Enrique Gené is a licensed public accountant and holds a degree in Administration and a Masters in Administration and Strategic Planning from the Universidad de Buenos Aires. He served as the Principal Accounting Officer of Edenor from 2006 to 2008. He previously served as Vice President of Strategic Planning from 1998 to 2002, and again from 2005 through May 2006. From 2002 to 2005, Mr. Gené was the Vice President of Planning and Control in the Regional Americas division of Electricité de France. He is a member of the Supervisory Committee of Telecom Argentina since April 2013. He was a member of the Supervisory Committee of Telecom Personal from April 15, 2015. Currently serves as Chief Financial Officer of Autopistas Urbanas S.A. He was born on December 23, 1955.

Gerardo Prieto is an accountant. He has been a member of the Supervisory Committee since 2004. He is also a member of the Supervisory Committees of Sofora, Nortel, Personal and Micro

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Sistemas. He is Chairman of Campofin S.A., Polifin S.A., Cabaña Doble G del Litoral S.A., Experta Aseguradora de Riesgos del Trabajo S.A., Experiencia ART S.A. and La Caja de Seguros de Retiro S.A. He is a director of Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Argentina) S.A. He is also an alternate director of La Estrella S.A. Compañía de Seguros de Retiro. He was born on March 3, 1951.

Susana Margarita Chiaramoni is a lawyer with extensive experience in corporate and financial law and degree in Management and History of Arts. She was appointed to the Supervisory Committee of Telecom Argentina since the fiscal year 2013 and Nortel Inversora S.A. during the fiscal year 2013 and 2014. She was a professor in the Department of Cultural Policies of the University of Salvador. She was born on June 24, 1953.

Raúl Alberto Garré is a public accountant and a lawyer with a degree from the Universidad de Buenos Aires and holds a degree in Marketing, Organizational Management and Finances from the University of California, Berkeley Business School. He also holds a degree as a Certified Mediator from the Universidad Maimónides. He is currently the trustee of Telecom Argentina S.A., Gas Natural Ban S.A., ARSAT S.A. and the Dirección General de Fabricaciones Militares. He was the Director General of the Dirección General de Rentas de la Municipalidad de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires, the President of the Confederación Organismos Tributarios de Estados Americanos (COTEA) and the Vicepresident of C.E.A.M.S.E. (Coordinación Ecológica Área Metropolitana Sociedad del Estado). He was also Internal Auditor of the Department of Internal Affairs, Delegate to the *Convención Constituyente* of Buenos Aires City and member of the Consejo Directivo del Colegio Público de Abogados de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires. He was Cabinet Chief of the Department of Defense and the Department of Security and the Executive Secretary of the Consejo de Seguridad Interior. He was born on May 9, 1951.

Gonzalo F. Oliva Beltrán is a partner at Llerena Amadeo, Dondo & Oliva Beltran Abogados. He has concentrated his practice in the areas of corporate and finance law, foreign trade and exchange regulations, mergers and acquisitions, real estate and non-profit organizations. He graduated as a lawyer from the Pontificia Universidad Católica Argentina Santa María de los Buenos Aires in 2001. In 2006 he obtained an LLM from the University of Westminster, England (graduated with honors). He was born on May 12, 1978.

Alberto Gustavo González is currently President of Integral Management of Medical Center, Partner at G & P Management Consultants, Director of South American Services - Uruguay and Director South American Services - Argentina. He has also served as Controller of Electricité de France, Deputy Manager of Strategic Planning in Edenor and Planning Manager at Laboratorios Bago S.A. He was born on May 12, 1962.

Jacqueline Berzón is a lawyer. From 2005 to 2010, she served as an alternate member and as a member of the Supervisory Committee of Telecom Argentina. She is currently a member of the Supervisory Committee of Monsanto Argentina S.A.I.C. and Chairwoman of Hungry Man Argentina S.R.L. She was a member of the Supervisory Committee of Telecom Personal until April 15, 2015. She was born on October 9, 1975.

Guillermo Feldberg is a public accountant. He has been an alternate member of the Supervisory Committee since 2004. He is also an alternate member of the Supervisory Committees of Nortel and Sofora. He is Chairman of Agropecuaria La Victoria S.A., Caroline Establecimientos Agropecuarios S.A., Ineba S.A., Izzalini Trade S.A., GWF. S.A., Majuida S.A. and Viosan S.A. He is Vice Chairman of Doble G del Litoral S.A. and Fundación Ineba (Instituto de Neurociencias Buenos Aires). He was born on February 20, 1951.

Silvia Alejandra Rodríguez is a lawyer. She is a member of the Supervisory Committee of Agua y Saneamientos Argentinos S.A. (AySA), Nucleoeléctrica Argentina S.A. and Parque Eólico Arauco S.A. She is alternate member of the Supervisory Committee of Ferrosur Roca S.A., Ferroexpreso Pampeano S.A., Pampa Energía S.A. Intercargo S.A. and Empresa Argentina de Navegacion Aerea S.E. (EANA). She was born on December 15, 1972.

In connection with the sale of the 51% equity interest in Sofora by Telecom Italia Group to Fintech Telecom LLC., on March 8, 2016 Telecom Argentina received resignation letters from the Supervisory Committee members Evelina L. Sarrailh, Gustavo A. E. Gené and Susana M. Chiaramoni as well as by the Alternate members of the Supervisory Committee Gonzalo F. Oliva Beltran, Alberto G. González and Jacqueline Berzón. In all cases resignations were submitted to be effective on the date of the Shareholders Meeting that would consider said resignations which was summoned for April 8, 2016.

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The Ordinary and Extraordinary Shareholders' meeting held on April 8, 2016 approved the performance of duties from April 29, 2015 until March 8, 2016 of the members and alternate members of the Supervisory Committee who resigned due to the change of Telecom Argentina's indirect controlling shareholder.

The Meeting also approved the grant of indemnity to the members and alternate members of the Supervisory Committee who resigned to their positions due to the change of Telecom Argentina's indirect controlling shareholder, and to the former members of the Supervisory Committee of Telecom Argentina nominated or appointed, directly or indirectly, by the former controlling shareholder in connection with their acts and omissions that occurred before or on April 8, 2016 to the extent and as far as it is allowed by law and by Telecom Argentina's bylaws, and for a period of 6 years counted from the above mentioned date.

The Meeting also approved the appointment of members of the Supervisory Committee to cover the vacancies generated by the resignation of the members of the Supervisory Committee that were designated by the former controlling shareholder of Telecom Argentina and with a mandate until the Annual Shareholders' Meeting to be held on April 29, 2016.

The following table lists the members and alternate members of the Supervisory Committee as of the date of this Annual Report:

Name	Position	Profession
Pablo Buey Fernández	Member of the Supervisory Committee	Lawyer
Ernesto Juan Cassani	Member of the Supervisory Committee	Accountant
Gerardo Prieto	Member of the Supervisory Committee	Accountant
Diego Emilio Rangugni	Member of the Supervisory Committee	Lawyer
Raúl Alberto Garré	Member of the Supervisory Committee	Accountant and Lawyer
Javier Alegría	Alternate Member of the Supervisory Committee	Lawyer
Pablo Cinque	Alternate Member of the Supervisory Committee	Lawyer
Juan Facundo Genis	Alternate Member of the Supervisory Committee	Lawyer
Guillermo Feldberg	Alternate Member of the Supervisory Committee	Accountant
Silvia A. Rodríguez	Alternate Member of the Supervisory Committee	Lawyer

Pablo Andrés Buey Fernández is a lawyer with a degree from the Universidad de Buenos Aires and a Master of Laws from Harvard University Law School. He is a member of the Supervisory Committee of Nortel Inversora S.A. and Telecom Personal S.A. He is Managing Partner at Estudio Alegría, Buey Fernandez, Fissore & Montemerlo. He acted as an associate foreign lawyer with the firm Finley, Kumble, Wagner, Heine, Underberg, Manley & Casey in 1985. He has actively participated in a number of foreign transactions, including, among others, private placements of convertible notes, initial public offerings (Royce Laboratories Inc.), foreign investments in the United States, project finance transactions and corporate counseling. He is a member of the following professional associations: Associate Member of the International Bar Association (Banking and Insolvency Committees); International Associate Member of the American Bar Association (Banking and Business Committees); International Associate Member of the American Society of International Law; Member of the Instituto Argentino de Derecho Comercial; Member of the Instituto de Derecho Comercial of Universidad del Salvador Law School; and Member of the Comité de Abogados de Bancos de la República Argentina. He was a professor of Comparative Law in the Master's program in Financial and Capital Markets at the Escuela Superior de Economía y Administración de Empresas; a professor of post-graduate courses and seminars at the Universidad de Buenos Aires Law School, at the Universidad de Buenos Aires Economic Sciences

School and at the Universidad del Salvador Law School. He was born on August 8, 1957.

Ernesto Juan Cassani is a certified public accountant from the University of Belgrano (1976). He is an alternate member of the Supervisory Committee of Telecom Personal S.A. He was a partner (1991) of the Financial Services sector of the Assurance division of Pistrelli, Henry Martin & Asociados SRL, a member firm of Ernst & Young Global until 2013. He is member of the Supervisory Committee of Banco de Valores SA and alternate member of the Supervisory Committee of Molinos Río de la Plata SA. He is also a member of the Supervisory Committees of different companies of the Perez Companc Group and provides consulting services in the Banco de la Pampa. He was assistant professor of Audit in the School of Economic Sciences of University of Lomas de Zamora; teaching assistant of the Audit course at the School of Economics of the University of Buenos Aires and associate professor of the Financial Statements course at the School of Economic Sciences, Universidad Católica Argentina

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and Associate professor of the Accounting III course at the School of Economic Sciences, Universidad del Salvador. He was born on December 16, 1952.

Diego Emilio Rangugni is a lawyer with a degree from the University of Salvador, USAL. He owns his own law firm. He is a member of the Supervisory Committee of Nortel Inversora S.A. He has worked at the *Superintendencia de Seguros de la Nación* (SSN) since 1992 and was the Manager of Legal Affairs between 2010 and 2012. Between 2012 and 2015, he worked as a legal advisor at the Municipality of San Antonio de Areco. He also worked at the *Dirección Nacional de los Registros Seccionales de la Propiedad del Automotor y de Créditos Prendarios* between 1987 and 1994. He was born on July 10, 1965.

Javier Alegria is a lawyer who holds a degree from the Universidad Católica Argentina. He is an alternate member of the Supervisory Committee of Nortel Inversora S.A. and Telecom Personal S.A. He is also a partner at the law firm Estudio Alegria, Buey Fernández, Fissore & Montemerlo. He received a Master of Law from Northwestern University and a certificate in Business Administration from the Kellogg School of Management at Northwestern University. He is a professor at the Universidad de Buenos Aires Law School and a member of the Buenos Aires Bar Association. He was born in August 7, 1974.

Pablo Cinque is a lawyer who holds a degree from the Universidad Católica Argentina. He is an alterante member of the Supervisory Committee of Sofora Telecomunicaciones S.A. He is an associate at the law firm Errecondo, González & Funes Abogados. He serves as a member of the board of directors and member of the supervisory committee of several Argentine companies, mainly in the sectors of energy and gas distribution. Mr. Cinque is a member of the Public Bar Association of the City of Buenos Aires (*Colegio Público de Abogados de la Capital Federal*). He was born on April 29, 1984.

Juan Facundo Genis is a lawyer with a degree from the Universidad del Salvador. He specializes in business and labor law. He is an alternate member of the Supervisory Committee of Nortel Inversora S.A. He is a member of the Public Bar Association of the City of Buenos Aires (*Colegio Público de Abogados de la Capital Federal*). He was born on September 18, 1967.

There is no family relationship between any director, alternate director, member of the Supervisory Committee or executive officer and any other director, alternate director, member of the Supervisory Committee or executive officer.

Compensation

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The compensation of the members for the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Committee is established for each fiscal year at the annual meeting of shareholders.

The aggregate compensation paid by Telecom Argentina and its subsidiaries to the members of Telecom Argentina's Board of Directors and the members of Telecom Argentina's Supervisory Committee, acting since April 29, 2015, and the executive officers described under "Senior Management" above, was approximately P\$84.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Accrued compensation as of December 31, 2015 for the members of the Board of Directors and the members of the Supervisory Committee in connection with their duties performed since April 29, 2015 was approximately P\$24.4 million and approximately P\$5.6 million, respectively. Such accrued compensation is subject to approval by the Annual Ordinary Shareholders' meeting which will be held on April 29, 2016.

As of December 31, 2015 compensation paid as advance payments to the members of the Board of Directors and members of the Supervisory Committee acting as from April 29, 2015 was P\$6.8 million and P\$2.4 million, respectively. Those advance payments were authorized by April 29, 2015 Shareholders' Meeting and will be deducted from the final compensation determined by this year's Annual Shareholders' Meeting, based on the amount proposed by Telecom Argentina's Board of Directors to shareholders, with the prior opinion of the Audit Committee.

Compensation for the executive officers described under "Senior Management" above, amounted to approximately P\$105.6 million during the year ended December 31, 2015 (including fixed and variable compensation, retention plan benefits and, in some cases, severance payments and non-compete agreements), of which P\$30.0 million remained unpaid as of December 31, 2015.

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The Company's managers (including Senior Management) receive fixed and variable compensation. A manager's fixed compensation reflects the level of responsibility required for his or her position and the market rate for similar positions. Variable compensation is tied to annual performance goals. Certain managers are beneficiaries of retention plan benefits.

Also, Telecom Argentina implemented a *Long-Term Incentive Program* (LTI), with the purpose of providing Senior Management members with incentives to create value in the medium/long term, involve such members in the Group's success and as an element for retaining key personnel at the organization. For the fiscal year 2014 results, bonuses were paid to the LTI program participants in May 2015. LTI program bonuses for fiscal year 2015 results are expected to be paid in May 2016.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, Telecom Argentina was not required to set aside or accrue any amounts to provide pension, retirement or similar benefits.

Telecom Argentina has no stock option plans for its personnel, or for its members of the Board of Directors or the Supervisory Committee.

Board Practices

Under Argentine law, directors have the obligation to perform their duties with loyalty and the diligence of a prudent business person. Directors are jointly and severally liable to Telecom Argentina, our shareholders and third parties for the improper performance of their duties, for violations of law, our bylaws or regulations and for any damage caused by fraud, abuse of authority or gross negligence. Under Argentine law, specific duties may be assigned to a director by the bylaws or regulations or by resolution of the Shareholders' Meeting. In these cases, a director's liability will be determined with reference to the performance of these duties, provided that certain recording requirements are met. Under Argentine law, directors are prohibited from engaging in activities in competition with Telecom Argentina without express authorization of a Shareholders' Meeting. Certain transactions between directors and Telecom Argentina are subject to ratification procedures established by Argentine law.

The Supervisory Committee is responsible for overseeing our compliance with our bylaws and Argentine law and, without prejudice to the role of external auditors, is required to present to the shareholders at the annual ordinary general meeting a report on the accuracy of the financial information presented to the shareholders by the Board of Directors. See Supervisory Committee for further information regarding the Supervisory Committee.

On May 22, 2001 the Argentine government issued Decree No. 677/01, entitled Regulation of Transparency of the Public Offering, or the Transparency Decree (replaced since January 28, 2013 by equivalent articles included in Law No. 26,831. See Item 9 The Offer and Listing The Argentine Securities Market Capital Markets Law Law No. 26,831 below). The intention of this decree, which is also stated within Law No. 26,831, was to move towards the creation of an adequate legal framework that may strengthen the level of protection of investors in the market. The main objectives of the Transparency Decree were to promote the development, liquidity, stability, solvency and transparency of the market, generating procedures

to guarantee the efficient reallocation from savings to investments and good practices in the administration of corporations.

Law No. 26,831 (previously, the Transparency Decree) vests in members of the Board of Directors:

- the duty to disclose certain events, such as any fact or situation capable of affecting the value of the securities or the course of negotiation;
- the duty of loyalty and diligence;
- the duty of confidentiality; and
- the duty to consider the general interests of all shareholders over the interest of the controlling shareholder.

A director will not be liable if, notwithstanding his presence at a meeting at which a resolution was adopted or his knowledge of the resolution, a written record exists of his opposition thereto and he reports his opposition to the Supervisory Committee before any complaint against him is brought before the Board of Directors, the Supervisory Committee, the Shareholders Meeting, the competent governmental agency or the courts. Any liability of a director vis-à-vis Telecom Argentina terminates

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upon approval of the directors' performance by the Shareholders' Meeting, provided that shareholders representing at least 5% of our capital stock do not object and provided further that this liability does not result from a violation of the Company's bylaws, the law or the regulations.

Additionally, Law No. 26,831 provides that those who infringe the provisions set forth therein shall be subject, in addition to civil and criminal liability (as applicable), to certain sanctions including warnings, fines, disqualification, suspension or prohibition from acting under the public offering regime.

In July 2012, Decree No. 1,278/12 approved a Regulation of officers and directors appointed by the shares or equity interests of the Argentine government through the Secretary of Economic Policy and Development Planning of the Ministry of Economy and Public Finance.

Telecom Argentina maintains an officers' and directors' insurance policy covering claims brought against the officers and/or directors relating to the performance of their duties. At present, the total amount covered by this insurance is US\$50,000,000.

In May 2004, the Board of Telecom Argentina resolved to create the Consejo de Dirección, or Steering Committee, which served as an internal body of the Board of Directors and was comprised of four members of the Board of Directors.

In March 2009, the Board of Directors of Telecom Argentina resolved to dissolve the Steering Committee. However, on April 7, 2010, the Board of Directors of Telecom Argentina resolved to reestablish this Committee, maintaining the same pre-dissolution structure. The Steering Committee, consisting of four members or alternate members of the Board of Directors of Telecom Argentina and Personal, resumed its duties on October 26, 2010. On such date, the Board of Directors issued a new *Regulation of Authority and Operation of the Steering Committee*. The Steering Committee's duties, among others, are: (i) to approve the Business Plan of Telecom Argentina and its subsidiaries, (ii) to approve the general compensation policy of Telecom Argentina and Personal's employees, (iii) to review the bids to be submitted under public bidding processes for any amount over P\$5 million and the marketing plans to determine that they do not violate the Argentine Antitrust Law and (iv) to prepare the Advertising Budget to be submitted to the Board of Directors.

Pursuant to the *Regulation of Authority and Operation of the Steering Committee*, a quorum shall consist of the majority of members of the Steering Committee including those who attend by teleconference or video teleconference. All members shall adopt decisions unanimously. In the event no resolution is adopted on any of the issues submitted for consideration of the Steering Committee, the matter shall be referred to the Board of Directors.

As of the date of this Annual Report, the members of the Steering Committee are: Gerardo Werthein, Adrián Werthein, Mariano M. Ibáñez and Carlos A. Harrison.

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Telecom Argentina's bylaws grant the Board of Directors the power to appoint an Executive Committee formed by some of its members, to be in charge of Telecom Argentina's day-to-day affairs, under the supervision of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors decided not to appoint an Executive Committee.

Regulatory Compliance Committee

According to the New Shareholders' Agreement and to the TI-W Commitment (See Item 7 Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Major Shareholders' Telco and TI-W Commitments and Shareholders' Agreement), in October 2010, a Regulatory Compliance Committee was created consisting of three members or alternate members of the Board of Directors of Telecom Argentina and Personal not taking into account those members appointed at the request of Telecom Italia and those members appointed jointly by Telecom Italia and W de Argentina, if any. It should be noted that the directors of Telecom Argentina appointed at the request of Telecom Italia or those appointed jointly by W de Argentina and Telecom Italia were not allowed to vote in the appointment of the Regulatory Compliance Committee members.

The main duty of the Regulatory Compliance Committee is to verify that Telecom Argentina and Personal are in compliance with the requirements (hereinafter, the Requirements) assumed or derived for both companies from the Telco and the TI-W Commitment.

The Regulatory Compliance Committee has the following rights and duties:

- To prepare quarterly reports to be submitted to the Board of Directors of Telecom Argentina and Personal regarding Requirements compliance.

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- To audit Telecom Argentina and Personal s Requirements compliance.
- To verify all the information required by Telecom Italia according to the Telecom Italia S.p.A. audit rights under the New Shareholders Agreement of Sofora.
- To approve any agreement to be executed or amended between Telefónica, S.A. and/or any of its affiliates, and Telecom Argentina and/or any of its subsidiaries.
- To prepare annual reports on Requirements compliance, for submittal to the Board of Directors of Telecom Argentina and Personal ten days before their filing with the CNDC.

As of the date of this Annual Report, the members of the Regulatory Compliance Committee are Adrián Werthein (Chairman); Eduardo Federico Bauer and Esteban Gabriel Macek.

The Regulatory Compliance Committee is in full operation as of the date of this Annual Report. However, Telecom Argentina and Personal have presented notes to the CNDC requiring the extinguishment of Telco and TI-W Commitments. See Item 7 Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Major Shareholders Telco and TI-W Commitments.

Audit Committee

Law No. 26,831 provides that companies with publicly-listed shares shall appoint an audit committee, or the Audit Committee, to be formed by three or more members of the Board of Directors. Under CNV rules, the majority of the members of the Audit Committee must be independent. In order to qualify as independent, the director must be independent with respect to the company, any controlling shareholders or any shareholders that are significant participants in the company and cannot carry out executive duties for the company. A member of the Board of Directors cannot qualify as an independent director if he or she is a relative of a person who would not qualify as an independent director if such relative were appointed as a member of the Board of Directors.

Pursuant to General Resolution No. 400/02 of the CNV, published in the Official Bulletin on April 5, 2002, the provisions of the Transparency Decree, which are now part of Law No. 26,831, relating to the Audit Committee were applicable for the financial years beginning on or after January 1, 2004.

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At the Board of Directors meeting held on April 29, 2004, the Board of Directors resolved the final composition of the Audit Committee, and the Audit Committee came into effect.

According to the *Normativa de Implementación del Comité de Auditoría*, (a set of guidelines for the Audit Committee filed with the CNV) in case of resignation, dismissal, death or lack of capacity of any of the members of the Audit Committee, the Board of Directors shall immediately appoint a replacement, who shall remain in such position until the following annual shareholders meeting.

According to Law No. 26,831 the duties of the Audit Committee are:

- providing the market with complete information on transactions with which there might be a conflict of interest with the members of the corporate bodies or controlling shareholders;
- giving an opinion on the fulfillment of legal requirements and reasonableness of the conditions for the issuance of shares or securities convertible into shares, in the case of capital increases where preemptive rights have been excluded or limited;
- giving an opinion regarding transactions with related parties in certain cases;
- supervising internal control systems and verifying the fulfillment of norms of conduct; and
- giving an opinion regarding the Board of Directors' proposal to designate external auditors and evaluating their independence, among others.

Additionally, within the *Normativa de Implementación del Comité de Auditoría*, the Audit Committee also reviews the plans of internal auditors, supervising and evaluating their performance.

On April 16, 2015, the Board of Directors accepted Mr. Enrique Garrido's resignation as Chairman and member of the Board of Directors of Telecom Argentina, and appointed Mr. Oscar Carlos Cristianci to replace him. The Board of Directors also appointed Mr. Cristianci as member of the Audit Committee to replace Mr. Garrido.

At its meeting on April 29, 2015, the Board of Directors reelected Mr. Oscar Cristianci, Mr. Esteban Gabriel Macek and Mr. Federico H. Gosman as members of the Audit Committee for fiscal

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year 2015. The Board furthermore determined that Mr. Macek qualifies as an audit committee financial expert under SEC guidelines.

On December 9, 2015, the Board of Directors accepted Mr. Horacio Gosman resignation as director of Telecom Argentina, and appointed Mr. Enrique Llerena to replace him as member of the Audit Committee.

Moreover, on March 8, 2016 Telecom Argentina's Board of Directors accepted the resignation of Mr. Oscar Carlos Cristianci and Mr. Enrique Llerena as members of the Board of Directors and as members of Telecom's Audit Committee. On that same date the Board of Directors appointed Mr. Martín Hector D Ambrosio and Mr. Alejandro Macfarlane to replace them as members of Telecom's Audit Committee until the date of the Annual Shareholders Meeting that will consider Telecom Argentina's 2015 Financial Statements. Under SEC and New York Stock Exchange regulations, Mr. Martín Héctor D Ambrosio qualifies as independent director and Mr. Alejandro Macfarlane relies on Rule 10A-3(b)(1)(iv)(B) exemption, otherwise meeting the independence requirements of Rule 10A-3(b)(1)(ii). Under CNV regulations, only Mr. D Ambrosio qualifies as independent director.

The Board of Directors meeting appointing the Audit Committee members for year 2016 has not yet been held, therefore as of the date of this Annual Report current members of Telecom Argentina's Audit Committee are still: Esteban Gabriel Macek, Martín Hector D Ambrosio and Alejandro Macfarlane.

Pursuant to the Law No. 26,831, the Audit Committee may seek the advice of lawyers and other outside professionals at Telecom Argentina's expense, so long as the shareholders have approved expenditures for the services of such professionals. For fiscal year 2015, a budget of P\$2,100,000 was approved for Audit Committee expenditures. As of the date of this Annual Report, the Annual Shareholders meeting approving Audit Committee expenditures for year 2016 has not yet been held.

Risk Management Committee

On September 20, 2012, the Board of Directors of Telecom Argentina approved the implementation of an Enterprise Risk Management Process at Telecom Group, and the creation of a Risk Management Committee. The Committee is presided over by the Chief Executive Officer, and consists of Senior Managers, whose leadership and coordination was assigned to the CFO. It also approved the creation of the Risk Management function (at the managerial level and separate from any other operating or corporate function), whose responsible person also serves as Secretary of the Risk Management Committee and reports directly to the CFO.

The duties of the Risk Committee include reviewing and implementing policies, mechanisms and procedures to identify measure and mitigate risks for Telecom Argentina and its subsidiaries, and also recommend any steps or adjustments it deems necessary to reduce the risk profile of the organization, based on the Organizational Procedure for Enterprise Risk Management.

The Company follows the guidelines provided under the Enterprise Risk Management Integrated Framework 2004 issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission of 2013, in order to carry on its Enterprise Risk Management process.

Financial reporting risks are reviewed as certified under section 404 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act.

Telecom Argentina and its subsidiaries have different action plans that endeavor to mitigate, in whole or in part, high impact risks for the Telecom Group. However, it cannot be assured that such plans are totally effective, or other events, unforeseen at the date of this Annual Report, could arise and affect the performance of the Telecom Group.

Disclosure Committee

Telecom Argentina has also established a Disclosure Committee, which is responsible for monitoring the gathering, processing and submission to the CEO and CFO of consolidated financial and non-financial information that is required to be included in disclosure reports in order to ensure timely and accurate disclosure of material information. The duties of the Disclosure Committee include the following:

- assisting the CEO and the CFO in evaluating the effectiveness of Telecom Argentina's disclosure controls and procedures prior to the filing of Annual Reports both in Argentina and the US;
- suggesting any improvements in disclosure procedures as a result of this evaluation;

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- verifying that Telecom Argentina's processes for information collection, processing and control are in compliance with its disclosure procedures such that the accuracy of its disclosures can be verified; and
- providing assistance in determining what information may be considered material to Telecom Argentina.

Employees and Labor Relations

On December 31, 2015, the total number of employees of the Telecom Group was 16,224. Out of the total, 10,903 correspond to Telecom Argentina S.A., 4,908 to Telecom Personal S.A.; 408 to Núcleo S.A. and 5 to Personal Envíos (with no temporary employees). Out of these employees, 80% are included in Collective Labor Agreements, and therefore represented by unions. The management and senior positions are covered by non-unionized employees. In Núcleo S.A. and Personal Envíos, employees are non-unionized employees.

In Telecom Argentina and Telecom Personal there are 9,998 and 2,975 unionized employees, respectively. As to the distribution of representation by trade union, in the base, the first degree union with the highest number of employees is FOETRA Sindicato Buenos Aires, associated with FATEL Federation together with other five first-degree unions, bringing together approximately 56% of Telecom and Personal employees; FOEESITRA Federation brings together approximately 26% of Telecom and Personal employees and trade unions of specialized technical and supervision staff (FOPSTTA), of managerial staff (UPJET) and CEPETEL represent approximately 17% of Telecom and Personal employees.

In Telecom Personal, compared with the staffing at December 31, 2014, there has been a 5.9% increase of the population represented by unions caused by the enforcement of the new collective labor agreements of the mobile telephony activity approved by the Ministry of Labor and Social Security officially effectively in force as of July 2015. These are the unionized employees unionized of F.A.TEL. (CCT No. 614/15), F.O.E.E.S.I.T.R.A., (CCT No. 712/15), F.O.P.S.T.T.A. (CCT No. 615/15) and U.P.J.E.T (CCT No. 714/15). The employees who were in the Commercial Collective Labor Agreement of (FAECYS), became represented by FATEL and FOEESITRA according to territorial region. In addition to this change in labor agreement, a number of employees (157 employees in commercial areas) and UPJET (61 employees in technical areas) had to be included in managerial telephony agreements of FOPSTTA. These supervisory and managerial employees, previously non-unionized employees, increased the unionized employees.

In Telecom, professional employees are represented by CePETel which has 300 workers associated. This trade union, although recognized as legitimate by mobile telephony activity companies, does not have effective representation in the sector and, therefore, in Telecom Personal.

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In terms of annual wage negotiation, Telecom Argentina has been developing this negotiation for five years with the *Mesa de Unidad Sindical* (Trade Union Unity Board) (M.U.S.) which brings together F.A.TEL., F.O.E.E.S.I.T.R.A., F.O.P.S.T.T.A. and U.P.J.E.T. A non-cumulative 20% staggered wage increase was agreed as of July 2015, and another 7.8% increase was agreed as of January 2016. In addition, in the same month, the Day of the Telephone Worker was established; a concept which involves a payment representing 1.3% of the unionized employees. Also, it was agreed to allocate one point of percentage of the June 2015 total payroll to increase the value of the item seniority of the salary.

Additionally, it was agreed to allocate, as of March 2016, 1.7% of the June 2015 total payroll, as a one-time payment, which came as a 50% advance payment in August 2015 and another 50% by November 2015.

A wage agreement was signed with CePETel, in the same terms as that subscribed with M.U.S.

With new Collective Bargaining Labor Agreements in force, Personal had to negotiate with M.U.S. a non-cumulative 27% staggered wage increase (17% in July 2015 and 10% non-cumulative in November 2015), plus two one-time payments of P\$1,836 each, paid in July 2015 and September 2015. On the other hand, the annual payment corresponding to the Day of the Telephone Worker (1.3%) of the unionized employees. was agreed in January 2016; this consideration is to be adjusted in a similar proportion to the evolution of the wage scales according to future bargaining negotiations. At the same time, for April 2016, the allocation of 4% of the total payroll to a new heading was set forth, which will not be part of the basis of calculation of future wage negotiations.

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See Item 8 Financial Information Legal Proceedings Labor Claims for more detail on labor claims filed against Telecom Argentina and Personal.

Employees by Segment

The table below shows the number of employees as of December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 by segment (1):

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Fixed Services	10,903	11,056	11,002
Personal Mobile Services	4,908	4,958	5,155
Núcleo Mobile Services (2)	413	402	424
Total	16,224	16,416	16,581

(1) Includes temporary employees, if any.

(2) Includes Envíos employees.

Share Ownership

Share Ownership by directors, executive officers, and Supervisory Committee members

No member of the Board of Directors and no member of the Supervisory Committee directly holds obligations or capital stock of Telecom Argentina. See Item 7 Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Major Shareholders Shareholders of Nortel for additional information regarding indirect holdings in Telecom Argentina of certain members of its Board of Directors.

Alejandro Quiroga López holds 4,450 Class B Shares of Telecom Argentina. No other member of Telecom Argentina's senior management holds obligations or capital stock of Telecom Argentina.

Share Ownership Plan

At the time of the privatization of ENTel in 1990, the Argentine government created a Share Ownership Plan, or SOP, for the employees of ENTel and CAT acquired by Telecom Argentina, Telintar, and Startel. Pursuant to the Privatization Regulations, 10% of Telecom Argentina's then-outstanding shares, consisting of 98,438,098 Class C Shares, were transferred by the Argentine government to Telecom Argentina, Telintar,

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and Startel employees previously employed by ENTel and CAT. This transfer was made through a general transfer agreement signed on December 29, 1992 (the General Transfer Agreement). Our Class C Shares consist exclusively of shares originally sold in connection with the SOP. According to applicable law, to be eligible to continue to participate in the SOP, the employees had to remain employed by Telecom Argentina, Telintar, and Startel. Employees who terminated their employment with Telecom Argentina, Telintar, and Startel before the deferred purchase price was fully paid were required to sell their Class C Shares to another employee under the SOP or, if no other employee was available to purchase these shares, to a guaranty and repurchase fund (the Guaranty and Repurchase Fund), at a price calculated according to a formula provided in the General Transfer Agreement.

On December 9, 1999, Decree No. 1,623/99 was issued, authorizing the accelerated repayment of the outstanding balance of the deferred purchase price for all Class C Shares, and lifting the transfer restrictions on the Class C Shares upon the satisfaction of certain conditions precedent. However, the shares held in the Guaranty and Repurchase Fund were still subject to transfer restrictions until an injunction prohibiting trading or selling of these shares was lifted. The Decree provides that once the injunction is lifted, the sale of an amount of shares in the Guaranty and Repurchase Fund, will take place in order to cancel the debt owed to the former employees for the acquisition of shares transferred to the Guaranty and Repurchase Fund. The remaining shares held in the Guaranty and Repurchase Fund will then be distributed in accordance with the decision of the majority of the employees taken in a special meeting of the SOP.

In accordance with Decree No. 1,623/99, at the extraordinary and special Class C Shareholders Meeting held on March 14, 2000, Telecom Argentina s shareholders approved the conversion of up to 52,505,360 Class C Shares into Class B Shares in one or more tranches from time to time, as determined by the trustee of the SOP, Banco de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires, based on the availability of Class C Shares that were not affected by judicial restrictions on conversion.

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A first tranche of 50,978,833 Class C Shares was converted into Class B Shares for public resale. This transaction was authorized in Argentina by the CNV and was registered in the United States with the SEC on May 3, 2000. The rest of the Class C Shares authorized for conversion were converted into Class B Shares in four more tranches ending in 2005.

As requested by the Executive Committee of the SOP, the ordinary, extraordinary and special Class C shareholders' meetings held on April 27, 2006 approved the delegation of authority to Telecom Argentina's Board of Directors for the conversion of up to 41,339,464 ordinary Class C Shares into an equal quantity of Class B Shares, in one or more conversions. As of December 31, 2011, all the 41,339,464 shares were converted into Class B Ordinary Shares in eleven tranches.

The remaining 4,593,274 Class C shares 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 s/nulidad de acto jurídico*, which has been lifted. Therefore, the General Ordinary and Extraordinary and Special Class C Shares Meetings held on December 15, 2011, approved the delegation of authority to Telecom Argentina's Board of Directors for the conversion of up to 4,593,274 Class C ordinary shares into an equal quantity of Class B ordinary shares in one or more tranches. As a result, 4,351,393 Class C Shares have been converted to Class B Shares in nine tranches. As of the date of this Annual Report, the outstanding number of Class C Shares is 241,881.

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ITEM 7. MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Major Shareholders

Our principal shareholder is Nortel. As of December 31, 2015, Nortel owned all of Telecom Argentina's Class A Ordinary Shares (51% of Telecom Argentina's total capital stock) and approximately 7.64% of the Class B Ordinary Shares (3.74% of Telecom Argentina's total capital stock) which, in the aggregate, represented approximately 54.74% of the total capital stock or 55.6% of the total outstanding shares considering the 15,221,373 Class B Ordinary Shares which were repurchased and are held in treasury. Telecom Argentina is directly controlled by Nortel by virtue of Nortel's ownership of a majority of Telecom Argentina's capital stock; however, Nortel's controlling interest is subject to certain agreements among Sofora's shareholders. See "Shareholders of Nortel" below.

Nortel was incorporated in Buenos Aires, Argentina on October 19, 1990 and registered with the Buenos Aires Public Registry of Commerce on October 31, 1990 under No. 8,025, book 108, Volume A of Corporations. Nortel is a holding company that was formed in 1990 by a consortium including the Telecom Italia Group and FCR in connection with the privatization of ENTel and formation of Telecom Argentina.

In the event of certain payment defaults or breaches of covenants, holders of Nortel's preferred stock collectively have the right to elect one director of Nortel and obtain voting rights.

Nortel's offices are located at Alicia Moreau de Justo 50, 11th floor, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Shareholders of Nortel

As of December 31, 2015, Nortel's capital stock was represented by ordinary shares (78.38% of the capital stock) and Preferred Series B shares (21.62% of the capital stock). All of Nortel's ordinary shares are owned by Sofora. Nortel's total Series B Preferred Shares have no voting rights.

In 2003, W de Argentina Inversiones S.A., Telecom Italia S.p.A. and Telecom Italia International N.V. signed a shareholders' agreement for the joint management of Sofora, Nortel, Telecom Argentina and its subsidiaries, including Personal, which was amended in August 2010, October 2010, March 2011, November 2013 and October 2014. See "Shareholders' Agreement" below.

On November 14, 2013 Telecom Italia S.p.A and Telecom Italia International N.V. (collectively, the Sellers) and Tierra Argentea S.A. (Tierra Argentea, a company controlled by the Sellers) accepted the offer made by Fintech to acquire Telecom Italia's controlling stake in Telecom Argentina owned by the Sellers through their subsidiaries Sofora, Nortel, and Tierra Argentea pursuant to the terms of a purchase agreement by and among, Fintech, Tierra Argentea and the Sellers, subject to prior Argentine regulatory approvals which were to be obtained within one year. The total aggregate consideration and payments to be received by the Sellers under the purchase agreement and other

agreements from Fintech and other persons was approximately US\$960.0 million. On October 25, 2014, Telecom Italia S.p.A. announced the acceptance of an offer made by Fintech to amend and restate the purchase agreement announced on November 14, 2013. The amended and restated purchase agreement maintained the total aggregate consideration and payments to be received by Sellers from Fintech and other persons pursuant to the purchase agreement and other agreements executed in connection therewith at approximately US\$960.0 million and extended the maximum date for obtaining regulatory approvals to 2.5 years from the date of the amendment. Under the amended and restated purchase agreement, the transfer of a 51% controlling interest in Sofora was subject to the approval of the telecommunications regulatory body (formerly, SC, subsequently AFTIC and currently its successor, ENACOM) and a 17% minority interest in Sofora would be sold to Fintech during October 2014.

Of the total aggregate amount to be received by the Sellers, an aggregate amount of US\$ 867.9 million would be paid by Fintech as consideration for the sale of:

- 68% of the ordinary shares of Sofora held by the Sellers, divided between 17% of the ordinary shares of Sofora (US\$208.6 million) and 51% of the ordinary shares in Sofora (US\$550.6 million);
- 15,533,834 Class B Shares of Telecom Argentina held by Tierra Argentea, representing 1.58% of the outstanding shares, (US\$61.2 million); and

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- 2,351,752 American Depositary Shares, representing 117,588 Preferred B Shares of Nortel held by Tierra Argentea, equal to 8% of the outstanding Preferred B Shares of Nortel (US\$47.5 million).

The remaining amount would be paid pursuant to additional agreements related to the transaction, including the waiver by the Sellers of certain rights under, as well as amendments to, the Shareholders Agreement relating to Telecom Argentina with the Wertheim Group, which will retain 32% of the voting shares of Sofora; an agreement granting the right to continue providing the Telecom Argentina companies technical support and other services for up to three years following the closing date; and the commitment of Fintech to pay amounts already reserved for the payment of dividends by Telecom Argentina (Reserved Dividends), if such dividends were not paid outside Argentina to its shareholders prior to the closing of the purchase and sale of Sofora shares.

In implementing the above-mentioned agreements, on December 10, 2013, the Class B Shares of Telecom Argentina and the American Depositary Shares representing Class B Shares of Nortel owned by Tierra Argentea were transferred to Fintech for an aggregate amount of US\$108.7 million and on October 29, 2014 Telecom Italia International N.V. transferred 17% of the capital stock of Sofora to Fintech.

On October 16, 2015 AFTIC's Resolution No. 491/15 was published in the Official Bulletin denying the requested authorization for the transfer to Fintech of the controlling interest that the Telecom Italia Group held in Sofora Telecomunicaciones S.A. Fintech, the Telecom Italia Group, W de Argentina Inversiones SA, Telecom Argentina and Telecom Personal filed a recourse of reconsideration against such Resolution requesting AFTIC to revoke such Resolution and grant the authorization for the transfer .

On February 17, 2016 Telecom Argentina was notified of ENACOM Resolution No. 64/16 pursuant to which ENACOM partially granted the above mentioned requests revoking the denial in AFTIC Resolution No. 491/15 and deciding to continue the analysis of the transfer of Telecom Italia's interest in Sofora to Fintech.

On February 24, 2016, Telecom Argentina was notified of Fintech's intention to launch a Mandatory Tender Offer (the OPA) resulting from a change of control event for all Class B common shares of Telecom Argentina which are traded on the Buenos Aires Securities Market, or Mercado de Valores de Buenos Aires S.A., promoted and formulated by Fintech Telecom LLC. Additional information regarding the OPA is available in Relevant Facts section of the CNV at www.cnv.gob.ar, and in the EDGAR section (Telecom Argentina) of the SEC in www.sec.gov. Unless specifically incorporated by reference herein, the information contained or accessible through such websites should not be considered a part of this Annual Report.

On March 7, 2016, ENACOM Resolution No. 277/16 authorized the transfer of Sofora's majority shareholder stake to Fintech Telecom LLC and on March 8, 2016, the transfer transaction of Telecom Italia Group's 51% stake in Sofora to Fintech was completed. As a result, the Telecom Italia Group was replaced by Fintech Telecom LLC as indirect controlling shareholder of Telecom Argentina.

As of the date of issuance of this Annual Report, Sofora's shares belong to Fintech Telecom LLC (68%) and to W de Argentina Inversiones S.A. (32%). Additionally, Fintech has 18,086,059 Class B shares that represent 1.837% of Telecom Argentina's total capital stock.

More information about the agreement between the Telecom Italia Group and Fintech is available in the Relevant Facts Section of the CNV at www.cnv.gob.ar, and in the Company filings search Section (Telecom Italia S.p.A and Telecom Argentina) of the SEC in www.sec.gov. Unless specifically incorporated by reference herein, the information contained or accessible through such websites should not be considered a part of this Annual Report.

Fintech Telecom LLC

Mr. David Martínez (a member of Telecom Argentina's Board of Directors) is chairman of the board of directors and sole shareholder of Fintech Advisory Inc., a Delaware corporation. Fintech Advisory Inc. is an investor and investment manager in equity and debt securities of sovereign and private entities primarily in emerging markets. Fintech Telecom LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, is a wholly-owned direct subsidiary of Fintech Advisory Inc. and its primary purpose is to hold, directly and indirectly, the securities of Telecom Argentina.

W de Argentina Inversiones S.A.

W de Argentina Inversiones, a company of the Werthein Group, is a company owned by Daniel Werthein, Adrián Werthein, Gerardo Werthein (a member of Telecom Argentina's Board of Directors)

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and Darío Werthein. The Werthein Group's main lines of business include farming and oil operations, insurance and real estate activities, as described below:

- *Farming and Oil Operations.* Gregorio, Numo y Noel Werthein S.A.A.G.C. e I. (GNNW) is the name of the company that handles the businesses of the Werthein Group, mainly related to agribusiness activities and food products. The company owns more than 217,141 acres in the primary farming areas of Argentina, harvesting more than 12,633 tons of different crops and with more than 19,078 heads of cattle dedicated to meat production. It is also involved in the manufacturing of processed fruits as well as teas and other infusions. Most of its products are aimed at the international markets with important exports worldwide. GNNW is also carrying out, through joint ventures, studies, exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbon in Province of La Pampa, Argentina.

- *Insurance Activities.* The Werthein Group has a 100% interest in Experta Aseguradora de Riesgos del Trabajo S.A., Experiencia ART S.A., a leading work risk insurance companies in Argentina, and La Caja de Seguros de Retiro S.A., a retirement insurance company in Argentina. Additionally, together with certain third party individuals, the Werthein Group attained control of La Estrella S.A. Compañía de Seguros de Retiro, a leading retirement insurance company in Argentina.

- *Real Estate Activities.* The Werthein Group conducts real estate, construction, consulting, public works and other real estate-related activities through its interests in other companies.

Ownership of Telecom Argentina Common Stock

The following table sets forth, as of March 31, 2016, based upon information available to us, each beneficial owner of 5% or more of each class of Telecom Argentina's shares. However, current holdings may be different.

	Number of Shares Owned	Percent of Class	Percent of Total Capital Stock (1)
Class A Ordinary Shares:			
Nortel	502,034,299	100.00%	51.00%
Class B Ordinary Shares (listed in NYSE and BCBA):			
ANSES FGS	246,018,839	51.03%	24.99%
Nortel	36,832,408	7.64%	3.74%
Treasury Shares	15,221,373	3.16%	1.55%
Others (2)	184,032,178	38.17%	18.69%
Class C Ordinary Shares:			
Others	241,881	100.00%	0.03%

-
- (1) Represents percentage of total of all our ordinary shares, regardless of class.
- (2) Includes 18,086,059 Class B shares owned by Fintech Telecom LLC representing 3.751% of total Class B shares and 1.837% of Telecom Argentina's total capital stock.

As of March 31, 2016, there were approximately 29.0 million American Depositary Shares outstanding (representing 144.8 million Class B Shares or 33.66% of total Class B Shares, excluding those held by Nortel and Treasury Shares). Moreover, as of that date, there were approximately 86 registered holders of Class B Shares represented by American Depositary Shares in the United States and approximately 19,700 depositaries of Class B Shares in Argentina. Because some Class B Shares are held by representatives, the number and domicile of registered shareholders may not exactly reflect the number and domicile of beneficial shareholders.

All shares have equal voting rights. Nevertheless, pursuant to Section 221 of the GCL, the rights of treasury shares shall be suspended (including voting rights) until the shareholders in a Shareholders' Meeting determine the allocation of such shares.

Telco and TI-W Commitments

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). On December 22, 2009, Sintonia S.A.

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(Benetton) left the consortium and its participation was assumed by the remaining shareholders of Telco S.p.A. on a pro rata basis. As of December 31, 2014, Telco held 22.3% of Telecom Italia S.p.A.'s voting shares, according to its Financial Statements.

The Telco Transaction has generated different opinions with respect to its impact on Argentina's telecommunications market in light of the Argentine Antitrust Law and the existing regulatory framework.

Consequently, the Telco Transaction led to 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 Internacional N.V. and W de Argentina agreed to:

- A settlement agreement to end all legal proceedings existing between the parties as direct shareholders of Sofora and indirect shareholders of the remaining companies of the Telecom Argentina Group (Sofora, Nortel, Telecom Argentina and its subsidiaries and Personal and its subsidiaries), which has been originated as a result of the Telco Transaction.
- Amend the 2003 Shareholders' Agreement. The amendment includes, among other things, certain measures to guarantee a more efficient corporate governance of the Telecom Argentina Group companies. As part of the agreement, a Telecom Argentina and Personal's Regulatory Compliance Committee was created and will remain in place for as long as Telefónica, S.A. (of Spain) owns any subsidiaries in Argentina and concurrently maintains any direct or indirect participation in the Telecom Italia Group and maintains corporate rights similar to those provided by the Telco Transaction.
- The transfer of 8% of the capital stock of Sofora from W de Argentina to Telecom Italia Internacional N.V., subject to the applicable authorizations. This increased Telecom Italia Group's participation to 58% of the capital stock of Sofora (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 intervening parties, Telecom Italia S.p.A., Telecom Italia Internacional N.V., Sofora, Nortel, Telecom Argentina, Personal, Telefónica de Argentina S.A. and Telefónica Móviles Argentina S.A., submitted before the CNDC an agreement (the Telco Commitment). The Telco Commitment ensures the separation and independence of the activities in the Argentine telecommunications market, of Telefónica, S.A. (of Spain) and its controlled subsidiaries, on one hand, and Telecom Italia S.p.A., Telecom Italia Internacional N.V., Sofora, Telecom Argentina and Personal, on the other, preserving and encouraging the competition conditions of such companies' activities in the national market.

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In addition, in connection with the TI-W Transaction, Sofora's shareholders submitted before the CNDC an agreement with respect to the administration and governance of the Telecom Argentina Group (the "TI-W Commitment").

On October 12, 2010, the CNDC issued Opinions No. 835 and 836 in connection with the Telco Transaction and the TI-W Transaction, respectively. In Opinion No. 835, the CNDC advised, among other things, the Secretary of Economic Policy of the Economy Ministry to accept the Telco Commitment with the clarifications and specifications made in Title XIV of such Opinion, and, consequently, subject to the approval of the Telco Transaction, pursuant to Section 13, paragraph b) of the Argentine Antitrust Law to the irrevocable and effective fulfilling of the Telco Commitment with the clarifications and specifications as mentioned. In addition, the CNDC made some pro-competition recommendations to the SC and to the CNC, which are included as 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.

In Opinion No. 836, the CNDC advised, among other things, to accept the TI-W Commitment, with the clarifications and specifications made in Title V.2 of the same Opinion and, consequently, to authorize the TI-W Transaction, pursuant to Section 13, paragraph b) of the Argentina Antitrust Act. The terms and conditions of the TI-W Commitment are described in Title V of the Opinion, together with the observations made by the CNDC.

PART I - ITEM 7 MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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On October 13, 2010, the Secretary of Economic Policy of the Economy Ministry issued Resolution No. 148/10 which, in its operative part, among other issues, authorizes the Telco Transaction subject to the irrevocable and effective fulfillment of the Telco Commitment with the clarifications and specifications made in Title XIV of CNDC Opinion No. 835/10. On the same date, the Secretary of Economic Policy of the Economy Ministry 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 Argentine Antitrust Law.

On October 13, 2010, the SC issued Resolution No. 136/10 which, among other issues, in its operative 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.

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, the consideration was (i) US\$1 (one U.S. 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 reached a participation of 58% of the shares and possible votes in Sofora while W de Argentina reached the remaining 42% of such 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, 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.

On March 9, 2011, Telecom Italia International N.V., Telecom Italia S.p.A and certain entities of the Wertheim Group entered into a share purchase agreement under which the Wertheim Group agreed to sell common shares of Sofora representing 10% of Sofora's share capital, to Telecom Italia International NV.

On July 9, 2014 Telco S.p.A. issued a press release, informing that the General Extraordinary Shareholders Meeting held on such date *approved the proposed partial demerger of Telco S.p.A, as already approved by the Board of Directors and disclosed on June 26, 2014, the completion of which is subject to the requisite clearances from CADE (Brazilian Antitrust Authority), Anatel (Brazilian Regulatory Authority), CNDC and, for those matters which fall within its scope of responsibility, Istituto per la Vigilanza sulle Assicurazioni IVASS.*

Following the above information, Telefónica, S.A. (of Spain) reported that, having obtained the approval of CADE (the Brazilian antitrust authority), ANATEL (Brazilian regulatory authority); CNDC (Argentinean antitrust authority) and Istituto per la Vigilanza sulle Assicurazioni IVASS (Italian insurance regulatory authority), the demerger of Telco S.p.A. was formalized and its shareholders assumed, through its subsidiaries, the direct stakes in Telecom Italia S.p.A. The Telco S.p.A. Shareholders Agreement also was terminated.

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On June 24, 2015 Telefónica, S.A. (of Spain) informed to the CNV and the BCBA the *divestment of its entire stake in Telecom Italia S.p.A.*

According to the provisions of Clause 9.2 from the Telco Commitment and to Clause 3 of the TI-W Commitment, the mentioned Telefónica, S.A. (of Spain) divestment and the end of the validity of the Telco S.p.A Shareholders Agreement also represent the end of the validity of the Commitments.

For that reason, on July 6, 2015, Telecom Italia S.p.A. submitted a note to the CNDC informing that the end of the validity of the Commitments had been reached, pursuant to Clause 9.2 of the Telco Commitment and Clause 3 of the TI-W Commitment.

On July 7, 2015, Telecom Argentina and Personal submitted a note to the CNDC adhering to the presentation made by Telecom Italia S.p.A. and requiring that the extinction of the validity of the Commitments be declared for the same reasons exposed by Telecom Italia S.p.A on its note.
On

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February 18, 2016 Telecom Argentina and Telecom Personal submitted a new note to the CNDC repeating their request.

Due to the change in the indirect controlling shareholder of Telecom Argentina resulting from the March 8, 2016 sale of the Telecom Italia Group's majority stake in Sofora to Fintech, on April 15, 2016, Telecom Argentina and Telecom Personal notified the CNDC that the Telco and TI-W Commitments had become moot.

Shareholders Agreement

On August 5, 2010, Telecom Italia S.p.A. and Telecom Italia International N.V. (jointly, the Telecom Italia Group) and W de Argentina Inversiones S.A. (W de Argentina and jointly with the Telecom Italia Group, the Parties) entered into the *2010 Amended and Restated Shareholders Agreement*, that amended the provisions and terms of the *2003 Amended and Restated Shareholders Agreement* (the 2003 Shareholders Agreement), as amended on: (i) October 13, 2010 as a consequence of the TI-W Commitment (ii) March 9, 2011, (iii) November 13, 2013 and (iv) October 24, 2014 (the Amended and Restated Third Amendment). The 2010 Shareholders Agreement as amended and restated by the modifications listed above is hereinafter referred to as the New Shareholders Agreement.

As a result of the acquisition of the 17% of Sofora's shares held by the Telecom Italia Group which was concluded on October 29, 2014, Fintech Telecom LLC (Fintech) adhered as a party to the New Shareholders Agreement by means of execution of a deed of adherence (the Deed of Adherence). On March 8, 2016, following the acquisition of the remaining 51% of Sofora's shares from the Telecom Italia Group, and as per the terms and conditions of the Amended and Restated Third Amendment and the Deed of Adherence, Fintech acquired all the rights and obligations of the Telecom Italia Group under the New Shareholders' Agreement.

Below is a brief summary of the main terms and conditions of the New Shareholders Agreement and the principal amendments to the 2003 Shareholders Agreement:

With respect to Sofora:

- Fintech shall have the right to appoint five Board members out of nine and W de Argentina shall have the right to appoint the remaining four Board members. Decisions will be made by the majority of directors present at each meeting.
- W de Argentina shall have the right to nominate the Chairman of the Supervisory Committee.

With respect to Nortel:

- Fintech shall have the right to appoint four out of seven Board members and W de Argentina shall have the right to appoint two Board members. The seventh board member of Nortel is nominated jointly by Fintech and W de Argentina, provided that if there is no agreement on the jointly appointed board member then the board member is nominated by Sofora, which is controlled by Fintech. As a result Fintech has nominated five of the seven board members of Nortel. In case the Preferred Series B Shares issued by Nortel have voting rights, the seventh director will be nominated by the Preferred Series B Shareholders of Nortel, as long as they have such rights in accordance with the terms and conditions of issuance of the preferred shares (Since June 2012 there are no outstanding Preferred Series A shares). Since 2007 Preferred Series B Shares have no voting rights. Decisions will be made by the majority of directors present at each meeting. In case of a tie, the chairman shall cast the deciding vote.
- W de Argentina shall be entitled to nominate the Chairman of the Audit Committee of Nortel.

With respect to Telecom Argentina:

- As a general rule, Nortel shall have the right to nominate six directors and the minority shareholders shall have the right to nominate one director. Four of the above-mentioned six Board members to be nominated by Nortel shall be nominated by Fintech and the remaining two shall be nominated by W de Argentina. In the event that other shareholders of Telecom Argentina have the right to appoint more than one director, the composition of the Board of Directors of Telecom Argentina shall be modified so that Fintech shall nominate the majority of

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the members of the Board of Directors. Decisions will be made by the majority of directors present at each meeting. In case of a tie, the Chairman shall cast the deciding vote.

- W de Argentina shall be entitled to nominate the Chairman of the Audit Committee of Telecom Argentina. The New Shareholders Agreement also provides that the resolutions of the Audit Committee shall be taken by the unanimous vote of its members.

- The Chairman of Telecom Argentina's Board of Directors shall meet the following requirements: (i) be an Argentine professional of recognized reputation and (ii) shall not have served as member of the Board of Directors or officer at any direct or indirect competitor of any company of the Telecom Argentina Group in the Argentine telecommunications market within the previous twelve months from his appointment.

The New Shareholders Agreement also provides for the establishment of a Steering Committee for Telecom Argentina, which shall be composed of two members appointed by Fintech and two members appointed by W de Argentina. The Steering Committee shall be in charge of resolving matters concerning Telecom Argentina's business plan, annual budget and general employee compensation policy for Telecom Argentina and Personal, among others. The Steering Committee shall meet with the majority of its members and resolve any matter with the unanimous vote of the members attending the meeting according to the Rules of the Steering Committee approved by the Board of Directors of Telecom Argentina in its meeting No. 265 held on October 26, 2010. In case the Steering Committee is unable to resolve upon any matter, the Board of Directors shall resolve such matter.

The New Shareholders Agreement still provides for meetings between Fintech and W de Argentina (set forth in Section 4 of the New Shareholders Agreement) before Shareholders or Board of Directors meetings of Sofora, Nortel, Telecom Argentina or its subsidiaries regarding matters that must be treated at shareholders meetings or those related to preferred Shareholders of Nortel, but it excludes resolutions to be adopted by certain non-executive committees, such as the Audit Committee and the Supervisory Committee which will follow the rules of their respective committees.

Similar to the 2003 Shareholders Agreement, two members of Fintech and one member of W de Argentina shall attend the meetings and the decisions will be taken through the affirmative vote of the majority of its members.

W de Argentina shall maintain substantially similar veto rights as provided for in the 2003 Shareholders Agreement, upon the following matters:

- the approval of any amendment to the bylaws, other than the amendments expressly set forth in the New Shareholders Agreement;
- dividend policy;

- any capital increase or decrease, except for any capital increase or decrease connected to any possible debt restructuring;
- changing the location of the headquarter offices;
- any acquisition of subsidiaries and/or creation of subsidiaries;
- the sale, transfer, assignment or any other disposition of all or substantially all of the assets or any of its subsidiaries;
- decisions relating to the establishment of joint ventures;
- constitution of any charges, liens, encumbrance, pledge or mortgage over assets, exceeding the amount of US\$20,000,000 (twenty million U.S. dollars);
- any change of external auditors, to be chosen among auditors of international reputation;
- any related party transaction which is not carried out according to usual market conditions, exceeding the amount of US\$5,000,000, with the exception of (i) any correspondent relationships, traffic agreement and/or roaming agreements with any national and/or international telecommunications carriers/operators, including the establishment, expansion or amendment of such correspondent relationships with any new telecommunications carriers; and (ii) any transaction connected with the debt restructuring;

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- any extraordinary transaction involving the Telecom Argentina Group, exceeding the amount of US\$30,000,000, except for any operation connected with the debt restructuring of the Telecom Argentina Group; and
- any change to the rules of the Steering Committee or the Audit Committee; and the creation, changes or dissolution of any committee of the Telecom Argentina Group with similar functions.

Related Party Transactions

We have been involved in a number of transactions with our related parties since the Transfer Date.

Our policy is to make transactions with related parties on arm's-length basis. In addition, Section 72 of Law No. 26,831 provides that before a publicly-listed company may enter into an act or contract involving a relevant amount with a related party or parties, the publicly-listed company must obtain approval from its Board of Directors and obtain a valuation report from its Audit Committee or two independent valuation firms that demonstrates that the terms of the transaction are consistent with those that could be obtained at an arm's-length basis. If the Audit Committee or two independent valuation firms do not find that the terms of the contract are consistent with those that could be obtained on an arm's-length basis, approval must be obtained from the shareholders. Relevant amount means an amount which exceeds 1% of the issuer's equity as contained in the latest approved financial statements.

Transactions with related parties of Sofora (including Telecom Italia, W de Argentina Inversiones and/or their respective affiliates) and other related parties resulted in expenses or purchases of approximately P\$581 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. Of that amount, P\$455 million were incurred with Telecom Italia and its affiliates for telecommunications services received by Telecom, including international capacity hiring, purchases of equipment and materials; P\$106 million were incurred with W de Argentina Inversiones for insurance, advertising, labor costs; and P\$20 million were incurred with other parties.

Transactions with related parties of Sofora and other related parties resulted in income for services rendered by us of approximately P\$568 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, corresponding to telecommunication services rendered to Telecom Italia and its affiliates of approximately P\$564 million and services rendered to other related parties of approximately P\$4 million.

In addition, P\$1 million of other income (rental services) rendered to Nortel is recorded for the year ended December 31, 2015. There were no financial transactions with related parties of Sofora for the year.

See Note 27 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for more detail regarding related parties transactions for the year ended December 31, 2015.

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During 2015, Personal entered into a technical services agreement with Telecom Italia which expired in December 2015. Under this agreement, P\$16.3 million were incurred as expenses for the year ended December 31, 2015.

These agreements were submitted to an independent firm for evaluation, which found them to be reasonable and in accordance with market practice in all material respects. These agreements were also submitted to the review of the Audit Committee and were approved by Telecom Argentina's Board of Directors.

As of December 31, 2015, we had no loans outstanding to the executive officers of Telecom Argentina.

Interests of Experts and Counsel

Not applicable.

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ITEM 8. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information

See Item 18 for Telecom Argentina's Consolidated Financial Statements. For a description of events that have occurred since the date of the Company's Financial Statements, see Item 4 Information on the Company Introduction Recent Developments.

Legal Proceedings

We are parties to several civil, tax, commercial, labor and regulatory proceedings and other claims that have arisen in the ordinary course of business. As of December 31, 2015, Telecom has established provisions, excluding asset retirement obligations, in an aggregate amount of P\$1,267 million to cover potential losses related to these claims and proceedings in its Consolidated Financial Statements (P\$84 million for regulatory deducted from assets and P\$1,183 million included under liabilities). In addition, as of December 31, 2015, P\$58 million deposited in the Company's bank account have been restricted to be used due to some judicial proceedings.

See Note 17 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

Labor Claims

Profit Sharing Bonds

Various legal actions are brought, mainly by former employees of Telecom Argentina, against the Argentine government and Telecom Argentina, requesting that Decree No. 395/92 which expressly exempts Telecom Argentina from issuing the profit sharing bonds provided in Law No. 23,696 be struck down as unconstitutional. The plaintiffs also claim compensation for damages they suffered because such bonds have not been issued.

In August 2008, the Argentine Supreme Court of Justice found Decree No. 395/92 unconstitutional when resolving a similar case against Telefónica and ordered that the proceedings be remanded back to the court of origin so that such court could decide which defendant was compelled to pay the licensee and/or the Argentine government- and the parameters that were to be taken into account in order to quantify the remedies requested (percent of profit sharing, dismissals of claims due to expiration of the applicable statute of limitations, and distribution method between the program beneficiaries). The Argentine Supreme Court of Justice has deemed that the resolution against Telefónica's case is applicable to Telecom Argentina when resolving the appeals filed by Telecom Argentina. That criterion has been followed by lower courts.

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The Argentine Supreme Court of Justice has left the determination of incidental issues to the lower courts and asked to take into account that it was the Argentine government who issued the legal rule found to be unconstitutional. On that basis, most of the appellate courts have also found the Argentine government liable and established different methods to calculate the compensation.

Telecom Argentina has filed motions in support of its rights, regarding for example the statute of limitations and the method to calculate the compensation.

Later, in *Ramollino Silvana c/Telecom Argentina S.A.*, the Argentine Supreme Court of Justice, on June 9, 2015, ruled that the profit sharing bonds do not correspond to employees who joined Telecom Argentina after the Transfer Date and that were not members of the Share Ownership Plan (SOP).

This judicial precedent is consistent with the criteria followed by Telecom Argentina based on the advice of its legal counsel by which it considered remote the chances of paying compensation to employees not included in the SOP.

As of December 31, 2015, Telecom Argentina's Management, with the advice of its legal counsel, has recorded provisions for contingencies that it estimates are sufficient to cover the risks associated with the claims filed by employees included in the SOP, having considered the legal background.

Additionally, on June 3, 2013 Telecom Argentina was notified of a lawsuit filed by four unions claiming the issuance of profit sharing bonds for future periods and for periods for which the statute of limitations is not expired. In order that this claim will be sustained, the plaintiffs require that Decree No. 395/92 should be declared unconstitutional.

Telecom Argentina, based on the advice of its legal counsel, believes that there are strong arguments to defend its rights based on the expiration of the statute of limitations of the claim for the

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unconstitutionality of Decree No. 395/92 and the lack of active legal standing for collective claim for bonds issuance due to the existence of individual claims, among other reasons.

This collective lawsuit is for an unspecified amount. The plaintiffs presented the criteria that should be applied for the determination of the percentage of participation in Telecom Argentina's profit. The lawsuit requiring the issuance of a profit sharing bond represents an obligation with potential future economic impact for Telecom Argentina.

In June 2013, Telecom Argentina filed its answer to the claim, arguing that the labor courts lack of jurisdiction. On October 30, 2013, the judge rejected the lack of jurisdiction plea, established a ten-year period as statute of limitation and deferred ruling on the defenses of res judicata, lis pendens and on the third party citation required after a hearing is held by the court. Telecom Argentina has appealed the judge's ruling.

On December 12, 2013 this hearing took place and the intervening court deferred the defense of statute of limitations filed by Telecom Argentina to the moment of the final ruling. It also ordered the plaintiff to establish that they have permission to bring the case on behalf of Telecom Argentina's employees included in the claim; meanwhile the trial proceeding will be suspended. The plaintiff appealed the decision and the judge deferred this issue to the time of sentencing.

As of the date of this Annual Report, the appeal regarding lack of jurisdiction raised by Telecom Argentina is pending until the documentation requested by the court to the plaintiffs was resolved.

The Company, based on the advice of its legal counsel, believes that there are strong arguments to defend its rights in this claim based, among other things, in the expiration of the statute of limitations of the claim for the unconstitutionality of Decree No. 395/92, the lack of active legal standing for collective claim for bond issuance -due to the existence of individual claims-, among other reasons regarding lack of active legal standing.

Regarding Profit Sharing Bonds there are two cases initiated against Telefónica de Argentina S.A. which represent recent case law as described below:

- *Statute of limitation criteria: Domínguez c/ Telefónica de Argentina S.A.*

In December 2013, the Argentine Supreme Court of Justice ruled on the case, *Domínguez c/ Telefónica de Argentina S.A.*, overturning a lower court ruling that had barred the claim as having exceeded the applicable statute of limitations since ten years had passed since the issuance of Decree No. 395/92.

The Argentine Supreme Court of Justice ruling states that the Civil and Commercial Proceedings Court must hear the case again to consider statute of limitations arguments raised by the appellants that, in the opinion of the Argentine Supreme Court of Justice, were not considered by the lower court and are relevant to the resolution of the case.

As of the date of this Annual Report, there is no assurance as to how such a similar case may be resolved, either by a new ruling at the lower court or by any further appeal. Two chambers of the Civil and Commercial Federal Proceedings Court have issued opinions interpreting the doctrine developed by the Argentine Supreme Court of Justice in its ruling, acknowledging that the statute of limitations must be applied periodically as of the time of each balance sheet- but limited to five years; and Chamber III ruled, by a majority of votes, that the statute of limitations must not be applied periodically, but that instead, was exceeded ten years after the issuance of Decree No. 395/92.

- *Criteria for determining the relevant profit to calculate compensation: Perota c/ Estado Nacional y Telefónica de Argentina S.A.*

In addition, on February 27, 2014, the Civil and Commercial Appeals Court issued its decision in a Telefónica de Argentina S.A. case, ruling that: *the amount of profit sharing bonds corresponding to former employees of Telefónica de Argentina S.A. should be calculated based on the taxable income of Telefónica de Argentina S.A. on which the income tax liability is to be assessed.*

The Court explained that in order to make such determination: *it is necessary to clarify that taxable income (pre-tax income) means the amount of income subject to the income tax that the company must pay, which generally means gross income, including all revenue obtained during*

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the fiscal year (including contingent or extraordinary revenue), minus all ordinary and extraordinary expenses accrued during such fiscal year.

As of December 31, 2015, the Company's Management, with the advice of its legal counsel, has adjusted the provisions for contingencies that it estimates are sufficient to cover the risks associated with the criteria established by the court regarding relevant profit and the statute of limitations as described above.

Contractors and Subcontractors Employees Labor Claims

Certain contractors and subcontractors employees have continued initiating lawsuits against contractors and Telecom Argentina claiming for direct or indirect responsibility based on a broad interpretation of the rules of labor law. The plaintiffs claimed for the application of the telecommunication bargain collective agreement instead of the telecommunication Section of construction collective agreement, resulting in wage differences. As of the date of this Annual Report, Telecom Argentina's Management, based on the advice of its legal counsel, has recorded provisions that it estimates are adequate to hedge the risks associated with these claims.

Wage differences by non-remunerative sums

The Company is subject to various lawsuits initiated by some employees and former employees who claim wage differences caused by the impact of the concept of non-remunerative sums (amounts not subject to social security contributions) 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 Argentine Supreme Court of Justice in a case against Cervecería y Maltería Quilmes ruled that non-remunerative items resulting from collective bargaining agreements should be considered salaries for all purposes. During 2015 non-remunerative sums claims have continued. Considering the judicial precedents, as of December 31, 2015, the Company's Management, based on the advice of its legal counsel, has recorded a provision that it estimates is sufficient to cover the risks associated with these claims.

Sales representative claims

Former sales representatives of Personal have brought legal actions for alleged improper termination of their contracts and have submitted claims for payment of different items such as commission differences, value of the customers portfolio and lost profit. Personal believes, based on the advice of its legal counsel, that certain items included in the claims would not be sustained while other items, if sustained, would result in significantly lower amounts than those claimed.

Some legal actions are in the discovery phase and some expert opinions are in progress. Personal's Management, based on the advice of its legal counsel, has recorded provisions that it estimates are sufficient to cover the risks associated with these claims. However, we cannot guarantee the outcome of these proceedings.

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During 2015, settlement agreements with certain sale representatives were carried out to close pending claims and to avoid any new claim regarding the periods settled. The agreements resulted in the recognition of an aggregate amount of approximately P\$63 million in favor of the sales representatives and were formalized by the BCBA.

Interest rate applicable to the matters under Labor Courts of the City of Buenos Aires

In addition, on May 21, 2014 the National Labor Court of Appeals agreed, as a result of a divided vote, that the interest rate applicable to the matters under its jurisdiction in the City of Buenos Aires shall be the nominal annual rate for personal loans with free use of funds of the Banco de la Nación Argentina for a 49 to 60 month term (currently 3% per month). The Court also resolved that in those cases that the Court sentences are still pending, this new rate shall be applied as from the date on which each amount is due.

As from 2002 the above mentioned Court had resolved to apply the interest rate resulting from the monthly average of the interest rate used by the Banco de la Nación Argentina for the granting of loans (currently 2.712% per month). Therefore, this new disposition represents an increase in the interest rate, which the Company has reflected in its assessment of the provisions for pending labor claims. Although this Court's decision is not compulsory for lower Courts, an additional risk exists since the Courts might intend to apply such rate retroactively to labor credits not yet acknowledged by a Court sentence.

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Telecom Group's Management, with the advice of its legal counsel, considers that there are solid legal arguments to argue against the retroactive application of this new rate. As of the date of this Annual Report, Management cannot assure the result deriving from the decision of the Court of Appeals until the lower Courts issue future opinions making their positions clear. As a result, the Company has classified this matter as a possible contingency. Nevertheless, should a disadvantageous resolution prevail, we estimate that it shall not have a significant impact on the Group's financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

Tax Matters

Tax Matters Relating to Telecom Argentina

In December 2008, the National Congress approved Law No. 26,476, the Law on Tax Regularization and Repatriation of Capital establishing a regime for the regularization of tax liabilities, the repatriation of funds and the registration of employees. Title I of the law provides taxpayers with a complete exemption for penal responsibilities in tax matters, for fines and a partial exemption for interest arising out of tax or social security liabilities prior to December 31, 2007.

As discussed in previous Annual Reports, Telecom Argentina was party to various legal proceedings arising from claims by AFIP with regards to:

- (a) AFIP's claim for income tax for fiscal years 1993 to 1999 arising from its disagreement with Telecom Argentina's calculation of the depreciation of its fiber optic network;
- (b) AFIP's claims for income tax for fiscal years 1997 to 2000 challenging Telecom Argentina's certain deductions it made for bad debt expenses; and
- (c) AFIP's claims regarding invoices for certain kinds of services.

Upon detailed analysis of the Regularization Regime, on April 30, 2009 Telecom Argentina decided to settle the AFIP's claims in the time frame established by Title I of the above-mentioned law. The settlement for the above-mentioned tax claims was complete except for item (b), which was partially settled.

In order to qualify for the Regularization Regime, Telecom Argentina had to voluntarily dismiss legal proceedings previously initiated against AFIP's claims. As a result of the Regularization Regime, regarding the matter mentioned in (c) above, Telecom Argentina has requested the Court to suspend the penal proceedings and dismiss the claims against officers and employees who had been called to give testimony, since the law provides for the suspension of penal proceedings upon adoption of the Regularization Regime, and complete extinguishment of a penal case

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upon cancellation of all amounts due under the payment plan pursuant to this Regime. In October 2014 the Court declared the extinguishment of the penal proceedings despite not having completed the cancellation of all the installment payment plan. The prosecutor appealed such resolution. In September 2015, the appeals court ratified the trial court ruling, resulting in the termination of the penal proceeding.

Telecom Argentina's compliance with the Regularization Regime generated recognition of a debt owed to AFIP in the amount of P\$38 million (nominal value) payable in 120 monthly installments at an annual interest rate of 9%. The Company also recognized a debt for legal fees in connection with these regularized processes in the amount of P\$14 million (nominal value). The value of both liabilities has been set forth under the captions *Income Tax Payables* and *Other Liabilities* classified by the nature and due date of each liability. As of December 31, 2015 such liabilities amounted to P\$15 million and P\$4 million, respectively.

Provincial Taxes

Some provincial tax authorities have filed claims regarding turnover tax and stamp tax. As of the date of this Annual Report, the Company's Management has recorded provisions that it estimates are adequate to hedge the risks.

Municipal Fees

Since 2005, the Company has seen a noticeable increase in legal and extrajudicial claims seeking the collection of various municipal fees in the City of Buenos Aires and various municipalities. As of the date of this Annual Report the Company has recorded provisions that estimate sufficient to cover these claims.

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Alleged Omission in Telecom Argentina's Income Tax Declaration

On December 17, 2014, the AFIP notified Telecom Argentina of an alleged omission in reporting the balances of two bank accounts, held in the HSBC Private Bank (Swiss) S.A, in the company's income tax declaration corresponding to the fiscal year 2006. On February 6, 2015, Telecom Argentina proceeded to deny this allegation, providing documentary proof which certifies that such balances had been reported in a timely manner on the tax declaration and were recorded in Telecom Argentina's financial statements.

On July 7, 2015 Telecom Argentina was notified of the AFIP tax assessment in connection with only one of the bank accounts previously claimed.

Although this carryforward could not be applied against future taxable incomes Telecom Argentina initiated a legal proceeding against AFIP's claim at Tribunal Fiscal de la Nacion.

Several people, who had power of attorney to manage those accounts in representation of Telecom Argentina, were also notified of the same alleged omission regarding their personal tax declarations. However during 2015, some of these cases were closed and others were suspended.

Income tax 2009 - Action for recourse filed with the Tax Authority

Article 10 of Law No. 23,928 and Article 39 of Law No. 24,073 suspended the application of the provisions of Title VI of the Income Tax Law relating to the income tax inflation adjustment since April 1, 1992.

Accordingly, Telecom Argentina and its domestic subsidiaries determined its income tax obligations in accordance to those provisions, without taking into account the income tax inflation adjustment.

After the economic crisis of 2002, many taxpayers began to question the legality of the provisions suspending the income tax inflation adjustment. Also, the Argentine Supreme Court of Justice issued its opinion in *Candy* (07/03/2009) in which it stated that, particularly for the fiscal year 2002 and considering the serious state of disturbance of that year, the taxpayer could demonstrate that not applying the income tax inflation adjustment resulted in confiscatory income tax rates.

More recently, the Argentine Supreme Court of Justice applied a similar criteria to the 2010 and 2011 fiscal years in the cases entitled *Distribuidora Gas del Centro* (10/14/2014 and 06/02/2015), enabling the application of income tax inflation adjustment for periods not affected by a severe economic crisis.

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According to the above-mentioned new legal background that Telecom Argentina took knowledge during 2015, and after making the respective assessments, on December 21, 2015 Telecom Argentina filed an action for recourse with the AFIP to claim the full tax overpaid for fiscal year 2009, estimated in an amount of P\$98.2 million plus interest, under the argument that the lack of application of the income tax inflation adjustment is confiscatory.

As of the date of this Annual Report, the action for recourse filed is pending of resolution by the Tax Authority. However, Telecom Argentina's Management, with the assessment of its tax advisor, considers that the argument presented in this recourse follows the same criteria as the established by the Argentine Supreme Court of Justice jurisprudence mentioned above, among others, which we believe should allow Telecom Argentina to obtain a favorable resolution of the action for recourse filed.

Consequently, Telecom Argentina recorded a non-current tax receivable for an amount of P\$98 million (according to the action for recourse filed) in compliance with IAS 12.

Telecom Argentina is assessing the appropriateness of filing similar action for recourse for fiscal year 2010 and following years. As of the date of this Annual Report, a preliminary analysis of the lack of application of the income tax inflation adjustments resulted in an estimated tax overpaid in a range between P\$600 million and P\$850 million for the period 2010 to 2014. This amount is only related to income tax overpaid by Telecom Argentina in their respective affidavits timely filed with the Tax Authority.

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Regulatory Proceedings

Regulator's Penalty Activities

Telecom Argentina is subject to various penalty procedures, in most cases promoted by the Regulatory Authority, for delays in the reparation and installation of service to fix-line customers. Although generally a penalty considered on an individual basis does not have a material effect on Telecom Argentina's equity, there is a significant disproportion between the amounts of the penalty imposed by the Regulatory Authority and the revenue that the affected customer generates to Telecom Argentina.

Since fiscal year 2013, the CNC significantly increased its penalty activities, increasing the amount of charges and sanctions, as well as the individual amount of each of the latter. In several cases the sanctions imposed as from 2013 had twice the economic value of those imposed to Telecom Argentina in previous periods for the same alleged infringements and such tendency continued during 2015.

In determining the provisions for regulatory charges and sanctions, Telecom Argentina's Management, with the assistance of its legal counsel, determines the likelihood of such sanctions being imposed, the amount thereof based on historical information and judicial precedents, also contemplating various probable scenarios of statute of limitation for charges and sanctions received, the current levels of execution of sanctions and the eventual results of legal actions that Telecom Argentina has undertaken to demonstrate, among other things, the disproportionate sanctions imposed by the Regulatory Authority since 2013.

Telecom Argentina has recorded certain provisions that it deems sufficient to cover the above mentioned sanctions and charges, estimating that they should not prosper in amounts individually higher than 200 thousand UT (P\$ 9,380 Argentine pesos) per each alleged violation against its clients in the normal course of business, in accordance with the legal and regulatory analysis performed as of December 31, 2015. If Telecom Argentina and its legal advisors' arguments do not prevail, the Management of Telecom Argentina estimates that the amount of provisions for regulatory charges and sanctions may be increased in approximately P\$200 million as of December 31, 2015.

General Proceedings

Environmental Proceedings

In 1999, the Argentine national environmental agency (*Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo Sustentable*) initiated an administrative proceeding against us in connection with our waste management. This agency alleged problems with our liquid drainage at an underground chamber in violation of Argentine environmental law. The agency sought to require Telecom Argentina's registration with the National Register of Generators and Operators of Hazardous Waste. This registration would require Telecom Argentina to pay an annual fee calculated in accordance with a formula that takes into consideration the hazard's extent and the waste quantity. Telecom Argentina believes that its activities did not generate this waste, and that the waste in the underground chamber was generated by other parties. Telecom Argentina nonetheless removed the liquid drainage in accordance with environmental law. We have filed the requisite official responses and we believe that we will not have to register with any environmental agency as a result of this liquid drainage.

In February 2009, Telecom Argentina received a notification from the environmental agency once again requesting that Telecom Argentina be registered in the National Registry of Generators and Operators of Hazardous Waste. In March 2009, Telecom Argentina filed a request for administrative review seeking to obtain rejection of the environmental agency's ordinance. As of the date of this Annual Report, there has yet to be a resolution on the matter.

Considering the evolution and development of environmental legislation and related agencies, Telecom Argentina is in the process of reviewing its interpretation in relation to the registration as a Hazardous Waste Generator that in any case will refer to a reduced number of materials that we use in our operations. Based on the information available to us, the possibility that environmental proceedings will have a significant impact on our financial position and cash flows is remote.

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Consumer Trade Union Proceedings

• **Proceedings other than remote**

The Company has been notified of the following complaints filed by Consumer Trade Unions. Although Personal believes there are strong defense arguments for which the claims should not succeed, in the absence of jurisprudence on the matter, Personal's Management (with the assistance of its legal counsel) has classified the claims as possible until a judgment is rendered:

i) *Consumidores Financieros Asociación Civil para su Defensa* claim:

In November 2011, Personal was notified of a lawsuit filed by *Consumidores Financieros Asociación Civil para su Defensa* claiming that Personal made allegedly abusive charges to its customers by implementing per-minute billing and setting an expiration date for prepaid telecommunication cards.

The plaintiff is seeking damages for unspecified amounts and requests Personal to (i) cease such practices and bill its customers only for the exact time of telecommunication services used; (ii) reimburse the amounts collected in excess in the ten years preceding the date of the lawsuit; (iii) credit its customers for unused minutes on expired prepaid cards in the ten years preceding the date of the lawsuit; (iv) pay an interest equal to the lending rate charged by the Banco de la Nación Argentina; and (v) pay punitive damages provided by Section 52 bis of Law No. 24,240.

Personal responded in a timely manner, arguing the grounds by which the lawsuit should be dismissed, with particular emphasis on the regulatory framework that explicitly endorses Personal's practices, now challenged by the plaintiff in disregard of such regulations.

The plaintiffs are seeking damages for unspecified amounts. Although Personal believes there are strong defenses to the claim, in the absence of jurisprudence on the matter, Personal's Management (with the assistance of its legal counsel) has classified the claim as possible until a judgment is rendered.

This claim was at a preliminary stage as of the date of this Annual Report. However, the judge has ordered the accumulation of this claim with two other similar claims against Telefónica Móviles and AMX Argentina. So, the three legal actions will continue within the Federal Civil and Commercial Court No. 9.

ii) *Asociación Protección Consumidores Del Mercado Común Del Sur - Proconsumer* claim:

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In June 2012 the consumer trade union Asociación Protección Consumidores Del Mercado Común Del Sur - Proconsumer filed a lawsuit against Personal claiming that the company did not provide the clients with enough information regarding the new prices for the services provided by Personal between May 2008 and May 2011. It demands the reimbursement of the increase in the price billed to customers for a period of two months. The plaintiff is seeking damages for unspecified amounts. In August 2012 Personal answered the complaint arguing that the company adequately informed its clients the modifications of the terms and conditions in which the service would be provided.

Personal also filed a jurisdictional plea and a motion alleging the lack of active legal standing of the plaintiff. The Commercial Court declared itself as incompetent in the matter. Accordingly, the case was sent to the Administrative and Contentious court, which decided that the jurisdiction corresponded to the Commercial Court. That decision was appealed by Personal through an extraordinary motion. The extraordinary motion was denied and Personal filed a complaint with the Argentine Supreme Court of Justice, which is pending of resolution.

While management considers that there are solid arguments for the favorable resolution of this lawsuit, in the event it is resolved unfavorably, it would not have a significant impact on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

iii) Proceedings related to the definition of the scope of Fixed and Mobile Telephone Services under Broadcasting Law No. 22,285, repealed by Law No. 26,522 of Audiovisual Communication Services:

The Group offers a wide range of telecommunications services in the market, including, among others, those referred to as VAS, which provide additional functionality to the basic services of voice transmission through a telecommunications network.

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Certain legal developments took place during the second quarter of 2014 and in 2015 in connection with the VAS, which could have an effect on two existing claims initiated against Telecom Argentina as detailed below:

- *Supercanal Case*

Within the context of a claim filed by Supercanal S.A. in 2003, an injunction was ordered against the fixed and mobile telephone companies, by which the Court ordered them to abstain from *providing supplementary broadcasting services or issuing any kind of broadcasting contents and programming*, as well as *making any advertisement relating to future services to be provided, or the provision of television services as VAS or any other kind of technical method through the fixed or mobile telephone and Internet services that they provide.*

In 2012 a lower court decided to consider the case without merit and to terminate the injunction. However, on February 18, 2014, the Court of Appeals overruled such decision, and the judge must now issue a decision on the appeal filed against the injunction, which is still pending.

On June 16, 2014 Telecom Argentina filed before the Courts a request to terminate the injunction, arguing among other reasons that new Law No. 26,522 of Audiovisual Communication Services has repealed the former law, under which the injunction had been ordered.

In March 2015, Telecom Argentina reported the issuance of Law No. 27,078 (LAD) and its effect on the injunction, which became moot.

As a result, on June 3, 2015 the plaintiff (Supercanal) informed the Court that it had no complaints the case was moot considering the new legal framework introduced by Laws No. 26,522 and 27,078.

As of the date of this Annual Report, the claim that the case is moot is pending before the Court.

Products marketed by the Telecom Group that could be affected by this claim are those called *Arnet Play* and *Personal Video*, which revenues during the year ended December 31, 2015, amounted to approximately P\$55 million and P\$369 million, respectively.

- *Claim by the Argentine Association of Cable Television*

Within the context of a claim filed by the Argentine Association of Cable Television in 2006, an injunction was ordered against the fixed and mobile telephone companies, by which the Court ordered them to abstain from *transmitting, repeating and/or providing directly or indirectly broadcasting services or their supplementary services*, based on the former Broadcasting Law No. 22,285.

Subsequently, such injunction was extended to the marketing of the Superpack service (joint offer of satellite television services provided by DirecTV and telephone and Internet services provided by Telecom Argentina, where each entity invoiced the services provided by it directly to the final customer), which was suspended by an appeal filed by Telecom Argentina before the Argentine Supreme Court of Justice. However, on June 3, 2014, the Argentine Supreme Court of Justice rejected such appeal because it did not refer yet to a final decision on the substantial issue that must be resolved by such Court. Accordingly, Telecom Argentina prudentially suspended the marketing of the above referred joint offer with DirecTV from June 4, 2014. The suspension of this joint offer only meant to the Telecom Group a decrease in commissions revenues for new subscribers that our network marketed in favor of DirecTV, and a decrease in costs from commissions conceded to DirecTV for subscribers that the latter captured for the Telecom Group, which were not material during the year ended December 31, 2014.

On June 10, 2014, Telecom Argentina claimed to the Courts that the substantial issues under the claim are without merit and the injunction have become ineffective as a result of the new Law No. 26,522 of Audiovisual Communication Services which repealed the former law under which the injunction had been ordered.

On October 7, 2014, the court notified Telecom Argentina and Personal of a breach complaint related to the above referred injunction. Such notification was answered rejecting its whole content and requesting that the CNC and the SC become part of the process. The Court will have to make a joint decision on these two issues presented by the parties.

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On December 19, 2014, Law No. 27,078 came into force. In Article 9 paragraph 2 states that licensees of services under the Law such as Telecom Argentina and Personal- may provide audiovisual media services. This legislation reinforces the legal arguments used by the Company to continue providing the VAS analyzed in these cases.

On June 18, 2015 a lower Court decided to postpone the declaration that the claim was moot and to limit the term of the injunction for six months. The decision was appealed by the Company and other defendants. On October 8, 2015 the Court of Appeals decided the revocation of the judge's decision, to turn the case moot and to rule that the injunction has ceased to apply. Against this decision, the plaintiff has filed an extraordinary resource which was rejected on March 17, 2016 by the Court of Appeals.

Although the Company's Management, with the advice of its legal counsel, believes that there are solid legal arguments to continue providing the VAS involved in the above mentioned cases, as of the date of this Annual Report, we cannot assure the final outcome of these claims.

iv) Proceedings related to value added services - Mobile contents:

On October 1, 2015 Personal was notified of a claim seeking damages for unspecified amounts initiated by consumer trade union *Cruzada Cívica para la defensa de los consumidores y usuarios de servicios públicos*. The plaintiff invokes the collective representation of an undetermined number of Personal customers.

The plaintiff claims the way that content and trivia are contracted, in particular the improper billing of messages sent offering those services and their subscription. Additionally, it proposes the application of a civil penalty.

This claim has a similar object to other claims made by a consumer association (Proconsumer) where collective representation of customers is also invoked. As of the date of this Annual Report the preliminary stages of those claims have not been initiated.

Personal has answered the claims through the presentation of legal and factual defenses, subpoenaing third parties involved in the provision of VAS. Likewise, with the assistance of its legal counsel, Personal believes to have strong arguments for its defense in these lawsuits. However, given the absence of jurisprudential precedents, we cannot assure the final outcome of these claims.

v) Asociación por la Defensa de Usuarios y Consumidores c/Telecom Personal S.A. claim:

In 2008 the *Asociación por la Defensa de Usuarios y Consumidores* sued Personal, seeking damages for unspecified amounts, claiming the billing of calls to the automatic answering machine and the collection system called *send to end* in collective representation of an undetermined number of Personal customers. As of the date of this Annual Report this lawsuit is at a preliminary stage.

Personal s Management, with the assistance of its legal counsel, had deemed to have solid arguments of defense and had originally classified this claim as a remote contingency. In the third quarter of 2015 Personal took knowledge of an adverse court ruling in a similar trial, promoted by the same consumers association against other mobile operator, the outcome of the claim cannot be ensured. Taking into consideration this new jurisprudential precedent, the claim has been classified as a possible contingency.

Personal s Management, with the assistance of its legal counsel, believes that it has strong arguments for its defense, but given the new jurisprudential precedent, the outcome of this claim cannot be ensured.

- **Remote Proceedings**

Additionally, Consumer Trade Unions have filed several proceedings against the Company. Although we cannot guarantee the outcome of these proceedings, in our opinion, based on the information available to us and the opinion of our legal counsel, the Company has classified those consumer trade unions proceedings as remote.

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Contingency Asset

AFA Plus Project Claim

On July 20, 2012, Telecom Argentina entered into an agreement with the Argentine Football Association (AFA), for the provision of services to a system called Argentine Football System Administration (AFA Plus Project) related to the secure access to first division football stadiums whereby Telecom Argentina should provide the infrastructure and systems to enable the AFA to manage the aforementioned project. The recovery of investments and expenses incurred by Telecom Argentina and its profit margin would come from charging AFA with a referring price stated in 20% of the popular ticket price per each football fan that attend the stadiums during the term of the agreement, so the recoverability of Telecom Argentina's assets related with the Project depended on AFA implementation the AFA Plus Project .

From 2012 and in compliance with its contractual obligations, Telecom Argentina made investments and incurred in expenses amounting to P\$179 million (of which P\$140 million are included in PP&E as of December 31, 2015) for the provision and installation of equipment and the execution of civil works for improving the football stadiums, registration centers equipment, inventories and material storage and attend other expenses directly associated with AFA Plus Project.

For several reasons, the AFA Plus system was not implemented by AFA, not even partially. Accordingly, Telecom Argentina has not been able to begin collecting the agreed price.

Finally, throughout the agreement, Telecom Argentina received no compensation from AFA for the services provided and the work performed. In September 2014, AFA notified Telecom Argentina of its decision to terminate the agreement with Telecom Argentina, modify the AFA Plus Project, and also informed that it will assume the payment of the investments and expenditures incurred by Telecom Argentina. Accordingly, negotiations between the parties have started.

In February 2015, AFA made a proposal to compensate the investments and expenditures incurred by Telecom Argentina through advertising exchange exclusively related to the AFA Plus Project (or the one that replaces this Project in the future), in the amount of US\$ 12.5 million. If the advertising compensation was not operating in one year, AFA would pay to Telecom Argentina the mentioned amount. Telecom Argentina analyzed the quality of the assets offered by AFA in its offer of advertising exchange, and rejected the offer as insufficient.

New negotiations were conducted in 2015 to improve the mentioned offer (requiring a combination of cash payments and advertising) but a satisfactory agreement was not reached and negotiations were suspended because of AFA's internal affairs.

In October 2015, Telecom Argentina formally demanded that AFA pay the amounts due (P\$179.2 million plus interest from its implementation). AFA rejected the claim but agreed to resume negotiations for a closing agreement which was then suspended by the AFA electoral process.

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In January 2016 both parties have resumed conciliatory negotiations, while Telecom Argentina has reserved its right to exercise legal claims on the amounts due.

As of the date of this Annual Report, although negotiations are not finished, both parties have not reached a satisfactory agreement. Telecom Argentina's Management, with the assistance of its external advisor, believes it has solid factual and legal arguments for claiming and is evaluating the actions to follow for the recovery of the investments and expenses made.

It is worth mentioning that the impairment recorded by Telecom Argentina arising from the uncertainties related to the recoverable value of assets recognized by the AFA Plus Project (Works in Progress and Materials amounting to P\$140 million as of December 31, 2015) have been only recorded for the purpose to comply with accounting standards and in no way involves giving up or limiting the rights given to Telecom Argentina as a genuine creditor for the AFA Plus Project agreement.

Dividend Policy

The declaration, amount and payment of dividends are determined by a majority vote at an ordinary meeting of all shareholders of Telecom Argentina's capital stock. Under the GCL, dividends may only be declared out of liquid and realized profits determined based on non-consolidated financial

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statements prepared in accordance with GAAP effective in Argentina (IFRS in the case of listed companies as Telecom Argentina) and other applicable regulations issued by the CNV and other regulatory bodies. Furthermore, liquid and realized profits can only be distributed when all accumulated losses from past periods have been absorbed and the legal reserve has been constituted (or reconstituted).

According to CNV rules (New Text 2013), Shareholders Meetings that approve financial statements in which retained earnings are positive must make a specific determination on the use of such earnings in accordance with the GCL and, as a result, must resolve on its distribution as cash dividends, capitalization with issuance of paid-in shares, use to create reserves other than statutory reserves, or a combination of such alternatives. As a result of this rule the balance of retained earnings after the allocation approved by the Annual Shareholders Meeting should be zero.

Under the above-described restrictions, the legal ability of shareholders at any annual meeting of Telecom Argentina to vote to distribute dividends depends on: (i) the existence of liquid and realized profits and (ii) satisfaction of the financial conditions necessary to distribute dividends without negatively affecting the interests of Telecom Argentina.

In preparing the Annual Report in compliance with Argentine requirements, at the end of each fiscal year, the Board of Directors analyzes Telecom Argentina's economic and financial position and its compliance with the above-mentioned restrictions. The Board of Directors also takes into account the funds needed for operative purposes for the following fiscal year. The Board of Directors then proposes a course of action with respect to retained earnings, which may or may not include a dividend distribution. The decision with regards to the Board's proposal is made by Telecom Argentina's shareholders at the Shareholders Meeting.

Telecom Argentina's Shareholders Meeting held on April 29, 2015 approved the allocation of Telecom Argentina's retained earnings as of December 31, 2014, (P\$3,673 million) as follows: (i) P\$804 million (P\$0.83 per outstanding share) for distribution as cash dividends paid on May 11, 2015; (ii) P\$2,869 million to the Reserve for Future Cash Dividends. The Shareholders Meeting also approved the delegation of authority to Telecom Argentina's Board of Directors to determine the allocation, depending on the performance of the business, in one or more installments, of an amount up to P\$649 million of the Reserve for Future Cash Dividends and its distribution to the shareholders as cash dividends, during fiscal year 2015.

Telecom Argentina's Board of Directors, at its meeting held on March 28, 2016, called an Ordinary and Extraordinary Shareholders meeting to be held on April 29, 2016, to consider among other issues the allocation of Telecom Argentina's retained earnings as of December 31, 2015, (P\$3,403 million) suggested by the Board of Directors as follows: (i) P\$3,403 million to the Reserve for Future Cash Dividends; and (ii) the delegation of authority to Telecom Argentina's Board of Directors to determine the allocation, depending on the performance of the business, in one or more installments, of an amount up to P\$2,000 million of the Reserve for Future Cash Dividends and its distribution to the shareholders as cash dividends.

Significant Changes

No undisclosed significant changes have occurred since the date of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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ITEM 9. THE OFFER AND LISTING

On May 22, 2013, Telecom Argentina's Board of Directors, based on the authority delegated by the Ordinary Shareholders' meeting held on May 21, 2013 to allocate the Voluntary Reserve for Capital Investments, approved the terms and conditions of Telecom Argentina's Treasury Shares Acquisition Process. Such an acquisition process has to be made in pesos in the market in order to avoid any possible damages to Telecom Argentina and its shareholders derived from fluctuations and imbalances between the shares' price and Telecom Argentina's solvency.

The main terms and conditions of the Treasury Shares acquisition process are:

- Date of announcement: May 22, 2013

- Maximum amount to be invested: P\$1,200 million.

- Maximum amount of shares subject to the acquisition: the amount of Class B ordinary shares of Telecom Argentina, P\$1 of nominal value and with one vote each, that may be acquired with the maximum amount to be invested, which amount may never exceed a limit of 10% of the capital stock.

- Price to be paid by share: between a minimum of P\$1 and a maximum of P\$32.50 per share. On August 29, 2013 the maximum price was raised by Telecom Argentina's Board of Directors up to P\$40 per share.

- Deadline for the acquisition process: April 30, 2014.

By virtue of the offer made by Fintech on November 7, 2013 for the acquisition of the controlling interest of Telecom Italia Group in Telecom Argentina, Telecom Argentina suspended the acquisition of treasury shares. In addition, Telecom Argentina's Board of Directors considered it was appropriate to require the opinion of the CNV regarding the interpretation of the provisions of the CNV rules on this matter. The CNV did not answer Telecom Argentina's request and its Board of Directors, at its meeting held on May 8, 2014 decided to conclude the request considering that the Treasury Shares Acquisition Program finished on April 30, 2014. Such Program had been approved by Telecom Argentina's Board of Directors Meeting held on May 22, 2013.

Telecom Argentina's Board of Directors, at its meeting held on June 27, 2014, decided to request a new opinion from the CNV to confirm whether Telecom Argentina is obliged to refrain from acquiring treasury shares in the market under Section 13, Chapter I, Title II of the CNV rules (New Text 2013). As of the date of this Annual Report, no response from the CNV has been received.

Pursuant to Section 67 of Law No. 26,831, Telecom Argentina must sell its treasury shares within three years of the date of acquisition, unless such period is extended by a decision of the Shareholders Meeting. Pursuant to Section 221 of the GCL, the rights of treasury shares shall be suspended until such shares are sold, and shall not be taken into account to determine the quorum or the majority of votes at the Shareholders Meetings. No restrictions apply to Retained Earnings as a result of the creation of a specific reserve for such purposes named Voluntary Reserve for Capital Investments.

The last acquisition made by Telecom Argentina was on November 5, 2013. The total treasury shares acquired were 15,221,373 by a total amount of P\$461 million (P\$30.29 average per share). Such acquisitions were recorded at the acquisition cost and deducted from equity under the caption Treasury shares acquisition cost. No profit or loss resulting from holding the treasury shares has been recognized in the income statement. See Note 19.d) and Note 3.s) to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

As of December 31, 2015, the capital stock of Telecom Argentina was divided into three classes: Class A Ordinary Shares, nominal value P\$1.00 each (Class A Shares), representing 51.00% of the total capital stock of Telecom Argentina, Class B Ordinary Shares, nominal value P\$1.00 each (Class B Shares), representing approximately 48.97% of the total capital stock of Telecom Argentina, and Class C Ordinary Shares, nominal value P\$1.00 each (Class C Shares), representing approximately 0.03% of Telecom Argentina s total capital stock.

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The number of shares as of December 31, 2015 was as follows:

Class of shares	Outstanding shares	Treasury shares	Total capital stock
Class A Shares	502,034,299		502,034,299
Class B Shares	466,883,425	15,221,373	482,104,798
Class C Shares	241,881		241,881
Total	969,159,605	15,221,373	984,380,978

The Class B Shares are currently listed on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange. The ADSs representing Class B Shares are currently listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol TEO. Each ADS currently represents 5 Class B Shares.

The table below shows the high and low closing prices of the Class B Shares in pesos for the periods indicated on the *Mercado de Valores de Buenos Aires* (the Buenos Aires Stock Market or BASM), the current principal non-U.S. trading market for such securities. See The Argentine Securities Market. See Item 3 Key Information Exchange Rates for the exchange rates applicable during the periods set forth below.

	Pesos per Class B Share on BASM (1)	
	High	Low
<i>Annual</i>		
2011	22.70	16.10
2012	20.40	12.30
2013	39.50	16.40
2014	62.30	28.00
2015	63.00	38.50
<i>Quarterly</i>		
2014		
First Quarter	38.40	28.00
Second Quarter	49.00	34.50
Third Quarter	62.10	42.00
Fourth Quarter	62.30	43.70
2015		
First Quarter	63.00	45.15
Second Quarter	55.00	44.45
Third Quarter	49.50	38.50
Fourth Quarter	56.95	39.25
<i>Monthly</i>		
2015		
October	53.05	39.25
November	56.95	49.00
December	52.00	44.70
2016		
January	47.50	38.50
February	57.80	44.90
March	58.75	52.00
April (through April 26, 2016)	56.00	48.50

(1) Reflects peso nominal amounts as of that date.

Source: Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires.

The Class B Shares trade on the New York Stock Exchange in the form of ADSs issued by the Depositary under the Deposit Agreement dated as of November 8, 1994, among Telecom Argentina, the Depositary and the registered holders from time to time of the ADSs issued thereunder (the Deposit Agreement). Each ADS represents 5 Class B Shares.

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The table below shows the high and low closing prices of the ADSs in U.S. dollars on the New York Stock Exchange for the periods indicated.

	High	US\$ per ADS	Low
<i>Annual</i>			
2011	26.92		17.28
2012	21.94		9.37
2013	21.19		12.13
2014	25.09		14.78
2015	26.04		13.85
<i>Quarterly</i>			
2014			
First Quarter	19.07		14.78
Second Quarter	23.86		17.77
Third Quarter	25.09		18.65
Fourth Quarter	23.18		19.13
2015			
First Quarter	26.04		18.85
Second Quarter	22.87		17.95
Third Quarter	18.69		13.85
Fourth Quarter	19.99		13.90
<i>Monthly</i>			
2015			
October	19.51		13.90
November	19.99		17.15
December	17.18		15.65
2016			
January	16.32		14.44
February	18.46		15.04
March	19.10		17.89
April (through April 26, 2016)	19.52		16.75

On April 26, 2016, the reported last sale price of the ADSs on the New York Stock Exchange was US\$18.94.

Plan of Distribution

Not applicable.

The Argentine Securities Market

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As of March 2016, eleven securities exchanges exist in Argentina, of which five (including the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange) have affiliated stock markets and are authorized to quote publicly-offered securities. The oldest and largest of these exchanges is the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange, founded in 1854. For the year ended December 31, 2015, the ten most actively traded equity issues represented approximately 85% of the total volume of equity traded on the market. Trading in securities listed on an exchange is conducted through a *Mercado de Valores* (Stock Market) affiliated with such exchange.

Securities may also be listed and traded on the *Mercado Abierto Electrónico S.A.* (the MAE), an electronic over-the-counter market trading system that functions independently from the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange and the Buenos Aires Stock Market. However, in March 1992, the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange, the Buenos Aires Stock Market and representatives of the dealers on the MAE implemented an agreement that causes trading in equity and equity-related securities to be conducted exclusively on the Buenos Aires Stock Market, while all corporate debt securities listed on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange may also be traded on the MAE. Trading in Argentine government securities, which are not covered by the agreement, is expected to be conducted principally on the MAE. The agreement does not extend to other Argentine stock exchanges.

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The CNV is responsible for the regulation and supervision to ensure the correct application of the rules governing the Argentine Securities Market, which acts under the regulatory framework described as follows.

Capital Markets Law Law No. 26,831

On December 28, 2012, the Capital Markets Law (Law No. 26,831) was published in the Official Bulletin. This Law eliminates capital markets self-regulation and grants new powers to the CNV, including the ability to request reports and documents, conduct investigations and inspections of natural and legal persons under its control, call to testify and take informative and testimonial declaration. Likewise, if as a result of investigations performed, it is determined that non-controlling interests or the interests of holders of securities subject to public offering have been harmed, the CNV, according to the severity of the harm determined, may appoint overseers with the power to veto resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors and/or discontinue the Board of Directors for a maximum period of 180 days until deficiencies found are remedied.

Law No. 26,831 supersedes Law No. 17,811 and Decree No. 677/01, among other rules, and became effective on January 28, 2013.

In August 2013, the PEN issued Decree No. 1,023/13 regulating certain sections of Law No. 26,831, and in September 2013, the CNV issued the Resolution No. 622/13 which established the new comprehensive rules of the CNV and also implements regulation related to certain sections of Law No. 26,831.

The Buenos Aires Stock Market

The Buenos Aires Stock Market, which is affiliated with the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange, is the largest stock market in Argentina. The Buenos Aires Stock Market is a corporation, whose approximately 128 shareholder members are the only individuals and entities authorized to trade in the securities listed on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange. Trading on the Buenos Aires Stock Market is conducted by continuous open bidding, from 11:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. each business day. The Buenos Aires Stock Market also operates a continuous electronic market system each business day, on which privately arranged trades are registered and made public.

Although the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange is one of Latin America's largest securities exchanges in terms of market capitalization, it remains relatively small and illiquid compared to major world markets, and therefore, is subject to greater volatility. To control price volatility, the Buenos Aires Stock Market operates a system which suspends dealing in a particular issuer's shares for fifteen minutes when the price changes 10% with respect to that day's opening price. Once trading resumes, the trading is then suspended for another fifteen minutes if the price changes more than 15% with respect to that day's opening price. If the price then changes 20% with respect to that day's opening price, and for every 5% fluctuation in price thereafter, the trading of such shares is interrupted for an additional ten minutes. Investors in the Argentine securities market are mostly individuals, mutual funds and companies. Institutional investors that trade securities on the Buenos Aires Stock Market, which represent a relatively small percentage of trading activity, consist of a limited number of investment funds.

Certain historical information regarding the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange is set forth in the table below.

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	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Market capitalization (P\$ billions) (1)	3,292	3,893	3,356	2,314	1,611
As percent of GDP (2)		87	124	106	87
Volume (P\$ million) (1)	749,829	621,831	367,830	242,324	207,805
Average daily trading volume (P\$ million) (1)	3,098	2,580	1,526	1,006	848
Number of traded companies (including Cedears)	194	202	256	267	241

(1) End-of-period figures for trading on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (includes domestic and non-domestic public companies).

(2) INDEC will not publish new information on GDP at current prices until at least Jun-16. See Item 3-Key Information-Risk Factors-Inflation could accelerate, causing adverse effects on the economy and negatively impacting Telecom s margins

Source: Instituto Argentino de Mercado de Capitales.

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Selling Shareholders

Not applicable.

Dilution

Not applicable.

Expenses of the Issue

Not applicable.

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MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

Register

Telecom Argentina's bylaws were registered in the *Inspección General de Justicia* (General Board of Corporations) on July 13, 1990 under number 4,570, book 108, volume A of Corporations. The bylaws with all amendments thereto were registered in the General Board of Corporations on January 8, 2016 under number 447, book 77 of Corporations.

Objects and Purposes

Article I, Section 3 of the bylaws was amended by Ordinary and Extraordinary Shareholders Meeting held June 22, 2015, with the approval of AFTIC. After this amendment, the object of Telecom Argentina is to provide, directly or through third parties or in association with third parties, Information and Communication Technology Services (ICT Services), be them fixed, mobile, wired, wireless, national or international, with or without its own infrastructure, and to provide Audiovisual Communication Services.

Furthermore, Telecom Argentina may supply, lease, sell and market in any manner, all kinds of equipment, infrastructure, goods and services related to or supplementary with ICT Services and Audiovisual Communication Services. Telecom Argentina may also undertake works and provide all kinds of services, including advisory and safety services, in connection to ICT Services and Audiovisual Communication Services.

For such purpose, Telecom Argentina has full legal capacity to acquire rights, undertake obligations and take any action that is not forbidden by law and by these bylaws, including the capacity to borrow funds, publicly or privately, through the issue of debentures and negotiable obligations.

To fulfill its corporate purpose, Telecom Argentina may constitute companies, acquire equity interests in other companies and enter into any kinds of association agreements.

Any amendment to the corporate purpose shall be in compliance with the provisions of legal regulations in force.

On April 30, 2003, Telecom Argentina's shareholders voted not to adhere to the regime established by Decree No. 677/01 (the Statutory Regime of Public Offer of Mandatory Acquisition) and approved the consequent modification of Article 1° of Telecom Argentina's bylaws.

However, since January 28, 2013, when Law No. 26,831 became effective, the universal scope of the Statutory Regime of Public Offer of Mandatory Acquisition governs, as provided in the Law, which states: Article 90. Universal scope. The Statutory Regime of Public Offer of Mandatory Acquisition regulated in this chapter and the residual participation regime regulated in the following chapter includes all listed companies, even those that, under the previous regime, have opted to be excluded of its application.

On February 18, 2004, Telecom Argentina's shareholders voted to change the company's name to Telecom Argentina S.A.

Telecom Argentina's capital stock

The following is a summary of the rights of the holders of Telecom Argentina shares. These rights are set out in Telecom Argentina's *estatutos sociales* (bylaws) or are provided for by applicable Argentine law, and may differ from those typically provided to shareholders of U.S. companies under the corporations laws of some states of the United States.

Limited Liability of Shareholders

Under Argentine law, a shareholder's liability for losses of a company is generally limited to the value of his or her shareholdings in the company. Under Argentine law, however, a shareholder who votes in favor of a resolution that is subsequently declared void by a court as contrary to Argentine law or a company's bylaws (or regulations, if any) may be held jointly and severally liable for damages to such company, to other shareholders or to third parties resulting from such resolution. In connection with recommending certain actions for approval by shareholders, the Board of Directors of Telecom Argentina occasionally obtained opinions of internal and/or external counsel concerning the compliance of the actions with Argentine law and our bylaws (or regulations, if any). We currently

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intend to obtain similar opinions in the future as the circumstances require it. Although the issue is not free from doubt, based on advice of counsel, we believe that a court in Argentina in which a case has been properly presented would hold that a non-controlling shareholder voting in good faith and without a conflict of interest in favor of such a resolution based on the advice of counsel that such resolution is not contrary to Argentine law or our bylaws or regulations, would not be liable under this provision.

Voting Rights

In accordance with the bylaws, each share entitles the holder thereof to one vote at meetings of the shareholders of Telecom Argentina. All of Telecom Argentina's directors are appointed jointly by shareholders in an Ordinary General Shareholders Meeting.

Under Argentine law, shareholders are entitled to cumulative voting procedures for the election of up to one-third of the vacancies to be filled on the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Committee. If any shareholder notifies a corporation of its decision to exercise its cumulative voting rights not later than three business days prior to the date of a Shareholders Meeting, all shareholders are entitled, but not required, to exercise their cumulative voting rights. Under cumulative voting, the aggregate number of votes that a shareholder may cast is multiplied by the number of vacancies to be filled in the election, and each shareholder may allocate the total number of its votes among a number of candidates not exceeding one-third of the number of vacancies to be filled. Shareholders not exercising cumulative voting rights are entitled to cast the number of votes represented by their shares for each candidate. The candidates receiving the most votes are elected to the vacancies filled by cumulative and noncumulative voting. If no candidate for a particular vacancy receives an absolute majority of votes, the two candidates that received the most votes will participate in a run-off election, and the candidate receiving the most votes in the run-off election will be deemed elected.

In addition, any person who enters into a voting agreement with other shareholders in a public company must inform the CNV of that voting agreement and must file a copy of that voting agreement with the CNV.

Meetings of Shareholders

Shareholders Meetings may be ordinary meetings or extraordinary meetings. Telecom Argentina is required to hold an Annual Ordinary Meeting of shareholders in each fiscal year to consider the matters outlined in Article 234 of the GCL, Article 71 of Law No. 26,831 and CNV rules, including but not limited to:

- approval of Telecom Argentina's financial statements and general performance of the directors and members of the Supervisory Committee for the preceding fiscal year;
- election, removal and remuneration of directors and members of the Supervisory Committee;

- allocation of profits; and
- appointment of external auditors.

Matters which may be considered at these or other ordinary meetings include consideration of the responsibility of directors and members of the Supervisory Committee, as well as capital increases and the issuance of negotiable obligations. Extraordinary Shareholders Meetings may be called at any time to consider matters beyond the scope of the ordinary meeting, including amendments to the bylaws, issuances of certain securities that permit profit sharing, anticipated dissolution, merger and transformation from one type of company to another, etc. Shareholders Meetings may be convened by the Board of Directors or the members of the Supervisory Committee. The Board of Directors or the members of the Supervisory Committee are also required to convene Shareholders Meetings upon the request of any shareholder or group of shareholders holding at least 5% in the aggregate of Telecom Argentina's capital stock. If the Board of Directors or the members of the Supervisory Committee fail to do so, the meeting may be called by the CNV or by the courts.

Notice of the Shareholders Meeting must be published in the Official Bulletin of the Republic of Argentina and in a widely circulated newspaper in Argentina at least twenty days before the meeting. In order to attend a meeting, shareholders must submit proper evidence of their ownership of shares via book-entry account held at the Caja de Valores S.A. If so entitled to attend the meeting, a shareholder may be represented by proxy.

Class B Shares represented by ADSs will be voted by the Depositary in accordance with instructions of the holders of the ADSs. In order for voting instructions to be valid, the Depositary must

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receive them on or before the date specified in the relevant notice. There is no guarantee that an ADS holder will receive voting materials in time to instruct the Depositary to vote.

The quorum for ordinary meetings consists of a majority of the stock entitled to vote and resolutions may be adopted by the affirmative vote of a majority of the shareholders present that have issued a valid vote, without counting voluntary abstentions. If no quorum is present at the meeting, a second meeting may be called at which shareholders present, whatever their number, shall constitute a quorum and resolutions may be adopted by a majority of the shareholders present. The quorum for extraordinary meetings is 60% of the stock entitled to vote. However, if a quorum is not present at the first meeting, the quorum requirement for the second meeting will be 30% of the stock entitled to vote. In both cases, decisions are adopted by a majority of valid votes, except for certain fundamental matters such as:

- mergers and spin-offs, when Telecom Argentina is not the surviving entity and the surviving entity is not listed on any stock exchange;
- anticipated liquidation;
- change of our domicile to outside Argentina;
- total or partial repayment of capital; or
- a substantial change in the corporate purpose.

Each of these actions requires a favorable vote of more than 50% of all the stock entitled to vote.

In some of these cases, a dissenting shareholder is entitled to appraisal rights.

Any resolution adopted by the shareholders at Ordinary or Extraordinary Shareholders Meetings that affects the rights of one particular class of stock must also be ratified by a special meeting of that class of shareholders governed by the rules for ordinary meetings.

Dividends

Dividends can be lawfully paid and declared only out of our realized and liquid profit.

The Board of Directors submits to the shareholders for approval at an ordinary meeting of shareholders our financial statements for the previous fiscal year, together with a report thereon by the Board of Directors. The shareholders, upon approving the financial statements, determine the allocation of Telecom Argentina's net profits (if any). Under CNV Rules a Shareholders' Meeting convened to approve the financial statements in which retained earnings are positive must make a specific decision on the use of such earnings in accordance with Law No. 19,550 and, as a result, must resolve on its distribution as cash dividends, capitalization with issuance of paid-in shares, use to create reserves other than statutory reserves, or a combination of such alternatives. In addition, the GCL requires Argentine companies to allocate 5% of any net profits to legal reserve, until the amount of this reserve equals 20% of our capital stock. The legal reserve is not available for distribution. The remainder of net profits may be paid as dividends on common stock or retained as a voluntary reserve or other account, or a combination thereof, all as determined by the shareholders. As provided by CNV Resolution No. 609/12, positive retained earnings generated by the mandatory adoption of IFRS as from January 1, 2012, should be assigned to a Special Reserve that can only be utilized for its capitalization or to absorb negative retained earnings.

Dividends may not be paid if the legal reserve has been impaired, nor until it has been fully rebuilt. Notwithstanding, the obligation to pay declared dividends expires three years after the distribution date pursuant to Section 17 of Telecom Argentina's bylaws, as amended by the Shareholders' Meeting held on April 24, 2002.

Argentine law permits the Board of Directors of certain companies (such as Telecom Argentina) to approve the distribution of anticipated dividends on the basis of a quarter balance or a balance sheet especially prepared for the purpose of paying such dividends, provided that both the external auditors and the Supervisory Committee have issued an opinion report. The actual payment of these dividends is made on an interim basis, and they are paid on account of the dividends to determine in the shareholders' annual meeting on the basis of the financial statements for the year.

See Note 30 to our Consolidated Financial Statements regarding restrictions on distributions of profits and dividends.

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Capital Increase and Reductions

Telecom Argentina may increase its capital upon authorization of the shareholders at an ordinary meeting. All capital increases must be registered with the CNV, published in the Official Bulletin and registered with the Public Registry of Commerce. Capital reductions may be voluntary or mandatory. Shares issued in connection with any increase in capital must be divided among the various classes in proportion to the number of shares of each class outstanding at the date of the issuance, provided that the number of shares of each class actually issued may vary based on the exercise of preemptive rights and additional preemptive rights in accordance with the procedure described under Preemptive Rights.

A voluntary reduction of capital must be approved by an Extraordinary Meeting of the shareholders and may take place only after notice thereof is published and creditors are given an opportunity to obtain payment or collateralization of their claims, or attachment, except in redemption cases (with liquid and realized profits).

In accordance with Article 206 of the GCL, suspended by successive decrees until December 10, 2005, reduction of a company's capital stock is mandatory when losses have exceeded reserves and at least 50% of the stated capital (capital stock plus inflation adjustment).

Currently, Telecom Argentina is not required to reduce its capital stock.

Preemptive Rights

Under Argentine law, holders of a company's common shares of any given class have preferential or preemptive rights, proportional to the number of shares owned by each holder, to subscribe for any shares of capital stock of the same class as the shares owned by the shareholder or for any securities convertible into such shares issued by the company.

In the event of an increase in capital, shareholders of Telecom Argentina of any given class have a preemptive right to purchase any issue of shares of such class in an amount sufficient to maintain their proportionate ownership of Telecom Argentina's capital stock. For any shares of a class not preempted by any holder of that class, the remaining holders of the class will assume pro rata the non-preempting shareholders' preemptive rights. Pursuant to the bylaws, if any Class B or Class C Shares are not preempted by the existing holders of each such class, the other classes may preempt such class. However, if any shares of Class A are not preempted by the existing holders of such class, holders of Class B or Class C Shares shall have no preemptive rights with respect to such shares of Class A unless otherwise approved by the regulatory authorities. Preemptive rights must be exercised within 30 days following the time when notices to the shareholders of their opportunity to preempt the capital increase are published for three days in the Official Bulletin of the Republic of Argentina and a widely circulated newspaper in Argentina.

Pursuant to the GCL, preemptive rights may only be restricted or suspended in certain particular and exceptional cases by a resolution of an Extraordinary Meeting of shareholders when required by the interest of the company.

Conflicts of Interest

A shareholder that votes on a business transaction in which its interest conflicts with that of Telecom Argentina may be liable for damages under Argentine law, but only if the transaction would not have been approved without its vote. See Item 3 Key Information Risk Factors Risks Relating to Argentina Shareholders may be liable under Argentine law for actions that are determined to be illegal or ultra vires. See also Powers of the Directors below for a description of conflict of interest regarding Directors.

Redemption or Repurchase

Telecom Argentina's stock is subject to redemption in connection with a reduction of capital by a majority vote of shareholders at an extraordinary shareholders' meeting. Pursuant to the GCL, Telecom Argentina may repurchase the stock with liquid and realized profits or available reserves, upon a determination of the Board of Directors that the repurchase is necessary in order to avoid severe damage to our business (subject to shareholder consideration) or in connection with a merger or acquisition. In addition, Telecom Argentina can purchase up to 10% of its capital stock in the Buenos Aires stock exchange pursuant to Law No. 26,831, complying with the requirements and procedures stated therein. If the purchase is made pursuant to Law No. 26,831, Telecom Argentina must resell the repurchased shares within three years and must give shareholders a preemptive right.

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to purchase the shares, except in case of an employee compensation program or plan or in case the shares are distributed among all the shareholders proportionately or regarding the sale of an amount of shares that in any period of 12 months does not exceed 1% of the Company's capital. In such cases, or if the 3 year period is to be extended, previous approval by a shareholders' meeting is needed.

Appraisal Rights

Whenever certain extraordinary resolutions are adopted at Shareholders' Meetings such as a merger of Telecom Argentina into another entity, a change of corporate purpose, transformation from one type of corporate form to another, or Telecom Argentina's shares cease to be traded publicly, any shareholder dissenting from the adoption of any resolution may withdraw from Telecom Argentina and receive the book value per share determined on the basis of Telecom Argentina's annual financial statements (as approved by the Annual Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting), provided that the shareholder exercises its appraisal rights within five days following the meeting at which the resolution was adopted in the case of a dissenting shareholder. This right may be exercised within 15 days following the meeting if the dissenting shareholder was absent and can prove that he was a shareholder on the day of the meeting. In the case of a merger of Telecom Argentina or a spin-off of Telecom Argentina, no appraisal rights may be exercised if Telecom Argentina is the surviving company.

Appraisal rights are extinguished if the resolution is subsequently overturned at another Shareholders' Meeting held within sixty days of the expiration of the time period during which absent shareholders may exercise their appraisal rights.

Payment on the appraisal rights must be made within one year of the date of the Shareholders' Meeting at which the resolution was adopted. If the resolution was to cease to publicly offer Telecom Argentina's stock, the payment period is reduced to sixty days from the date of the resolution.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, should Telecom Argentina decide to cease trading its shares publicly, pursuant to Article 97 of the Law No. 26,831, a tender offer by Telecom Argentina must be conducted before the exercise of appraisal rights by any shareholder. According to Article 98 of the Law No. 26,831 redemption value is not the book value but is determined based on market value of shares.

Liquidation

Upon liquidation of Telecom Argentina, one or more liquidators may be appointed to wind up its affairs. All outstanding shares of common stock will be entitled to participate equally in any distribution upon liquidation.

In the event of liquidation, the assets of Telecom Argentina shall be applied to satisfy its debts and liabilities. If any surplus remains, it shall be distributed to the holders of shares in proportion to their holdings.

Acquisitions of 5% or More of the Voting Stock of a Public Company

Under Argentine law, any person acquiring 5% or more of the voting stock of a public company must inform the CNV in writing of the acquisition of such voting stock. Additionally, such person must inform the CNV in writing of each additional acquisition of 5% of the voting stock of that particular company, until such person acquires control of that company.

Powers of the Directors

The bylaws of Telecom Argentina do not contain any provision regarding the ability to vote on a proposal, arrangement or contract where a director is an interested party. Under Argentine law, a director may sign contracts with the company that is related to the company's activities so long as the conditions are on an arm's-length basis. If such contract does not meet such conditions, the agreement may only be subscribed with the prior approval of the Board of Directors or, in absence of quorum, with the approval of the Supervisory Committee. Such transactions must be dealt with at the following Shareholders Meeting, and if such meeting does not approve them, the Board of Directors or the Supervisory Committee (as the case may be) are jointly responsible for any damages caused to the company. Argentine law also requires that if a director has a personal interest contrary to Telecom Argentina's, this must be noted to the Board of Directors and to the Supervisory Committee. The director must refrain from participating in any deliberations or risk becoming jointly and severally liable for all damages caused to Telecom Argentina as a result of the conflict.

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Additionally, Law No. 26,831 dictates that the contracts between a company and a director (that qualifies as a related party) when they exceed 1% of the shareholders' equity of the company, must be submitted to prior approval of the Audit Committee or of two independent evaluation firms to ensure that the transaction is in accordance with market conditions. Such transactions must also be approved by the Board of Directors and reported to the CNV and the exchanges on which the shares of the company are listed. If the Audit Committee or the independent evaluation firms have not determined the terms of the transaction to be according to market conditions, then the contract in question must be submitted for consideration at a Shareholders' Meeting.

Section 10 of the bylaws of Telecom Argentina establishes that the remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors is to be determined by the shareholders at their annual meeting. The Audit Committee is to issue a prior opinion on the reasonability of the proposed remuneration, which the Board of Directors submits for approval to the shareholders. Therefore, the Directors do not have the ability to vote on compensation for themselves nor for any other director.

The bylaws of Telecom Argentina do not contain any provision regarding the possibility of granting loans to members of the Board of Directors or Company executives.

Members of the Board of Directors of Telecom Argentina or its subsidiaries or parent company cannot be appointed as members of the Supervisory Committee.

The bylaws of Telecom Argentina do not establish a maximum age to be member of the Board of Directors.

Neither the bylaws of Telecom Argentina nor any Argentine law require the members of the Board of Directors to be shareholders.

Limitations on Foreign Investment in Argentina

Under the Argentine Foreign Investment Law, as amended (the FIL), the purchase of stock by an individual or legal entity domiciled abroad or by a local company of foreign capital (as defined in the FIL) constitutes a foreign investment subject to the FIL. Foreign investments generally are unrestricted. However, foreign investments in certain industries, such as broadcasting, are restricted as to percentage. No approval is necessary to purchase the Class B Shares. The FIL does not limit the right of non-resident or foreign owners to hold or vote the Class B Shares, and there are no restrictions in Telecom Argentina's bylaws limiting the rights of non-residents or non-Argentines to hold or to vote Telecom Argentina's Class B Shares. Notwithstanding the foregoing, regulations implemented by the CNV require that all shareholders that are companies who register to participate at a Shareholders' Meeting should provide details of their registration in the Republic of Argentina. To acquire participation in a company in Argentina, non-Argentine companies are required to comply with the share ownership registration requirements as provided for under Section 123 of the GCL.

Change of Control

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There are no provisions in the bylaws of Telecom Argentina which may have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of Telecom Argentina and that would only operate with respect to a merger, acquisition or corporate restructuring involving Telecom Argentina or any of its subsidiaries, except for the regulatory authorization required for the transfer of Nortel's Class A Shares discussed below. Moreover, the Privatization Regulations and the List of Conditions as modified by SC Resolutions No. 111/03 and No. 29/04 prohibit, without prior approval of the Regulatory Authority, (i) any transfer of our capital stock that reduces Nortel's ownership of Telecom Argentina to less than 51%, or (ii) any transfer of shares of Nortel that reduces the shareholding of the actual ordinary shareholders to less than 51% of the voting stock of Nortel, except with prior authorization of the Regulatory Authority.

Under Law No. 26,831 a party that wishes to obtain either a majority or a significant equity ownership interest (with the intention of acquiring control) in a publicly traded corporation must offer a *precio equitativo* (fair price) as defined in the law to acquire all shares of voting stock or securities convertible into voting stock of such corporation. Until the enactment of Law No. 26,831, this regulation applied to all Argentine corporations with listed securities unless the corporation's shareholders specifically voted not to adopt the regime. On January 28, 2013, Law No. 26,831 became effective. This law states in its Article 90, Universal scope. The Statutory Regime of Public Offer of Mandatory Acquisition regulated in this chapter and the residual participation regime regulated in the following chapter includes all listed companies, even those that, under the previous regime, have opted to be excluded of its application.

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MATERIAL CONTRACTS

For information regarding the Shareholders Agreement, see Item 7 Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Major Shareholders Shareholders Agreement. We are not a party to the Shareholders Agreement.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT AND EXCHANGE CONTROLS IN ARGENTINA

Due to the deterioration of the economic and financial situation in Argentina throughout 2001, the difficulties in dealing with the servicing of the public foreign debt and the decrease of the total level of deposits in the financial system, the Argentine government issued Decree No. 1,570/01, which, as of December 3, 2001, established a number of monetary and currency exchange control measures that included restrictions on the free disposition of funds with banks and restrictions on transferring funds abroad, with certain exceptions for transfers related to foreign trade and certain other transfers subject to the prior authorization of the BCRA.

On February 8, 2002, the BCRA issued tight restrictions on the transfer of funds abroad in order to make payments of principal and/or interest by requiring prior authorization from the BCRA. Since 2003, these restrictions were progressively curbed. However, there can be no assurances that the BCRA or other governmental agencies will not increase restrictions for making transfers of funds abroad.

Having completed its debt restructuring as of August 2005, Telecom Argentina is no longer subject to certain significant BCRA restrictions. However, certain other restrictions imposed by the BCRA or other government agencies are still applicable. Among others:

- (i) The ability to acquire foreign currency as an investment or to apply it to foreign portfolio investments is subject to prior approval of the BCRA;
- (ii) The acquisition of foreign currency to pay principal maturities on foreign debt obligations can be made on the day of such maturities or:
 1. within the 10 business days preceding the maturity date, provided that the acquirer complies with the Minimum Holding Term (as defined below);
 2. within a certain period of time before the maturity date, as a result of the occurrence of specific conditions established under foreign refinancing agreements executed after February 11, 2002; or

3. before the 10 business day period immediately preceding the maturity date *provided* that the acquirer complies with the Minimum Holding Term and the payment is entirely financed with (i) foreign funds destined to capital contributions; or (ii) new financings granted by international financial institutions and agencies, official foreign credit agencies, and foreign banks, and to the extent that: (a) such prepayment were expressly established as a condition to grant new credits; (b) the average term of the new loan is greater than the average remaining term of the loan that is being cancelled in advance considering in both cases principal and interest payments; and (c) such prepayment does not imply an increase in the present value of the outstanding debt.

The purchase of foreign currency to pay interests abroad may be done in advance, but not exceeding 10 business days from the date of expiration of each quota of interest computed in arrears.

Additionally, pursuant to General Resolution No. 3,417/12, as amended, of the *Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos* (Argentine Tax Authority) (AFIP), Argentine residents who access the FX Market to pay interests abroad (among other items), are obliged to previously inform in advance the payment of interests through the AFIP 's website and obtain a *Declaración Jurada de Pagos al Exterior* (Advanced Sworn Statement of Payments made Abroad) (DAPE).

In June 2005, the Argentine government imposed certain restrictions on inflows and outflows of foreign currency to the local foreign exchange market that remain in effect. New indebtedness entered into the foreign exchange market and debt renewals with non-Argentine residents from the private sector entered in the local foreign exchange market shall be agreed upon and canceled in terms not shorter than 365 calendar days (the Minimum Holding Term), whatever the form of cancellation thereof (i.e. with or without access to the local foreign exchange market). The following transactions, among others, are exempted from this restriction: (i) foreign trade financings (i.e., exports advance

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payments, pre-financing of exports and imports financing); (ii) balances of foreign exchange transactions with correspondent exchange entities (which are not credit lines); and (iii) primary debt security issuances with a public offering and listing.

Any inflow of funds to the local foreign exchange market arising from, but not limited to, (i) foreign indebtedness, other than the cases described in the following paragraph; (ii) primary stock issuances of companies residing in Argentina not under a public offering and that are not listed in self-governed markets, to the extent they do not create direct investment funds; (iii) portfolio investments of non-residents intended to hold local currency and assets and liabilities of the financial sector and nonfinancial private sector, to the extent they are not arising from the primary subscription of debt securities under a public offering and listed in self-governed markets and/or the primary subscription of stock of companies residing in Argentina under a public offering and listed in self-governed markets; and (iv) portfolio investments of non-residents intended for the purchase of any right in secondary markets regarding securities issued by the public sector; were subject to the creation of a nominative, nontransferable and non-compensated deposit, for 30% of the amount involved in the relevant transaction (the Mandatory Deposit), for a term of 365 calendar days, pursuant to the terms and conditions established in the regulations.

Any inflow of funds to the local foreign exchange market arising from, but not limited to, the following transactions were not subject to the 30% mandatory deposit: (a) foreign indebtedness of Argentine residents under foreign trade financings; (b) primary debt security issuances with a public offering and listed; (c) foreign indebtedness with Multilateral and Bilateral Credit Institutions and Official Credit Agencies, directly or through their related agencies; (d) investments of non-Argentine residents in Argentina under (i) primary subscription of securities issued by the public sector (except for securities issued by the BCRA); and (ii) direct investments, including capital contributions to local companies of direct investment (namely, a company set up or not as legal entity in which the foreign direct investor holds at least 10% of common shares or voting rights or its equivalent), and foreign funds transferred into Argentina by non-Argentine residents for the purpose of purchasing local assets that qualify as direct investment (such as real estate located in Argentina); and (e) foreign financial indebtedness provided: (i) the proceeds from the exchange settlement, net of taxes and expenses, are applied to the purchase of foreign currencies to cancel foreign debt principal and/or to the creation of long-term foreign assets; or (ii) they are incurred and canceled in an average life of not less than two years, including payments of principal and interest in the calculation, and to the extent they are applied to investments in nonfinancial assets. In this context, nonfinancial assets investments mean, among others, investments of assets capable of being registered in the financial statements of the borrower either as fixed assets or as inventory.

The Ministry of Economy and Public Finance included the following exemptions from the Mandatory Deposit: (i) the inflow of own funds through the foreign exchange market to the extent that such funds are used to purchase local currency for the subsequent payment of tax obligations; and (ii) the inflow of funds from foreign entities financings to be applied to the installation of industrial and technology equipment into local companies, through the acquisition and subsequent delivery in leasing of: (x) equipment that falls within the category of machinery and technology, and (y) certain vehicles within an exhaustive list.

On December 17, 2015, the above mentioned mandatory deposit requirement was suspended after the publication of Communication A 5850.

There can be no assurance that the BCRA will not once again require its prior authorization for, or restrict in some other way, the transfer of funds abroad for principal and/or interest payments by Telecom to its foreign creditors or for dividend payments by Telecom to its foreign shareholders.

Argentine companies may keep and spend outside Argentina any capital contributions that they have received abroad. Conversely, if a non-Argentine resident sends its capital contribution to the Argentine company in Argentina or the Argentine company repatriates a contribution received abroad, that transfer will be subject to certain requirements under foreign exchange regulations. Those requirements will vary

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depending on whether the capital contribution is classified as a portfolio or a direct investment. Direct investments are participations in Argentine companies reaching at least a holding of 10% of their common stock or voting rights (and subsequent contributions of a foreign investor who has already reached that level), and portfolio investments are participations that fall below that minimum. Portfolio investments also include holdings of cash and bank deposits on local currency, as well as debt securities, among others.

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Funds of direct investments transferred to Argentina as capital contributions are not subject to the Mandatory Deposit, provided that certain requirements are met and the Argentine company receiving such funds completes and registers with the Public Registry of Commerce the related capital increase by the applicable deadline. The applicable deadline was recently extended and the Argentine company must register with the Public Registry of Commerce within 540 calendar days of the day of its initial filing. Portfolio investments are subject to the Mandatory Deposit.

The impact of foreign exchange regulations on the repatriation rights of non-Argentine resident investors (i.e., the right to use Argentine Pesos received in Argentina by a non-resident due to a sale, liquidation or capital reduction to buy foreign currency and transfer it abroad) also varies depending on whether the investment is a direct or a portfolio investment.

Communication A 5237 of the BCRA, effective from October 28, 2011, added a new requirement for non-Argentine direct investors to repatriate Argentine Pesos collected in Argentina as a consequence of a sale or liquidation of the direct investment, capital reduction and reimbursement of capital contributions in Argentina (the Communication). As from the effective date of Communication A 5237, for such purpose, the funds originally paid for such investment or disbursement for the capital contribution, as applicable, must be transferred to Argentina and sold for pesos in the local foreign exchange market (the Transfer Requirement). Prior to the Communication, non-Argentine investors were not obliged to demonstrate that the funds paid for its investments or disbursements for its capital contributions had been transferred and sold in the exchange market in order to be allowed to repatriate its investment.

The Communication applies to all the direct investments made on and since October 28, 2011. Therefore, all direct investments made before that date are exempt from the Transfer Requirement.

On October 16, 2014, the Central Bank issued Communication A 5649 which included as an additional requirement of those discussed above, that the repatriation of direct investments shall take place if the foreign beneficiary is an individual or legal entity incorporated or domiciled in jurisdictions considered to be cooperative for the purposes of tax transparency.

In addition, repatriation of a portfolio investment requires evidence that the original investment involved the transfer of funds to Argentina and is subject to an aggregate maximum limit of US\$500,000 per calendar month.

Until December 17, 2015 the operations of foreign indebtedness of non-financial private sector and financial sector securities, financial loans (including swaps of securities) and the debts incurred by the financial sector, bonds, financial loans and credit lines from foreign financial companies has to be settled in the MULC (*Mercado Unico y Libre de Cambios*) (Communication A 3712, A 3972 and A 5265).

The issuances of private sector debt (financial and nonfinancial) denominated in foreign currency whose principal and interests were not exclusively payable in Argentine pesos in the country, had to be subscribed in foreign currency and the funds were to be settled the MULC within 30 calendar days of the date of integration of the funds, continuing to apply the existing standards at the current date of entry of foreign exchange through the MULC (Communication A 3820 and A 5265).

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Also, new financial indebtedness in the MULC and renewals of foreign debts of residents in the country's financial sector and the non-financial private sector, had to be agreed and maintained for minimum periods of 365 consecutive days, and could not be canceled prior to the expiration of that period, whatever the form of cancellation of the obligation to the outside and regardless of whether it was done or not with access to the MULC (Communication A 4359 as it was amended by Communication A 5264). This minimum term was also applicable to debt renewals. Foreign trade financing and primary issues of debt securities with a public offering and listing in authorized markets were exempted from the above.

As of the publication of Communication A 5850, dated December 17, 2015, certain aspects in relation to financial indebtedness were modified:

- **Obligation of deposit and settlement:** Point 2.1 of the Annex of Communication A 5265 was modified by removing the obligation to deposit and settle in the MULC new financial debt operations with foreign financial, non-financial private sectors and local governments. However, the sole purpose of providing access to MULC to attend services of principal and interest, is to maintain the need to liquidate the funds in the FX Market.

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- **Minimum length of stay:** The minimum holding period set out in point 2.2 of the Communication A 5265 is reduced from 365 to 120 calendar days (from the date of entry of funds into the country) for debts of a financial nature assumed or to be renewed as from December 17, 2015. Therefore, financial debts assumed or renewed prior to that date retain the remaining term of 365 days. Primary debt securities with a public offering and listing in authorized markets, among others, are exempted from the above.
- **Prepayment:** Through the addition of subsection e) of point 4.3 of the Annex in Communication A 5265 as amended by Communication A 5604, access to MULC is allowed to prepay indebtedness of the financial sector and admitted non-financial private sector and liquidated as of December 17, 2015, provided that it has met the minimum holding period (currently 120 days).

On April 21, 2016, the BCRA published Communication A 5955, amending the Communication A 5850, whereby the limits for access to the MULC for payments of foreign accounts payables related to goods and services were eliminated establishing that starting on the following day access to the market for such payments is unlimited, subject to the compliance of the foreign exchange norms in force.

TAXATION

Argentine Taxes

The following summary of certain Argentine tax matters is based upon the tax laws of Argentina, and regulations thereunder, in effect as of the date of this Annual Report on Form 20-F and is subject to any subsequent change in Argentine laws and regulations which may come into effect after such date. This summary does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all of the tax considerations that may be relevant to a holder of such securities.

Amendments to the Income Tax Law

On September 23, 2013, Law No. 26,893 was published in the Official Bulletin, incorporating amendments to the Argentine Income Tax Laws in connection with, among others, the taxation of gains derived from transfers of stocks and dividend distributions. On February 7, 2014, the PEN issued Decree No. 2,334/13 which regulates Law No. 26,893. Law No. 26,893 became effective on September 23, 2013, and applies to taxable events on or after that date.

Taxation of Dividends

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Pursuant to Law No. 26,893, dividends and other profits paid in cash or in kind except for stock dividends or quota dividends by companies and other entities incorporated in Argentina referred to in the Argentine Income Tax Law (the Income Tax Law) Sections 69 (a)(1), (2), (3), (6) and (7), and Section 69(b), are subject to income tax at a 10% rate, except for dividends received by Argentine companies and other Argentine entities, which are not subject to income tax. Dividends distributed to non-residents are subject to a 10% withholding tax, as a unique and definitive payment. Consequently, any dividend distribution made by the Company to its shareholders shall be subject to this 10% withholding tax, except for those beneficiaries that are domestic corporate taxpayers, referred to as sujetos empresa (such as, for instance, distributions made from Telecom Argentina to Nortel and those from Personal to Telecom Argentina and Nortel) and in addition to withholding, if applicable, to the so-called Equalization Tax (as described below).

Under Argentine income tax law, a corporation that makes a distribution of dividends to its shareholders in excess of the amount of its accumulated taxable net income at the close of the previous taxable year, as determined by application of the Income Tax Law, must withhold a 35% tax from such excess (the Equalization Tax). For purposes of this rule, the amount of income to be considered shall be determined by (1) deducting from taxable income (calculated under the general rules of the Income Tax Law) the income tax paid by the company and (2) adding the dividends and profits not subject to tax received as distributions from other corporations. If the distribution is in kind, then the corporation must pay the tax to the tax authorities and will be entitled to seek reimbursement from the shareholders.

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Taxation of Capital Gains

Gains derived from the transfer of shares, quotas and other equity interests, titles, bonds and other securities issued by an Argentine company, are subject to Argentine income tax, regardless of the type of beneficiary who realizes the gain.

However, gains from the transfer of such securities are exempt from such income tax when the securities are listed on a stock exchange and the gains are realized by Argentine individuals or undivided estates.

Capital gains obtained by non-residents from the transfer of shares, quotas and other equity interests, titles, bonds and other securities issued by an Argentine company are subject to this tax on capital gains. The tax is assessed at the non-resident seller's option by either applying the 15% tax rate on (i) 90% of the sales price or (ii) the excess of the sale price over the acquisition cost net of the other expenses incurred in Argentina necessary to obtain, maintain and preserve this gain. There is currently no guidance under Argentine law with respect to how this election is made. When both the seller and the buyer are non-residents, the person liable to pay the tax shall be the buyer of the shares, quotas, equity interests and other securities transferred.

Holders are encouraged to consult a tax advisor as to the particular Argentine income tax consequences of acquiring holding and disposing of ADSs or Class A, B and C Shares.

Tax on Personal Property

Argentine Law No. 25,585, as amended by Law No. 26,317, imposes a Tax on Personal Property. According to this tax, the following persons are subject to an annual tax on certain assets, which is levied at rates ranging from 0.50% to 1.25% depending on the value of such assets as of December 31 of each year: (i) individuals domiciled in Argentina for assets located in Argentina and abroad and (ii) individuals domiciled outside of Argentina for assets located in Argentina. For purposes of this tax, shares of stock of Argentine corporations, such as Telecom Argentina's ADSs and Class A, B and C Shares are considered assets located in Argentina.

Although the tax on personal property does not explicitly apply to individuals or entities domiciled outside Argentina, pursuant to Argentine Law No. 25,585, shares of stock corporations or other equity interests in companies regulated by GCL, as amended, such as the ADSs (held in book entry form or evidenced by ADRs) and Class A, B and C Shares, and whose holders are individuals and/or undivided estates domiciled in Argentina or in a foreign country, are subject to the tax on personal property.

The tax rate to be applied is 0.50% and the taxable base is the value of the shareholders' equity as stated in the most recent balance sheet of the company as of December 31 of each year. Such tax shall be assessed on and paid by the corresponding Argentine company issuer of the shares, such as Telecom Argentina. The tax so paid shall be considered as a definite payment.

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The above-mentioned rules include an irrefutable presumption that shares of stock corporations and other equity interests of companies regulated by GCL, as amended, such as the ADSs (held in book entry form or evidenced by ADRs) and the Class A, B and C Shares, whose holders are companies, any other legal entities, enterprises, permanent establishments and trusts, domiciled, settled or located in a foreign country, belong indirectly to individuals or individual estates domiciled in a foreign country.

Although Telecom Argentina is required to pay this tax on behalf of the holders of the ADSs and Class A, B and C Shares, it has the right to obtain reimbursement of the amounts paid from its shareholders even if this requires holding and/or foreclosing upon the property on which the tax is due.

Therefore, Telecom Argentina's ADSs (held in book entry form or evidenced by ADRs) and Class A, B and C Shares held by individuals, irrespective of their place of residence, and legal entities domiciled outside of Argentina are subject to the Tax on Personal Property, which, as mentioned above, shall be paid by Telecom Argentina on behalf of such holders of ADSs (held in book entry form or evidenced by ADRs) and Class A, B and C Shares.

Telecom Argentina has, from time to time, requested that its shareholders reimburse the amounts of tax on personal property paid on their behalf and has received partial reimbursement of such taxes, however no assurances can be made that Telecom Argentina will be successful in seeking reimbursement of all such taxes paid from holders of ADSs and Class A, B, and C shares. Therefore, as of December 31, 2015, Telecom Argentina has recorded an allowance of P\$14 million for the

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amounts pending collection. Whenever applicable, tax on personal property paid on behalf of Telecom Argentina's shareholders is deducted from the cash dividend payment.

Value Added Tax

The sale or disposition of ADSs or Class A, B and C Shares is not subject to value added tax.

Other Taxes

There are no national Argentine inheritance or succession taxes applicable to the ownership, transfer or disposition of ADSs or Class A, B and C Shares. There are no Argentine stamp, issue, registration or similar taxes or duties payable by holders of ADSs or Class A, B and C Shares.

Deposit and Withdrawal of Class B Shares in Exchange for ADSs

No Argentine tax is imposed on the deposit or withdrawal of Class A, B and C Shares in exchange for ADSs.

Tax Treaties

Argentina has entered into tax treaties with several countries. There is currently no income tax treaty or convention in effect between Argentina and the United States.

United States Federal Income Taxes

The following discussion is a summary of the material U.S. federal income tax consequences to the U.S. Holders described below of the ownership and disposition of ADSs or Class B Shares, but it does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all of the tax considerations that may be relevant to a holder of such securities, including alternative minimum tax and Medicare contribution tax consequences. This summary applies only to U.S. Holders (as defined below) that hold ADSs or Class B Shares as capital assets for U.S. federal income tax purposes and does not address all of the tax consequences applicable to all categories of investors, some of which may be subject to special rules, such as:

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- certain financial institutions;
- dealers or traders in securities who use a mark-to-market method of tax accounting;
- persons holding ADSs or Class B Shares as part of a hedging transaction, straddle, wash sale, conversion transaction or integrated transaction or persons entering into a constructive sale with respect to the ADSs or Class B Shares;
- persons whose functional currency for U.S. federal income tax purposes is not the U.S. dollar;
- tax-exempt entities, including an individual retirement account or Roth IRA ;
- persons that own or are deemed to own 10% or more of any class of Telecom Argentina stock;
- persons who acquired ADSs or Class B Shares pursuant to the exercise of an employee stock option or otherwise as compensation; or
- persons holding ADSs or Class B shares in connection with a trade or business conducted outside of the United States.

If an entity that is classified as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes holds ADSs or Class B Shares, the U.S. federal income tax treatment of a partner will generally depend on the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Partnerships holding ADSs or Class B Shares and partners in such partnerships should consult their tax advisers as to the particular U.S. federal income tax consequences of holding and disposing of the ADSs or Class B Shares.

This summary is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code), administrative pronouncements, judicial decisions and final, temporary and proposed Treasury regulations, all as of the date hereof, changes to any of which may affect the tax consequences described herein, possibly with retroactive effect. As mentioned above, there is currently no income tax treaty or convention in effect between Argentina and the United States. U.S. Holders should

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consult their tax advisers regarding the U.S., Argentine or other tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of ADSs or Class B Shares in their particular circumstances, including the effect of any state or local tax laws.

In addition, this summary is based in part on representations of the Depository and assumes that each obligation provided for in, or otherwise contemplated by, the Deposit Agreement or any other related document will be performed in accordance with its terms.

As used herein, the term "U.S. Holder" means a holder that, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, is a beneficial owner of ADSs or Class B Shares and is:

- a citizen or individual resident of the United States;
- a corporation, or other entity taxable as a corporation, created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state therein or the District of Columbia; or
- an estate or trust the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source.

In general, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, holders of ADSs will be treated as the owners of the underlying Class B Shares represented by those ADSs. Accordingly, no gain or loss will be recognized if a U.S. Holder exchanges ADSs for the underlying Class B Shares represented by those ADSs.

The U.S. Treasury has expressed concerns that parties to whom American depositary shares are released before delivery of shares to the depository (pre-release), or intermediaries in the chain of ownership between holders and the issuer of the security underlying the American depositary shares, may be taking actions that are inconsistent with the claiming of foreign tax credits by holders of American depositary shares. Such actions would also be inconsistent with claiming the preferential rates of tax, described below, applicable to dividends received by certain non-corporate holders. Accordingly, the creditability of Argentine taxes, and the availability of the preferential rates of tax for dividends received by certain non-corporate holders, each described below, could be affected by actions taken by such parties or intermediaries.

This discussion assumes that Telecom Argentina is not, and will not become, a passive foreign investment company, as described below.

Taxation of Distributions

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To the extent paid out of current or accumulated earnings and profits of Telecom Argentina (as determined in accordance with U.S. federal income tax principles), distributions made with respect to ADSs or Class B Shares will generally be included in the income of a U.S. Holder as ordinary dividend income. Because Telecom Argentina does not maintain calculations of its earnings and profits under U.S. federal income tax principles, it is expected that distributions will generally be reported to U.S. Holders as dividends. Subject to applicable limitations and the discussion above regarding concerns expressed by the U.S. Treasury, dividends paid to certain non-corporate U.S. Holders will be taxable at the preferential rates applicable to long-term capital gain if the dividends represent qualified dividend income. Dividends received from a qualified foreign corporation are generally treated as qualified dividend income and a foreign corporation is generally treated as a qualified foreign corporation with respect to dividends paid on stock which is readily tradable on a securities market in the United States (such as the New York Stock Exchange, where our ADSs are currently traded). U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisers regarding the availability of the preferential dividend tax rates in light of their particular circumstances. The amount of a dividend will include any amounts withheld by Telecom Argentina or its paying agent in respect of Argentine taxes. Dividends will generally be treated as foreign-source dividend income to U.S. Holders and will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction generally allowed to U.S. corporations under the Code. Dividends will be included in a U.S. Holder's income on the date of the U.S. Holder's (or in the case of ADSs, the Depositary's) receipt of the dividend. The amount of the distribution will equal the U.S. dollar value of the pesos received (including amounts withheld in respect of Argentine Taxes), calculated by reference to the exchange rate in effect on the date such distribution is received (which, for holders of ADSs, will be the date such distribution is received by the Depositary), whether or not the Depositary or U.S. Holder in fact converts any pesos received into U.S. dollars. If the distribution is converted into U.S. dollars on the date of receipt, U.S. Holders should not be required to recognize foreign currency gain or loss in respect of the dividend income. Any gains or losses resulting from the conversion of pesos into U.S. dollars after the date on which the distribution is received will be treated as ordinary income or loss, as the case may be, of the U.S. Holder and will be U.S.-source income or loss.

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Subject to applicable limitations and conditions that may vary depending upon the U.S. Holder's circumstances and subject to the discussion above regarding concerns expressed by the U.S. Treasury, Argentine income taxes withheld from dividends on ADSs or Class B Shares will be creditable against a U.S. Holder's U.S. federal income tax liability. However, amounts paid on account of the Tax on Personal Property will not be eligible for credit against a U.S. Holder's federal income tax liability. The rules governing foreign tax credits are complex, and U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisers regarding the creditability of foreign taxes in their particular circumstances and to determine the tax consequences applicable to them as a result of amounts paid on account of the Argentine Tax on Personal Property, including whether such amounts are includable in income or deductible for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Instead of claiming a credit, U.S. Holders may elect to deduct otherwise creditable Argentine income taxes in computing taxable income, subject to generally applicable limitations under U.S. law. An election to deduct foreign taxes instead of claiming foreign income tax credits applies to all income taxes paid or accrued in the taxable year to foreign countries and possessions of the United States.

Sale, Exchange or Other Disposition of ADSs or Class B Shares

Gain or loss realized by a U.S. Holder on the sale, exchange or other disposition of ADSs or Class B Shares will be subject to U.S. federal income tax as capital gain or loss, and will be long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. Holder has held the ADSs or Class B Shares for more than one year. The amount of the gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the U.S. Holder's tax basis in the ADSs or Class B Shares disposed of and the amount realized on the disposition, in each case as determined in U.S. dollars. If an Argentine tax is withheld, or otherwise paid, on the sale or disposition of ADSs or Class B Shares, a U.S. Holder's amount realized will include the gross amount of the proceeds of the sale or disposition before deduction of the Argentine tax. See *Argentine Taxes Taxation of Capital Gains* for a description of when a disposition may be subject to taxation by Argentina. Such gain or loss, if any, will generally be U.S.-source gain or loss for foreign tax credit purposes. U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisors as to whether the Argentine tax on gains may be creditable against the U.S. Holder's U.S. federal income tax on foreign source income from other sources. Long-term capital gains recognized by non-corporate taxpayers are subject to reduced tax rates. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

Deposits and withdrawals of Class B Shares in exchange for ADSs will not result in taxable gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules

Telecom Argentina believes that it was not a passive foreign investment company (a PFIC) for U.S. federal income tax purposes for the taxable year 2015. However, because PFIC status depends upon the composition of a company's income and assets and the market value of its assets from time to time, there can be no assurance that Telecom Argentina will not be a PFIC for any taxable year.

If Telecom Argentina were a PFIC for any taxable year during which a U.S. Holder held ADSs or Class B Shares, gain recognized by a U.S. Holder on a sale, exchange or other disposition (including certain pledges) of the ADS or Class B Shares would be allocated ratably over the U.S. Holder's holding period for the ADSs or Class B Shares sold, exchanged or disposed of. The amounts allocated to the taxable year of the sale, exchange or other disposition and to any year before Telecom Argentina became a PFIC would be taxed as ordinary income. The amount allocated to each other taxable year would be subject to tax at the highest rate in effect for individuals or corporations, as appropriate, for that taxable year, and an interest charge would be imposed on the tax on the amount allocated to such taxable year. Further, to the extent that any distribution in respect of the ADSs or Class B Shares exceeds 125 percent of the average of the annual distributions on the ADSs or Class B Shares received by the U.S. Holder during the preceding three years or the U.S. Holder's holding period, whichever is shorter, such distribution

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would be subject to taxation in the same manner as gain, described immediately above. Certain elections may be available that would result in alternative treatments (such as mark-to-market treatment) of the ADSs or Class B Shares. U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisers to determine whether any of these elections would be available and, if so, what the consequences of the alternative treatments would be in their particular circumstances.

If Telecom Argentina were a PFIC for any year during which a U.S. Holder held ADSs or Class B Shares, it generally would continue to be treated as a PFIC with respect to that holder for all succeeding years during which the U.S. Holder held ADSs or Class B Shares, even if Telecom Argentina ceased to meet the threshold requirements for PFIC status.

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In addition, if Telecom Argentina were a PFIC or, with respect to a particular U.S. Holder, were treated as a PFIC in a taxable year in which Telecom Argentina pays a dividend or for the prior taxable year, the preferential dividend rates discussed above with respect to dividends paid to certain non-corporate holders would not apply.

If a U.S. Holder owns ADSs or Class B Shares during any taxable year in which Telecom Argentina is a PFIC, the U.S. Holder will generally be required to file IRS Form 8621 with the holder's annual U.S. federal income tax return, subject to certain exceptions.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Payments of dividends and sales proceeds that are made within the United States or through certain U.S.-related financial intermediaries generally are subject to information reporting, and may be subject to backup withholding, unless (i) the U.S. Holder is an exempt recipient or (ii) in the case of backup withholding, the U.S. Holder provides a correct taxpayer identification number and certifies that it is not subject to backup withholding.

The amount of any backup withholding from a payment to a U.S. Holder will be allowed as a credit against the U.S. Holder's U.S. federal income tax liability and may entitle it to a refund, provided that the required information is timely furnished to the Internal Revenue Service.

Certain U.S. Holders who are individuals and, under recently finalized Treasury regulations, specified entities that are formed or availed of for purposes of holding certain foreign financial assets may be required to report information relating to their ownership of an interest in certain financial assets, including stock of a non-U.S. person, generally on Form 8938, subject to exceptions (including an exception for stock held through a U.S. financial institution). U.S. holders should consult their tax advisers regarding their reporting obligations with respect to ADSs or Class B Shares.

DOCUMENTS ON DISPLAY

Telecom Argentina files annual and special reports and other information with the SEC. You may read and copy any document that Telecom Argentina files at the Public Reference Room of the SEC at 100 F Street NE, Washington, D.C. 20549. You may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. In addition, the SEC maintains an Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov> that contains reports and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC.

You may request a copy of these filings by writing or telephoning the offices of Telecom Argentina, Alicia Moreau de Justo 50, (C1107AAB) Buenos Aires, Argentina. Telecom Argentina's telephone number is 011-54-11-4968-4000.

Telecom Argentina maintains a website at www.telecom.com.ar. The contents of the website are not part of this Annual Report.

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ITEM 11. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Summarized below are the financial instruments we held as of December 31, 2015 that are sensitive to changes in foreign exchange rates and interest rate, if any. As a matter of policy, we may enter into forward exchange contracts, foreign currency swaps or other derivatives to manage the exposure attributed to foreign exchange rate and interest rate fluctuations associated with the principal amount of our liabilities in foreign currencies. We use these instruments to reduce risk by creating offsetting market exposures. The instruments we hold are not held for financial trading purposes. No foreign exchange forward or other derivatives for speculative purposes were outstanding during the reporting periods covered by this Annual Report.

We do not have any other material market risk exposure.

(a) Foreign Exchange Rate Risk

Foreign exchange exposure arises from our funding operations and, to a lesser extent, our capital expenditures and expenses denominated in foreign currencies. The peso/U.S. dollar exchange rate is determined by a free market with certain controls. See Item 10 Additional Information Foreign Investment and Exchange Controls in Argentina.

Our results of operations are sensitive to changes in the peso/dollar exchange rates because our primary assets are in Argentina and most of our revenues are denominated in pesos (our functional currency) while some part of our liabilities are denominated in foreign currencies. As of December 31, 2015, Telecom Argentina had no financial debt outstanding. However, Telecom Argentina, Personal and Núcleo had commercial debt nominated in U.S. dollars and Euros. Moreover, Personal has bank overdrafts denominated in Argentine pesos. Núcleo's debt obligations are bank loans and overdrafts denominated in Guaraníes, Paraguay's local currency. On January 28, 2015, Personal entered into a loan with a foreign bank for a total amount of US\$40.8 million. See Item 5 Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Liquidity and Capital Resources Sources and Uses of Funds

Additionally the Company has cash and cash equivalents, and investments denominated in U.S. dollars and Euros (approximately 89% of total cash and equivalents and investments) that are also sensitive to changes in pesos/dollar exchange rates and contribute to reduce the exposure to trade payables in foreign currency. As of December 31, 2015, the Company had NDF agreements, investments adjustable to the variation of the pesos/dollar exchange rate (Dollar Linked), and other short-term investments whose main underlying asset are financial assets Dollar Linked, in order to hedge its exposure to U.S. dollar fluctuations related to accounts payable. The Dollar Linked investments totaled approximately 54% of the cash, cash and equivalents and investments.

Actions taken by the Argentine government could cause future exchange rates to vary significantly from current or historical exchange rates. Fluctuations in exchange rates may adversely affect the value, translated or converted into U.S. dollars, of our net assets, earnings and any declared dividends. We cannot give any assurance that any future movements in the exchange rate of the Argentine peso against the U.S. dollar and other foreign currencies will not adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. However, we believe that a significant depreciation in the Argentine peso against major foreign currencies may have a material adverse impact on our capital expenditure program and in our operating expenses denominated in foreign currencies.

(b) Sensitivity to Interest Rate Risk

Within its financial debt structure, Personal has short term peso-denominated overdrafts that have interest rates that rollover at maturity, notes at composite interest rate (fixed plus floating rate) and a bank loan from abroad denominated in dollars at floating rate.

Management believes that any variation of 10 basis points in annual interest rates would yield the following results:

Financial Debt	Amount (in millions)		Effect (in millions)	
Overdrafts	P\$	3,146	P\$	3.1
Notes	P\$	720	P\$	0.7
Bank Loans	US\$	40	P\$	0.5

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This analysis is based on the assumption that this change in interest rates occurs at the same time and for the same period.

This sensitivity analysis shows only a limited view to market risk sensitivity of some of the outstanding financial instruments. The actual impact of changes in interest rates on financial instruments may differ significantly from the analyzed impact.

(c) Sensitivity to Exchange Rates Risk

We estimate, based on the composition of the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2015, and on the net foreign currency liability position, which amounts P\$6,063 million, equivalent to US\$465 million, that every variation in the exchange rate of P\$0.10 against the U.S. dollar and proportional variations in other foreign currencies against the Argentine peso, plus or minus, would result in a variation of approximately P\$47 million of the net foreign currency liabilities. This analysis is based on the assumption that this variation of the Argentine peso occurred at the same time against all other currencies.

If we consider only the portion not covered by derivative financial instruments and other assets adjusted by the variation of the U.S. dollar, the net liability position amounts to P\$2,508 million equivalent to US\$192 million, and a variation of the exchange rate of P\$0.10 as described in the previous paragraph, would generate a variation of approximately P\$19 million in the net foreign currency liability position.

This sensitivity analysis provides only a limited, point-in-time view of the market risk sensitivity of certain of our financial instruments. Consequently the actual impact of market foreign exchange rate changes on our financial instruments may differ significantly from the impact shown in the sensitivity analysis.

See Note 26 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for a description of financial risk management.

ITEM 12. DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES OTHER THAN EQUITY SECURITIES

Depository Fees and Charges

JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (formerly Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York), as depository for the ADSs (the depository) collects its fees for delivery directly from investors depositing shares or surrendering ADSs for the purpose of withdrawal. The depository also collects taxes and governmental charges from the holders of ADSs. The depository collects these fees and charges by deducting those fees from the amounts distributed or by selling a portion of distributable property to pay the fees (after attempting by reasonable means to notify the holder prior to such sale).

Persons depositing or withdrawing shares must pay US\$5.00 for each 100 ADSs or portion thereof for issuances of ADSs, including issuances resulting from a distribution, sale or exercise of shares or rights or other property. Investors depositing shares or holders withdrawing deposited securities are charged fees and expenses in connection with stock transfers, taxes and other governmental charges, cable, telex and facsimile transmission and delivery charges imposed at such person's request, transfer or registration fees for the registration of transfer of ADSs on any applicable register in connection with the deposit or withdrawal of ADSs and the depositary's expenses in connection with the conversion of foreign currency.

The depositary reimburses Telecom Argentina for certain expenses we incur in connection with the ADR program, subject to the agreement between us and the depositary from time to time. These reimbursable expenses currently include listing fees, investor relations expenses and fees payable to service providers for the distribution of material to ADR holders. For the year ended December 31, 2015, the depositary reimbursed Telecom Argentina approximately US\$103.4 thousand (gross amount of withholding tax) in connection with the ADR program.

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PART II

ITEM 13. DEFAULTS, DIVIDEND ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES

None of Telecom Argentina, Personal, Núcleo or Telecom Argentina USA are currently in default on any outstanding indebtedness.

ITEM 14. MATERIAL MODIFICATIONS TO THE RIGHTS OF SECURITY HOLDERS AND USE OF PROCEEDS

None.

ITEM 15. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures

Telecom's Management, with the participation of our chief executive and financial officers, evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) as of December 31, 2015 (the Evaluation Date). Based upon that evaluation, our chief executive and financial officers have concluded that as of the Evaluation Date, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Telecom's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for Telecom as defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f). Our internal control over financial reporting was designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS.

Management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of Telecom's internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on this evaluation and as set forth in its report dated March 4, 2016, and included in Item 18, Management concluded that Telecom's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2015. The effectiveness of Telecom's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015 has been audited by PriceWaterhouse & Co. S.R.L., an independent registered public accounting firm, as

stated in their report which is included herein. See the complete Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting in Item 18.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 20-F that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II - ITEM 13 DEFAULTS, DIVIDEND ARREARAGES AND
DELINQUENCIES

TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

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ITEM 16A. AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT

On April 29, 2015, the Board of Directors of Telecom Argentina appointed the members of the Audit Committee for fiscal year 2015 and determined that Esteban Gabriel Macek qualifies as an Audit Committee financial expert. In conducting this evaluation, the Board took into account that Mr. Macek is an accountant from the Universidad de Buenos Aires (1982). He was a partner at Coopers & Lybrand/PriceWaterhouseCoopers until 2002, where he was an auditor and tax consultant. He assisted companies in the private (domestic and international) and public sector in tax matters related to company restructuring and business development. He participated in many professional training activities and attended graduate courses at the Universidad Austral and the West Ontario University Business School (Canada), among others. He was an accounting and law professor at the Universidad de Buenos Aires and at the Universidad Católica Argentina. He is Chairman of Fiduciaria Internacional Argentina S.A. He was a member of the Board of Directors and of the Supervisory Committee of several domestic corporations. He served as an alternate director of Telecom Argentina during 2007 and since 2008 he has been serving as a director of Telecom Argentina.

Based on Mr. Macek's professional background and training, the Board of Directors of Telecom Argentina determined for the year 2015 that he meets the criteria for an Audit Committee financial expert. Mr. Macek is an independent director under CNV and SEC rules and under the New York Stock Exchange listing standards.

See Item 6 Directors, Senior Management and Employees Board Practices *Audit Committee*

The Board of Directors' meeting appointing the Audit Committee members for year 2016 has not yet been held, therefore as of the date of this Annual Report, Esteban Gabriel Macek, Martín Hector D' Ambrosio and Alejandro Macfarlane remain members of the Audit Committee. See Item 6 Directors, Senior Management and Employees The Board of Directors.

ITEM 16B. CODE OF ETHICS

On November 2, 2015, the Board of Directors of Telecom Argentina and Personal (later on other companies of the Telecom Group) approved a New Code of Ethics and Conduct, a Conflict of Interests Policy and an Anticorruption Policy. These documents provide, respectively: i) the ethical principles to which Telecom Group and all members of the Board of directors, the Supervisory Committee the Chief Executive Officer, Managers and in general all those who work in the Company must abide; ii) regulations to prevent and manage conflicts of interests; and iii) the framework for the prohibition of corrupt practices.

Taken together, these documents replace the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics applicable until November 2, 2015 that was originally approved by the Board in 2003 and was modified in 2005 and 2010, and which, as stated by the Board and the Audit Committee of Telecom Argentina, has been a very valuable tool for corporate governance and has adequately satisfied the objectives that the Board of Directors pursued on the moment of its adoption.

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Adjustments made to regulations in recent years and in matters of corporate governance, organization and implementation of preventive measures aimed at reducing the risk of conflict of interest and corrupt practices, and that are applicable to Telecom Group as company subject to regime of public offering both in Argentina and the United States, have been taken into account for the formulation and approval of the New Code of Ethics and Conduct and the Policies. In turn, it has reflected changes occurred in the organizational structure of Telecom Argentina Group with the purpose of defining the responsibilities in the management of this New Code and associated policies.

No waivers, express or implicit, have been granted to any senior officer or member of the Board of Directors of the Telecom Group with respect to any provision of the Code.

It is also encouraged that suppliers, contractors, advisers and consultants of the Telecom Group, accept the ethical principles of the Code.

The New Code is available on our website at www.telecom.com.ar and was also filed with the SEC on Form 6-K of November 2, 2015.

PART II - ITEM 16A AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT

TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

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The following table provides information on the aggregate fees for services rendered by our principal accountants (in millions of pesos) for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014.

Services Rendered	2015	2014
Audit Fees (1)	16.8	13.1
Tax Fees (2)	1.5	1.1
All Other Fees (3)	2.1	0.6
Total	20.4	14.8

(1) Includes fees related to the integrated audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, limited reviews of interim financial statements presented during 2015 and 2014, SEC filing reviews and other attestation services.

(2) Includes fees for permitted tax compliance and tax advisory services.

(3) Includes fees for subscription to business publications and other non audit related permitted services.

Audit Committee Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

On March 22, 2004, Telecom Argentina's Board of Directors approved policies and procedures relating to the pre-approval of auditors' services and other permitted services (collectively, "Pre-Approval Procedures") for the engagement of any service provided by external auditors to Telecom Argentina and its subsidiaries. Telecom Argentina's Board of Directors performed Pre-Approval Procedures until April 2004 (the date on which the Audit Committee came into effect), after which Pre-Approval Procedures were performed by the Audit Committee. Consequently, since that date, all auditors' services were pre-approved by the Audit Committee.

The Pre-Approval Procedures provide for services that require:

- specific pre-approval to be approved on a case-by-case basis; and
- general pre-approval any category or general kind of service that come within the guidelines established to safeguard auditor independence and come within the maximum amounts set by the Audit Committee.

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The Pre-Approval Procedures also provide for the following categorization of services:

Prohibited services are those services that external auditors are not allowed to provide based on prohibitions contained in the statutory rules of Argentina and the United States (i.e., bookkeeping; financial information system design and implementation; appraisal or valuation services, fairness opinions or contribution-in-kind reports; actuarial services; internal audit outsourcing services; management functions; broker/dealer, investment adviser, or investment banking services; expert services unrelated to the audit).

Permitted Services include (a) audit services; (b) audit-related services; (c) tax services, and (d) other services such as permitted internal control advice. Moreover, the services included in each category were also detailed, and, where appropriate, any limits imposed on the provision thereof to ensure external auditors' independence.

The Pre-Approval Procedures also require pre-approval for the following services:

- Annual audit and quarterly reviews of Telecom Argentina's financial statements: the Audit Committee is required to approve the terms for the engagement and remuneration of such services.
- Other Audit Services : the Audit Committee is required to define the services that will be subject to general pre-approval on an annual basis, setting the annual service fee amount, or the annual amount allocated to each individual service category, or to each service, within which fee caps the provision shall receive general pre-approval.
- Audit-related Services and Tax Services : the Audit Committee is required to define the categories or types of services that will receive general pre-approval, provided that they fall within the annual fee cap set for that service, and establish the guidelines for prior engagement of these services.

PART II - ITEM 16C PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

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- **Other Permitted Services:** are not subject to general pre-approval, and any other services require specific pre-approval by the Audit Committee for each service.
- **Delegation:** the Audit Committee may solely delegate the specific pre-approval of services with any of its members that qualify as an Independent Director. An Independent Director must immediately report to the Audit Committee after engaging any service by delegation. Under no circumstances may the authority to either approve or pre-approve services be delegated to the Company's Management.
- **Disclosure of overall billed fees:** external auditors shall include in their audit reports the information about the relationship between the overall fees paid in respect of Audit Services and services other than audit services. In addition, the Audit Committee shall, on a yearly basis, prepare a report to the Board of Directors, which will be included in Form 20-F, providing a detailed account of all fees invoiced by external auditors to Telecom Argentina and to its subsidiaries, grouped into four categories, namely: audit fees, audit related fees, tax consultation fees and all other fees.
- **Additional Requirements:** the Audit Committee is required to adopt additional measures to fulfill its supervisory obligations related to external auditors' duties, in order to ensure the independence from the Company, such as the review of a formal written statement by the external auditors outlining all relations existing between them and Telecom Argentina, in accordance with Rule No. 1 of the Independence Standards Board, and discussions with the external auditors and the methods and procedures that have been designed to ensure their independence.
- **Amendments:** the Audit Committee has authority to amend the Pre-Approval Procedures, rendering an account of any such amendment to the Board of Directors during the first meeting of the Board of Directors held after making the amendments.

If Telecom's external auditors are to provide any service, the service must either be granted general pre-approval or specific pre-approval under the Pre-Approval Procedures. The Pre-Approval Procedures require the Audit Committee to consider whether the services to be provided are consistent with the legal and professional rules in effect in Argentina and the United States relating to external auditors' independence.

ITEM 16D. EXEMPTIONS FROM THE LISTING STANDARDS FOR AUDIT COMMITTEES

Not applicable.

ITEM 16E. PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES BY THE COMPANY AND AFFILIATED PURCHASERS

Not applicable.

ITEM 16F. CHANGE IN REGISTRANT S CERTIFYING ACCOUNTANT

Not applicable.

PART II - ITEM 16C PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

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ITEM 16G. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Telecom Argentina's corporate governance practices differ from corporate governance practices of U.S. companies. Telecom Argentina maintains a detailed description of the significant differences in corporate governance practices on its website at www.telecom.com.ar, last updated in September 2015.

The following is a summary of the material aspects in which Telecom Argentina's corporate governance policies differ from those followed by U.S. companies under New York Stock Exchange listing standards.

- **Composition of the Board of Directors:** The NYSE requires each Board of Directors to be composed of a majority of independent directors. Although this is not required under Argentine law, as of the date of this summary, the eleven-member Board of Directors of Telecom Argentina has six directors who qualify as independent according to SEC Rules.
- **Board of Directors Annual Self-Evaluation:** The NYSE requires Boards of Directors of listed companies to conduct a self-evaluation at least annually, and report thereon, determining whether it and its committees are functioning effectively. Under Argentine law, the Board of Directors' performance is evaluated at the Annual Ordinary Shareholders Meeting.
- **Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee:** NYSE listed companies are required to have a nominating/corporate governance committee. Neither Argentine law nor Telecom Argentina's Bylaws require the creation of a nominating/corporate governance committee. In Argentina, it is unusual (though possible) for the Board of Directors to nominate new directors and the Board of Directors of Telecom Argentina refrains from making such proposals. The right to nominate and appoint directors is vested in the shareholders who nominate and appoint regular and alternate directors at the Shareholders' Meetings. On certain occasions, the GCL delegates the right to designate directors to the Supervisory Committee.
- **Compensation Committee:** NYSE listed companies are required to have a compensation committee composed entirely of independent directors. Neither Argentine law nor Telecom Argentina's Bylaws require the creation of a compensation committee. Telecom Argentina's executive compensation matters are undertaken by the Board of Directors and the Steering Committee. The compensation of the members of Telecom Argentina's Board of Directors is determined by the shareholders at the Annual Shareholders' Meeting.

- **Audit Committee Hiring Policies:** The NYSE requires listed companies to have an Audit Committee which sets clear hiring policies for employees or former employees of the independent auditors. There is no such provision regarding the hiring of external auditors employees contained in Argentine law or Telecom Argentina s bylaws.

According to the provisions of Annex IV, Title IV of CNV rules (New Text 2013) Telecom Argentina prepares and submits to the CNV, on an annual basis, a report which indicates and details the CNV s recommended corporate governance practices as set forth in the CNV Public Offer Regime, explains the practices followed by Telecom Argentina, and the reasons for any variation from practices recommended by the CNV. Telecom Argentina s 2015 Corporate Governance Report was submitted to the CNV as part of the Statutory Annual Report dated February 26, 2016. Telecom Argentina s Corporate Governance Reports submitted to the CNV can be accessed through the CNV s website, www.cnv.gob.ar and Telecom Argentina s website, www.telecom.com.ar.

ITEM 16H. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURE

Not applicable.

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ITEM 17. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Registrant has responded to Item 18 in lieu of responding to this Item.

ITEM 18. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Reference is made to pages F-1 through F-98.

The following financial statements are filed as part of this Form 20-F:

	Page
Telecom Argentina S.A.:	
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	F-1
<u>Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting</u>	F-2
<u>Consolidated Statements of Financial Position</u>	F-4
<u>Consolidated Income Statements</u>	F-5
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ITEM 19. EXHIBITS

Exhibits:

- 1.1 *Estatutos* (bylaws) of Telecom Argentina, as amended (English translation) (incorporated by reference to Telecom's report on Form 6-K filed on February 5, 2016).
- 4.1 Deposit Agreement, dated November 8, 1994 (incorporated by reference to Telecom's registration statement on Form F-6 (No. 333-07452)).

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- 4.2 Form of Amendment No. 1 to Deposit Agreement, dated August 28, 1997 (incorporated by reference to Telecom's registration statement on Form F-6 (No. 333-07452)).
- 8.1 List of Subsidiaries.
- 12.1 Certification of Elisabetta Ripa of Telecom Argentina S.A. pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 12.2 Certification of Adrián Calaza of Telecom Argentina S.A. pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 13.1 Certification of Elisabetta Ripa and Adrián Calaza pursuant to U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 15.1 Amended and Restated Shareholders' Agreement between Telecom Italia S.p.A., Telecom Italia International N.V. and W de Argentina Inversiones S.L. dated August 5, 2010 (Shareholders' Agreement) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3 to Telecom Italia S.p.A.'s Schedule 13D filed on October 22, 2010).
- 15.2 First Amendment to the Shareholders' Agreement dated October 13, 2010 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4 to Telecom Italia S.p.A.'s Schedule 13D filed on October 22, 2010).
- 15.3 Second Amendment to the Shareholders' Agreement dated March 9, 2011 (incorporated by

PART III

TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

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reference to Exhibit 3 to Telecom Italia S.p.A. s Schedule 13D/A filed on March 10, 2011).

15.4 Third Amendment to the Shareholders Agreement dated November 13, 2013 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 6 to Telecom Italia S.p.A. s Schedule 13D filed on November 14, 2013).

15.5 Mutual Shareholder Release to the Shareholders Agreement dated November 13, 2013 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 7 to Telecom Italia S.p.A. s Schedule 13D filed on November 14, 2013).

15.6 Deed of Adherence to the Shareholders Agreement dated November 13, 2013 ((incorporated by reference to Exhibit 8 to Telecom Italia S.p.A. s Schedule 13D filed on November 14, 2013).

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SIGNATURE

The registrant hereby certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and that it has duly caused and authorized the undersigned to sign this Annual Report on its behalf.

Telecom Argentina S.A.

By: /s/ Adrián Calaza
 Name: Adrián Calaza
 Title: Chief Financial Officer

Date: April 28, 2016

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TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 and for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

Alicia Moreau de Justo 50

(1107) Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires

Argentina

\$: Argentine peso

US\$: US dollar

\$13.040 = US\$1 as of December 31, 2015

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TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Telecom Argentina S.A.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position, the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Telecom Argentina S.A. and its subsidiaries (the Company) at December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015 in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Buenos Aires, Argentina

March 4, 2016

PRICE WATERHOUSE & CO. S.R.L.

By /s/ Carlos A. Pace (Partner)
Carlos A. Pace

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TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Telecom Group's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for Telecom Group as defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f). Our internal control over financial reporting was designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS). Internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

- pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of Telecom Group;
- provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS and that receipts and expenditures of Telecom Group are being made only in accordance with authorizations of Management and directors of Telecom Group; and
- provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of Telecom Group's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of Telecom Group's internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in Internal Control – Integrated Framework 2013 issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO 2013). Based on its evaluation, Management concluded that the Telecom Group's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2015. The effectiveness of Telecom Group's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015 has been audited by Price Waterhouse & Co S.R.L., an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which is included herein.

Buenos Aires, Argentina

March 4, 2016

/s/ Elisabetta Ripa
Executive Officer

/s/ Adrián Calaza
Chief Financial Officer

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(In millions of Argentine pesos)

	Note	As of December 31,	
		2015	2014
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	870	825
Investments	4	1,430	53
Trade receivables	5	5,663	4,124
Other receivables	6	1,336	670
Inventories	7	2,193	721
Total current assets		11,492	6,393
Non-Current Assets			
Trade receivables	5	481	143
Income tax assets	14	265	140
Other receivables	6	272	200
Investments	4	333	301
Property, plant and equipment	8	17,963	13,809
Intangible assets	9	7,659	5,331
Total non-current assets		26,973	19,924
TOTAL ASSETS		38,465	26,317
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade payables	10	9,873	6,072
Deferred revenues	11	477	507
Financial debt	12	3,451	179
Salaries and social security payables	13	1,261	1,022
Income tax payables	14	439	247
Other taxes payables	15	1,153	824
Other liabilities	16	53	47
Provisions	17	207	199
Total current liabilities		16,914	9,097
Non-Current Liabilities			
Trade payables	10	52	
Deferred revenues	11	457	465
Financial debt	12	1,449	254
Salaries and social security payables	13	157	150
Deferred income tax liabilities	14	550	417
Income tax payables	14	10	9
Other liabilities	16	101	76
Provisions	17	1,165	1,080
Total non-current liabilities		3,941	2,451
TOTAL LIABILITIES		20,855	11,548
EQUITY			
Equity attributable to Telecom Argentina (Controlling Company)		17,194	14,418
Equity attributable to non-controlling interest		416	351
	19	17,610	14,769

TOTAL EQUITY(See Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity)

TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	38,465	26,317
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENTS

(In millions of Argentine pesos, except per share data in Argentine pesos)

	Note	2015	For the years ended December 31, 2014	2013
Revenues	21	40,496	33,341	27,287
Other income	21	44	47	63
Total revenues and other income		40,540	33,388	27,350
Employee benefit expenses and severance payments	13	(7,253)	(5,591)	(4,152)
Interconnection costs and other telecommunication charges	22	(2,170)	(2,074)	(1,829)
Fees for services, maintenance, materials and supplies	22	(3,919)	(3,333)	(2,641)
Taxes and fees with the Regulatory Authority	22	(3,943)	(3,297)	(2,689)
Commissions	22	(3,193)	(2,494)	(2,203)
Cost of equipments and handsets	7	(4,595)	(4,143)	(3,111)
Advertising	22	(814)	(792)	(656)
Cost of VAS	22	(1,256)	(936)	(708)
Provisions	17	(113)	(84)	(270)
Bad debt expenses	5/6	(564)	(424)	(283)
Other operating expenses	22	(1,854)	(1,518)	(1,244)
Depreciation and amortization	22	(4,438)	(3,243)	(2,873)
Gain on disposal of PP&E and impairment of PP&E	22	(199)	(16)	(173)
Operating income	23	6,229	5,443	4,518
Finance income	24	1,130	1,459	1,361
Finance expenses	24	(2,232)	(1,206)	(833)
Income before income tax expense		5,127	5,696	5,046
Income tax expense	14	(1,692)	(1,967)	(1,792)
Net income for the year		3,435	3,729	3,254
Attributable to:				
Telecom Argentina (Controlling Company)		3,403	3,673	3,202
Non-controlling interest		32	56	52
		3,435	3,729	3,254
Earnings per share attributable to Telecom Argentina				
Basic and diluted	25	3.51	3.79	3.27

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

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TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(In millions of Argentine pesos)

	2015	For the years ended December 31, 2014	2013
Net income for the year	3,435	3,729	3,254
Other components of the Statements of Comprehensive Income			
<u>Will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</u>			
Currency translation adjustments (non-taxable)	245	227	140
Subsidiaries NDF effects classified as hedges (Note 20)	8		
<u>Will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</u>			
Actuarial results (Notes 3.1 and 16)	7	24	(10)
Tax effect	(3)	(8)	3
Other components of the comprehensive income, net of tax	257	243	133
Total comprehensive income for the year	3,692	3,972	3,387
Attributable to:			
Telecom Argentina (Controlling Company)	3,580	3,837	3,285
Non-controlling interest	112	135	102
	3,692	3,972	3,387

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

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TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(In millions of Argentine pesos)

	Equity attributable to Telecom Argentina (Controlling Company)										
	Outstanding shares		Owners contribution		Treasury shares acquisition cost (2)	Legal reserve	Special reserve for IFRS implementation	Reserves		Voluntary reserve for future dividends payments	Other comprehensive results
	Capital nominal value (1)	Inflation adjustment	Capital nominal value (1) (2)	Inflation adjustment (2)				Voluntary reserve for capital investments (2)	Voluntary reserve for future investments		
Balances as of January 1, 2013	984	2,688				572				2,553	107
Dividends from Núcleo (3)											
Legal Reserve (4)						134					
Special reserve for IFRS implementation (4)						19	351				
Voluntary reserve for future dividends payments (4)										1,000	
Voluntary reserve for capital investments (4)								1,200			
Voluntary reserve for future investments (4)									351		
Treasury Shares Acquisition (2)	(15)	(42)	15	42	(461)						
Dividends (5)										(1,000)	
Comprehensive income:											
Net income for the year											
Other comprehensive income											83
Total Comprehensive Income											83
Balances as of December 31, 2013	969	2,646	15	42	(461)	725	351	1,200	2,904		190
Dividends from Núcleo (6)											
Dividends (7)											

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Legal Reserve (7)											
Voluntary reserve for capital investments (7)									1,991		
<u>Comprehensive income:</u>											
Net income for the year											
Other comprehensive income											164
Total Comprehensive Income											164
Balances as of December 31, 2014	969	2,646	15	42	(461)	734	351	3,191	2,904		354

(1) As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, total shares (984,380,978), of \$1 Argentine peso of nominal value each, were issued and fully paid. As of the same dates; 15,221,373 were treasury shares.

(2) Corresponds to 15,221,373 shares of \$1 Argentine peso of nominal value each, equivalent to 1.55% of total capital. The treasury shares acquisition costs amounted to 461. See Note 19 Equity to the consolidated financial statements.

(3) As approved by the Ordinary Shareholders Meeting of Núcleo held on March 22, 2013.

(4) As approved by the Company's Ordinary Shareholders Meeting held on May 21, 2013 (second tranche).

(5) As approved by the Company's Board of Directors meeting held on December 13, 2013 (second tranche).

(6) As approved by the Ordinary Shareholders Meeting of Núcleo held on March 28, 2014.

(7) As approved by the Company's Ordinary Shareholders Meeting held on May 21, 2014 (second tranche).

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

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TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (Cont.)

(In millions of Argentine pesos)

	Capital nominal value (1)	Inflation adjustment	Capital nominal value (1) (2)	Inflation adjustment (2)	Treasury shares acquisition cost (2)	Legal reserve	Special reserve for IFRS implementation	Voluntary reserve for capital investments (2)	Voluntary reserve for future dividends payments	Voluntary reserve for future dividends payments	Other comprehensive results	Retained earnings
Balances as of January 1, 2015	969	2,646	15	42	(461)	734	351	3,191	2,904		354	
Dividends from Núcleo (3)												
Dividends (4)												
Voluntary reserve for future dividends payments (4)										2,869		
Comprehensive income:												
Net income for the year												
Other comprehensive income												177
Total Comprehensive Income												177
Balances as of December 31, 2015	969	2,646	15	42	(461)	734	351	3,191	2,904	2,869		531

(1) As of December 31, 2015, total shares (984,380,978), of \$1 Argentine peso of nominal value each, were issued and fully paid. As of December 31, 2015; 15,221,373 were treasury shares.

(2) Corresponds to 15,221,373 shares of \$1 Argentine peso of nominal value each, equivalent to 1.55% of total capital. The treasury shares acquisition costs amounted to 461. See Note 19 Equity to the consolidated financial statements.

(3) As approved by the Ordinary Shareholders Meeting of Núcleo held on March 26, 2015 and the Board of Directors meeting of Núcleo held on December 17, 2015.

(4) As approved by the Company's Ordinary Shareholders Meeting held on April 29, 2015.

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

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TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In millions of Argentine pesos)

		For the years ended December 31,		
	Note	2015	2014	2013
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</u>				
Net income for the year		3,435	3,729	3,254
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash flows provided by operating activities				
Bad debt expenses	5/6	564	424	283
Allowance for obsolescence of inventories, materials and other		72	88	113
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	22	3,046	2,389	1,983
Amortization of intangible assets	9	1,392	854	890
Consumption of materials	8	294	227	147
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	22	(31)	(9)	(14)
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	22	230	25	187
Net book value of property, plant and equipment		35	45	
Recovery of restructuring costs				(8)
Provisions	17	113	84	270
Interest and other financial results		783	(357)	(209)
Income tax expense	14	1,692	1,967	1,792
Income tax paid	4.b	(1,631)	(2,277)	(1,609)
Net increase in assets	4.b	(5,072)	(1,505)	(1,734)
Net increase in liabilities	4.b	1,890	37	1,636
Total cash flows provided by operating activities	4.b	6,812	5,721	6,981
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</u>				
Property, plant and equipment acquisitions	4.b	(5,148)	(4,895)	(3,352)
3G/4G licenses acquisitions	4.b	(2,256)	(3,091)	
Other intangible asset acquisitions	4.b	(1,310)	(1,118)	(846)
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment		39	17	21
Investments not considered as cash and cash equivalents	4.b	(976)	(339)	356
Total cash flows used in investing activities		(9,651)	(9,426)	(3,821)
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</u>				
Proceeds from financial debt	4.b	4,301		208
Payment of financial debt	4.b	(31)	(12)	(157)
Payment of interests and related expenses	4.b	(471)	(29)	(16)
Payment of cash dividends and related withholding tax	4.b	(849)	(1,299)	(981)
Treasury shares acquisition	4.b			(461)
Total cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities		2,950	(1,340)	(1,407)
<u>NET FOREIGN EXCHANGE DIFFERENCES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</u>				
		75	505	311
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS				
		186	(4,540)	2,064
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	4.b	684	5,224	3,160

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	4.b	870	684	5,224
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See Note 4.b for additional information on the consolidated statements of cash flows.

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

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TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

Glossary of terms

The following explanations are not intended as technical definitions, but to assist the general reader to understand certain terms as used in these consolidated financial statements.

AMBA (Área Metropolitana de Buenos Aires): the Metropolitan Area of Buenos Aires.

ADS: Telecom Argentina's American Depositary Share, listed on the New York Stock Exchange, each representing 5 Class B Shares.

ADSL (Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line): A modem technology that converts existing twisted-pair telephone lines into access paths for multimedia and high-speed data communications.

ARSAT (Empresa Argentina de Soluciones Satelitales S.A.): a state-owned company.

BCBA (Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires): The Buenos Aires Stock Exchange.

CNC (Comisión Nacional de Comunicaciones): The Argentine National Communications Commission.

CNDC (Comisión Nacional de Defensa de la Competencia): Argentine Antitrust Commission.

CNV (Comisión Nacional de Valores): The Argentine National Securities Commission.

Company or Telecom Argentina: Telecom Argentina S.A.

CONATEL (Comisión Nacional de Telecomunicaciones del Paraguay): The Regulatory Authority of Paraguay.

CPCECABA (Consejo Profesional de Ciencias Económicas de la Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires): The Professional Council of Economic Sciences of the City of Buenos Aires.

CPP: Calling Party Pays.

Cuentas claras : Under the *Cuentas claras* plans, a subscriber pays a set monthly bill and, once the contract minutes per month have been used, the subscriber can obtain additional credit by recharging the phone card through the prepaid system.

D&A: Depreciation and amortization.

DLI: Domestic long-distance.

ENARD (Ente Nacional de Alto Rendimiento Deportivo): National High Sport Performance Organization.

ENTel (Empresa Nacional de Telecomunicaciones): Argentine State Telecommunication Company, which was privatized in November, 1990.

FACPCE (Federación Argentina de Consejos Profesionales en Ciencias Económicas): Argentine Federation of Professional Councils of Economic Sciences.

FFSU or SU Fund (Fondo Fiduciario del Servicio Universal): Universal Service Fiduciary Fund

IAS: International Accounting Standards.

IASB: International Accounting Standards Board.

IDC (Impuesto a los débitos y créditos bancarios): Tax on deposits to and withdrawals from bank accounts.

IFRS: International Financial Reporting Standards, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

IGJ (Inspección General de Justicia): General Board of Corporations.

LAD (Ley Argentina Digital): Argentine Digital Law.

LGS (Ley de General de Sociedades): Argentine Corporations Law No. 19,550 as amended. Since the enforcement of the new Civil and Commercial Code its name was changed to General Corporations Law .

Micro Sistemas: Micro Sistemas S.A.

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TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

NDF: Non-Deliverable Forward.

Nortel: Nortel Inversora S.A., the parent company of the Company.

Núcleo: Núcleo S.A.

NYSE: New York Stock Exchange.

OCI: Other Comprehensive Income.

PEN: National Executive Power.

Personal: Telecom Personal S.A.

PPP (Programa de Propiedad Participada): Share Ownership plan.

PP&E: Property, plant and equipment.

Price Cap: rate regulation mechanism applied to determine rate discounts based on a formula made up by the U.S. Consumer Price Index and an efficiency factor. The mentioned factor was established initially in the List of Conditions and afterwards in different regulations by the SC.

Publicom: Publicom S.A.

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Regulatory Authority: Previously, the SC and the CNC. Since the issuance of the Decree of Need and Urgency No.267/15, the Regulatory Authority is the National Communications Agency (ENACOM).

Roaming: a function that enables mobile subscribers to use the service on networks of operators other than the one with which they signed their initial contract. The roaming service is active when a mobile device is used in a foreign country (included in the GSM network).

RT: Technical resolutions issued by the FACPCE.

RT 26: Technical resolution No, 26 issued by the FACPCE, amended by RT29.

SAC: Subscriber Acquisition Costs.

SBT (Servicio básico telefónico): Basic telephone service.

SC (Secretaría de Comunicaciones): The Argentine Secretary of Communications.

SEC: Securities and Exchange Commission of the United States of America.

SMS: Short message systems.

Sofora: Sofora Telecomunicaciones S.A. Nortel's controlling company.

Springville: Springville S.A. Personal sold its equity interest in Springville on February 19, 2014.

SU: The availability of Basic telephone service, or access to the public telephone network via different alternatives, at an affordable price to all persons within a country or specified area.

Telecom Group/Group: Telecom Argentina and its consolidated subsidiaries.

Telecom Italia Group: Telecom Italia S.p.A and its consolidated subsidiaries, except where referring to the Telecom Italia Group as Telecom Argentina's operator in which case it means Telecom Italia S.p.A and Telecom Italia International, N.V.

Telecom USA: Telecom Argentina USA Inc.

Telco S.p.A.: A joint company made up of Assicurazioni Generali S.p.A., Intesa San Paolo S.p.A., Mediobanca S.p.A., Sintonia S.A. and Telefónica, S.A. (of Spain).

Telefónica: Telefónica de Argentina S.A.

TLRD (Terminación Llamada Red Destino): Termination charges from third parties' wireless networks.

UNIREN (Unidad de Renegociación y Análisis de Contratos de Servicios Públicos): Renegotiation and Analysis of Contracts of Public Services Division.

VAS (Value-Added Services): Services that provide additional functionality to the basic transmission services offered by a telecommunications network such as SMS, Video streaming, Personal Video, Personal Cloud, M2M (Communication Machine to Machine), Social networks, Personal Messenger, Contents and Entertainment (content and text subscriptions, games, music ringtones, wallpaper, screensavers, etc), MMS (Mobile Multimedia Services) and Voice Mail, among others.

Table of Contents**TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.****Note 1 Description of business and basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements****a) The Company and its operations**

Telecom Argentina was created through the privatization of ENTel, the state-owned company that provided telecommunication services in Argentina.

Telecom Argentina's license, as originally granted, was exclusive to provide telephone services in the northern region of Argentina since November 8, 1990 through October 10, 1999. As from such date, the Company also 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 and through its subsidiaries, mobile telecommunications services in Argentina and Paraguay and international wholesale services in the United States of America. Information on the Telecom Group's licenses and the regulatory framework is described in Note 2.

The Ordinary and Extraordinary Shareholders Meeting held on June 22, 2015 approved the Telecom Argentina's corporate purpose change, adapting it to the new definition of ICT services of the LAD and, thus, including the possibility of providing Audiovisual Communication Services. The Company obtained authorization from the AFTIC and later of the CNV and IGJ, which registered the amendment of the Company's bylaws on September 26, 2015.

As of December 31, 2015, entities included in the consolidation process and the respective equity interest owned by Telecom Argentina is presented as follows:

Subsidiaries	Percentage of capital stock owned and voting rights (i)	Indirect control through	Date of acquisition	Segment that consolidates (Note 28)
Telecom USA	100.00%		09.12.00	Fixed Services
Micro Sistemas (ii)	99.99%		12.31.97	Fixed Services
Personal	99.99%		07.06.94	Personal Mobile Services
Núcleo (iii)	67.50%	Personal	02.03.98	Núcleo Mobile Services
Personal Envíos (iii)	67.50%	Núcleo	07.24.14	Núcleo Mobile Services

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

- (ii) Dormant entity as of and for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013.
- (iii) Non-controlling interest of 32.50% is owned by the Paraguayan company ABC Telecomunicaciones S.A.

b) Segment reporting

An operating segment is defined as a component of an entity that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, and whose financial information is available, held separately, and evaluated regularly by the Telecom Group's Chief Executive Officer (CEO).

Operating segments are reported in a consistent manner with the internal reporting provided to the CEO, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments at the net income (loss) level and under the accounting principles effective (IFRS as issued by the IASB) at each time for reporting to the CNV. The accounting policies applied for segment information are the same for all operating segments.

Information regarding segment reporting is included in Note 28.

c) Basis of preparation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB and in accordance with RT 26 (as amended by RT 29) of FACPCE as adopted by the CPCECABA, and as required by the CNV in Argentina for most of public companies.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires Management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Telecom Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.u).

The consolidated financial statements (except for cash flow information) are prepared on an accrual basis of accounting. Under this basis, the effects of transactions and other events are recognized when they occur. Therefore income and expenses are recognized at fair value on an accrual basis regardless of when they are received or paid. When significant, the difference between the fair value and the nominal amount of income and expenses is recognized as finance income or expense using the effective interest method over the relevant period.

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TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have also been prepared on a going concern basis (further details are provided in Note 3.a) and the figures are expressed in millions of pesos, otherwise indicated.

These consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015 were approved by resolution of the Board of Directors meeting held on February 26, 2016.

d) Financial statement formats

The financial statement formats adopted are consistent with IAS 1. In particular:

- the consolidated statements of financial position have been prepared by classifying assets and liabilities according to current and non-current criterion. Current assets and liabilities are those that are expected to be realized/settled within twelve months after the year-end;
- the consolidated income statements have been prepared by classifying operating expenses by nature of expense as this form of presentation is considered more appropriate and represents the way that the business of the Group is monitored by the Management, and, additionally, are in line with the usual presentation of expenses in the telecommunication industry;
- the consolidated statements of comprehensive income include the profit or loss for the year as shown in the consolidated income statement and all components of other comprehensive income;
- the consolidated statements of changes in equity have been prepared showing separately (i) profit (loss) for the year, (ii) other comprehensive income (loss) for the year, and (iii) transactions with shareholders (owners and non-controlling interest);
- the consolidated statements of cash flows have been prepared by presenting cash flows from operating activities according to the indirect method, as permitted by IAS 7.

These consolidated financial statements contain all material disclosures required under IFRS. Some additional disclosures required by the LGS and/or by the CNV have been also included, among them, complementary information required in the last paragraph of Article 1 Chapter III Title IV of the CNV General Resolution No. 622/13. Such information is disclosed in Notes 7, 8, 9, 17, 20, 22 and 26 to these consolidated financial statements, as admitted by IFRS.

e) **Application of IAS 29 (Financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies)**

IAS 29 establishes the conditions under which an entity shall restate its financial statements if it is located in an economic environment considered hyperinflationary .

In compliance with the provisions of IAS 29, the Company's Management periodically verifies the evolution of official statistics as well as the general factors of the economic environment in the countries in which the Telecom Group operates. It should be mentioned that if the qualitative and / or quantitative characteristics to consider an economy as a hyperinflationary economy set out in paragraph 3 of IAS 29 occur, the restatement of financial statements must be made retroactively from the date of the revaluation used as deemed cost (in the case of Group companies located in Argentina, since February 2003) or from the acquisition date for assets acquired after that date.

In the last years, the inflation rate has shown an increase in Argentina. The Company, in compliance with the provisions of IAS 29, analyzes the economic environment according to the inflation rates published by the National Institute of Statistics and Census (INDEC). However, the publication of November and December 2015 inflation rates has been forbidden after the Argentine government declared the statistic emergency in January 2016, and disposed the reorganization of the INDEC structure. Under these circumstances, the INDEC suggested the alternative utilization of Price Indexes published by the Province of San Luis and the City of Buenos Aires, which are integral part of the National Statistics until the INDEC publishes Price Indexes in compliance with international standards of quality.

Therefore, the Company analysis shown in the tables below, was performed according to Consumer Price Index and Internal Wholesale Price Index published by the INDEC until October 2015 and was updated applying November and December 2015 Price Index published by the Province of San Luis and the City of Buenos Aires, as the INDEC suggested. It is worth mentioning that this simplified procedure was performed due to the unavailability of official statistics at the whole country level.

The tables below show the evolution of these indexes in the last three years according to official statistics (INDEC), except in reference to November and December 2015 as mentioned above:

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TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

	2013	2014	2015 Estimated (*)
Consumer Price Index			
Consumer Price Index (annual)	10.9%	23.9%	20.6%
Consumer Price Index (3 years accumulated)	34.7%	52.4%	65.8%
Internal Wholesale Price Index			
Internal Wholesale Price Index (annual)	14.8%	28.3%	19.2%
Internal Wholesale Price Index (3 years accumulated)	46.2%	66.5%	75.4%

(*) Consumer Price Index and Internal Wholesale Price Index published by INDEC until October 2015 were 11.9% and 10.6% respectively. These rates (which contain ten months accumulated), were updated with November and December 2015 Consumer Price Index average rates for this two months (7.8%) published by the Province of San Luis and the City of Buenos Aires.

According to the high inflation levels in Argentina registered in late years, management has further assessed the characteristics set out in paragraph 3 of IAS 29, including (i) the quantitative condition provided in section (e) *the cumulative inflation rate over three years is approaching, or exceeds, 100%*, as well as (ii) the qualitative characteristics contained in paragraphs a) to d) of that paragraph. On the basis of the analysis made by management and other evidence available as of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, management concluded that Argentina does not qualify as a hyperinflationary country in terms of IAS 29.

The conclusion that Argentina's economy should not be considered hyperinflationary under IFRS is consistent with the conclusions of the International Practices Task Force in 2013, 2014 and 2015, which the Company had accessed. An extract of the meeting held in November 2015, stated the following: *The SEC staff noted the IMF's concerns on the accuracy of CPI data for 2013 and prior periods. Although this situation, the SEC staff has not observed the objectively verifiable information that would indicated that Argentina's economy was highly-inflationary as of December 31, 2014.... The SEC staff would expect registrants to monitor the New CPI inflation data in combination with other pertinent factors and data points, in determining whether Argentina should be considered a highly-inflationary economy.*

While there may be differences in the definition of a hyperinflationary environment between IFRS and US GAAP, the Company believes that the assessment of the macroeconomic situation of a country should be substantially similar under both accounting frameworks and, on this condition, considers consistent the conclusions arrived in its analysis.

It is also worth mentioning that statistics published by the States suggested by INDEC results in dissimilar price index for the 36 months period ended in December 2015. The Consumer Price Index accumulated for that period in the City of Buenos Aires and the Province of San Luis were 121.8% and 141.3% respectively. However, the Company's Management decided to perform the analysis required by IAS 29 considering INDEC's official statistics that cover the whole country. Therefore, if the INDEC retrospectively modifies the price index published (after considering the statistic emergency solved) the result of the Company's analysis could be different.

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Additionally, while the CNV required public companies the full implementation of IFRS-as issued by the IASB- from periods beginning on January 1st, 2012, Decree No.664/03 continues to be in force as of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements. Through this Decree, the PEN instructed the control authorities including the CNV- not to accept filings of restated financial statements. This legal restriction is foreseen in the current Regulations of the CNV (Title IV - Chapter III Article 3 - paragraph 1).

Company s Management believes that the periodic assessment of the macroeconomic environment in Argentina and the possible restatement of financial statements in accordance to IAS 29, represent an element of care and concern for investors, analysts and regulators of capital markets where Argentine companies list their equity and debt securities, related to the significant impact that such restatement might have on their financial position and results of operations, including the Telecom Group.

The Company s Management will continue verifying the Price Index evolution in Argentina in order to comply properly with IAS 29 provisions, and according to local and foreign Regulation Authorities provisions. In that regard, as of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, local regulation authorities forbid to file financial statements in constant currency according to Decree No.664/03 and its amendments.

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TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

Note 2 - Regulatory framework

(a) Regulatory Authority

Telecom Argentina and its domestic subsidiaries 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.

Until the issuance of Law No. 27,078 (hereinafter *Ley Argentina Digital* or *LAD*, as explained in *e) below*), which was published in the Official Bulletin on December 19, 2014 and has been in force since its publication, the telecommunication services provided by the Company and its domestic subsidiaries were regulated by the CNC, a decentralized agency within the scope of the SC, which was also under the scope of the Ministry of Federal Planning, Public Investment and Services.

The LAD created the Federal Authority of Information and Communication Technologies (*AFTIC*), as a decentralized and autonomous agency within the scope of the PEN which would act as the Regulatory Authority of the LAD and would replace, for all purposes, of the SC and the CNC.

The LAD conferred the AFTIC the regulation, control, supervision and verification functions concerning the *Information and Communications Technologies* (*ICT*) in general, and in particular of the telecommunications, of the postal service and all those matters integrated to its field in accordance with the provisions of the LAD.

By the end of December 2015, the PEN issued the Decree of Need and Urgency (*Decreto de Necesidad y Urgencia* or hereinafter the *DNU*) No.267/15 published in the Official Bulletin on January 4, 2016. The DNU substantially amends Law No.26,522 (Audiovisual Communication Services *SCA*) and Law No.27,078 (LAD) and also creates the National Communications Agency (*ENACOM*) as a new Regulatory Authority of those laws. The ENACOM replaces the AFTIC and AFSCA (*Federal Authority of Audiovisual Communication Services*). This new Authority acts as an autonomous agency, within the scope of the Ministry of Communications. Further information on *Decree No.267/15 - Amendments to the LAD* is included in f) below.

Additionally, Decree No.13/15 creates the Ministry of Communications. The organizational structure of the Ministry was approved by Decree No.268/15, issued on December 29, 2015 (published in the Official Bulletin on January 4, 2016).

The Board of ENACOM will be composed of a Chairman and 3 directors appointed by the PEN, as well as 3 directors appointed by the Bicameral Commission of Audiovisual Communication and ICT services. The quorum will consist of the presence of 4 of its members. There

are no special eligibility conditions to be appointed as a member of the Board, but member cannot have any incompatibilities under the provisions of Law No.25,188 (Public Ethic). The ENACOM members can be removed directly and without reason by the PEN.

The ENACOM has started its operations on January 5, 2016 with the 4 directors appointed by the PEN through Decree No.7/16, thus resulting in the constitution of the ENACOM as established by Article 23 of Decree No. 267/15.

(b) Regulatory framework of the Company and Personal services

Among the principal features of the regulatory framework governing the services provided by the Company and its domestic subsidiaries is worth mentioning:

- The LAD, as amended by Decree of Need and Urgency No.267/15;
- Law No.19,798 remains in force only to the extent that it does not conflict with the provisions set out under the LAD;
- The Privatization Regulations;
- The Transfer Agreement;
- The Licenses for providing telecommunication services granted to Telecom Argentina and Telecom Personal through several regulations; and the List of Conditions and their respective regulations.

In addition, Law No. 27,078 states that Decree No. 764/00 and its amendments shall remain in force to the extent that it does not conflict with the provisions set out under the LAD, for the time required by the Regulatory Authority to draw up the regulations concerning the Licensing Framework for ICT Services, the Interconnection Regulation, the Universal Service Regulation and the Administration, Management and Control of the Spectrum Regulation. Also, the new Law states that Law No.19,798 (Ley Nacional de Telecomunicaciones passed in 1972) and its amendments shall remain in force in respect of those regulations not opposing its provisions.

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Núcleo, Personal s Paraguayan subsidiary, is supervised by the *Comisión Nacional de Telecomunicaciones de Paraguay*, the National Communications Commission of Paraguay (CONATEL) and its subsidiary Personal Envíos S.A. is supervised by the *Banco Central de la República del Paraguay*. Additionally, Telecom USA, Telecom Argentina s subsidiary in the United States, is supervised by the Federal Communications Commission (the FCC).

(c) Licenses granted as of December 31, 2015

• **To the Company**

As of December 31, 2015, 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;
- VAS, data transmission, videoconferencing and transportation of audio and video signals; and
- Internet access.

• **To the Company s subsidiaries**

As of December 31, 2015, the Company s subsidiaries have been granted the following licenses:

- **Personal** has been granted a non-expiring license to provide mobile telecommunication services (STM) in the Northern Region of Argentina, and data transmission and VAS throughout the country. In addition, Personal owns licenses to provide mobile radio communication services (SRMC) in the Federal District and Greater Buenos Aires areas, as well as a non-expiring license to provide PCS services throughout the country, and it is registered to provide national and international long-distance telephone services. Additionally, from November 2014, Personal has been granted a license to provide Mobile Advanced Communications Services (SCMA) for 15 years as explained in h) below.
- **Núcleo**, a company controlled by Personal, has been granted a license to provide mobile telecommunication services (STM and PCS) throughout Paraguay. In addition, Núcleo has been granted a license for the installation and provision of Internet and Data throughout Paraguay. All these licenses have been granted for renewable five-year periods.
- **Personal Envíos**, a company controlled by Núcleo was authorized by the Central Bank of Paraguay to operate as an Electronic Payment Company (EMPE) through Resolution No.6 issued on March 30, 2015 and its corporate purpose is restricted to such service.

(d) Events of revocation of the Licenses

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

- repeated interruption of all or a substantial portion of service;
- a modification of corporate purpose without prior approval of the Regulatory Authority 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 Authority;
- the sale, encumbrance or transfer of assets which has the effect of reducing services supplied, without the prior approval of the Regulatory Authority;
- a reduction of Nortel's ownership of in the capital stock of Telecom Argentina to less than 51%, or the reduction of Nortel's common shareholders' ownership to less than 51% of the capital stock with voting power, in either case without prior approval of the Regulatory Authority (as of December 31, 2015, all Nortel's ordinary shares belong to Sofora. Additional information in Note 27);
- any transfer of shares resulting in a direct or indirect loss of control in Telecom Argentina which has not been executed ad referendum of the approval of the ENACOM and informed within 30 days following its completion (according to the provisions of Article 8 of Decree No.267/15); and
- the Company's bankruptcy.

If the Company's license is revoked, Nortel must transfer its interest in the Company's capital stock to the Regulatory Authority in trust for subsequent sale through public auction.

Once the sale of the shares to a new management group is performed, the Regulatory Authority may renew the license to the Company under the terms to be determined.

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STM, SRMC and PCS Personal s licenses are revocable in case of non-compliance with certain obligations, including but not limited to:

- repeated interruptions of the services as set forth in the List of Conditions;
- any transfer of the license and/or the related rights and obligations, without the approval of the Regulatory Authority (according to the provisions of article 8 of Decree No.267/15);
- any encumbrance of the license;
- any voluntary insolvency proceedings or bankruptcy of Personal; and
- a liquidation or dissolution of Personal, without the prior approval of the Regulatory Authority.

According to the Auction Terms and Conditions for the awarding of frequency bands for SCMA (and some bands for SRMC and PCS), approved by SC Resolution No. 38/14, the authorization to use radio electric spectrum (as defined in the Auction) will be revocable under the following circumstances:

- repeated or persistent breaches of obligations related to quality indicators of services provided under the terms of the Regulation for the Quality of Telecommunications Services approved by SC Resolution No. 5/13 (further information on filings of the Company and Personal against the sanction processes initiated by the Regulatory Authority related to quality matters is disclosed in j) below);
- repeated or persistent failure of infrastructure sharing obligations and the conditions set for automatic roaming agreements established in the Terms and Conditions;
- repeated or persistent failure of the coverage obligations set in Annex III of the Terms and Conditions;
- assignment, transfer, encumbrance, lease or sale to third parties of the authorization for the use of the awarded bands, without the authorization 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 service obligations.

According to the Resolution No.6/2014 of the Central Bank of Paraguay Personal Envíos license to provide Electronic Payment services may be revoked by:

- i) insolvency proceedings or bankruptcy,.
- ii) sanctions imposed by the Central Bank of Paraguay, with prior administrative proceedings, regarding the performance of operations that are forbidden by the legislation in force.

(e) Law No.27,078 Argentine Digital Law

Among the most relevant contents in the LAD which amended the regulatory framework in force as of December 19, 2014 as regards telecommunications are:

- a) the recognition as an essential and strategic public service of ICT as regards the use and access to the telecommunications networks, for and between licensees of ICT services (subsequently repealed by Article 22 of Decree No.267/15);
- b) the rule on prices and rates establishing that the licensees of ICT services shall set their prices which shall have to be fair and reasonable, cover the exploitation costs and tend to the efficient supply and reasonable operation margin;
- c) the exemptions of taxes, establishing that tax exemptions or reductions, prices and encumbrances of ICT in general and telecommunications in particular may be set on a precarious basis when the nature of certain activities so warrant;
- d) the amendments as regards Universal Service (further information in g) below);
- e) the asymmetric regulation as universalization tools towards the development of an effective competition.

The Law declared of public interest the development of ICT and its associated resources, in order to establish and ensure complete neutrality of networks, and to guarantee every user the right to access, use, send, receive or offer any content, application, service or protocol through Internet without any restrictions, discrimination, distinction, blocking, interference, obstruction or degradation.

The new Law set forth that the licensees of the ICT services may supply audiovisual communication services with the exception of those provided through satellite link, in which case, the corresponding license must be requested to the proper authority. Also, the new Law allowed ICT services licensees included in the restrictions of the Audiovisual Services Communications Law (among them, Telecom Argentina) to provide audiovisual communications services. Nevertheless, that regulation was partially amended by Decree No 267/15 (see f) below).

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According to the LAD provisions, Telecom Argentina amended its corporate purpose during 2015, which was approved by AFTIC Resolution No.19/15. Further information is disclosed in Note 1.a).

Also, the law established the framework for suppliers and licensees entering the audiovisual communication services market (among them, Telecom Argentina and its domestic subsidiaries) setting forth that the Federal Authority of Audiovisual Communication Services (replaced by the ENACOM since Decree No.267/15 enforcement) would determine the go-to-market conditions of audiovisual communication services for ICT suppliers and licensees. The Law also stated a gradual implementation plan through the setting up of promotion areas for limited periods of time determined according to public interest, within which the ICT licensees with significant market power would not be able to provide audiovisual communication services.

It also set forth that the ICT service should be provided throughout the national territory, considered for that end as a unique area of exploitation and supply, and the modification of the interconnection schedule, imposing higher obligations to the operators and more rights to the Argentine government for the regulation in this sense of the wholesale market.

According to the LAD provisions, the SBT holds its status of public service (section 54), but with a different scope than the previous regulations provisions. It was defined as the national and international telephone voice service, through the local networks, notwithstanding the technology used for its transportation, provided that it complies with the objective of allowing its users to communicate with each other (section 6 paragraph c)). In addition, in section 90 of Title XI, it established that said definition, comprises the senses of the definition established in the Bidding Terms and Conditions for the International Public Bidding process for the Privatization of the Supply of the Telecommunications Service timely approved by Decree No.62/90.

The LAD introduced substantial changes to the SU regulation established by Decree No.558/08. Among its provisions the LAD creates a new FFSU and provides that the investment contributions for the SU programs shall be managed through this fund, which assets belong to the Argentine government. Further information see g) below.

Law No.19,798 Telecommunications Act (passed in 1972), as amended continues in effect only with respect to those provisions that do not contradict the provisions of the new LAD (including, for example, Article 39 of Law No.19,798 referred to exemption from all taxes on the use of soil, subsoil and airspace for telecommunications services).

The LAD also revoked Decree No.764/00, as amended, but provisions of the decree that do not contradict the LAD will remain in effect, during the time it takes to the Regulatory Authority to issue new licensing, interconnection services, universal service and spectrum regulations.

(f) Decree No. 267/15 Amendments to the LAD

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On January 4, 2016, Decree No.267/15 was issued, amending Law No.26,522 (Audiovisual Communication Services) and Law No.27.078 (LAD). As mentioned above, ENACOM was created as the Regulatory Authority applicable of these laws.

One of the main amendments to the LAD consists in the incorporation of Television Services provided by subscription (physical or radio electric link, such as Cable TV) as an ICT service within the scope of the LAD, and excluding it from Law No.26,522. Satellite Television Services will remain within the scope of Law No. 26,522. Furthermore, Decree No.267/15 states that the ownership of a satellite television license provided by subscription is incompatible with having any other kind of ICT services license.

Broadcasting supplied by subscription licenses (physical or radio electric link, such as Cable TV) issued before the application of Decree No.267/15 will be considered for all purposes as in compliance with LAD upon the respective registration for such service provision. Furthermore, the Decree states a 10 years extension from January 2016, for the use of frequency spectrum to radio electric link provided by subscription license holders.

Among the amendments that replaces Article 6 of the LAD is the incorporation of video on demand service, defined as a service offered by an ICT services supplier to provide access to software under demand on a catalogue basis. On January 7, 2016 the Company and Personal presented to the ENACOM an application for the registration of the broadcasting by physical or radio electric link service, describing the service characteristics which registration was requested. As of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, the ENACOM resolution is still pending.

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Decree No.267/15 replaced the LAD's article No. 94, and states that SBT suppliers, fixed telephony license holders within the scope of Decree No.264/98, and mobile telecommunication license holders within the scope of Decree No.1,461/93 are prohibited from providing Broadcasting under subscription services (for example, video cable services and IP TV) until January 1, 2018 (this term can be extended by 1 additional year). Also, the Decree replaces article 95 of the LAD and provides several obligations for fixed telephony licensees granted by Decree No.264/98 and mobile services providers with licenses granted by Decree No.1,461/93, which choose to provide broadcasting under subscription services.

Article 28 of Decree No.267/15 created, within the Ministry of Communications, the Commission for the Preparation of the Reform, Update and Unification Draft Law of Laws No.26,522 and 27,078. The Commission will be responsible for the study of both laws reforms under the principles established therein.

As the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, the regulation that should provide the Regulatory Authority is pending. The Company's management expects that such regulation will clarify the scope of several aspects of the LAD and Decree No 267/15 for a better evaluation of operational and economic-financial impacts that the LAD could have on the Telecom Group's business.

Furthermore, the Decree states that licenses transfers and stake holdings that imply loss of corporate control must be approved by ENACOM, proving a new procedure by its article No. 8 and establishing that licenses transfers and stake holdings in licensees will be considered ad referendum of ENACOM approval. Additionally, shareholders of at least 10% of companies that provide public services are forbidden to hold Broadcasting services provision under subscription registration. However, this clause does not apply in the following cases: (i) nonprofit entities that hold a license or permission issued by the Argentine National, Provincial, or Municipal governments to supply public services (cooperatives providers of telephone services, for example); (ii) Entities included in article No.94 of the Decree (whereby Telecom Argentina and Personal are included), which are allowed to provide the service after the expiration of the term mentioned in that clause.

Among other clauses, the Decree establishes issuance and objections procedures (from other service provider in the same area at the time of application for registration), within the scope of Argentina CNDC. This procedure is not applicable to nonprofit entities that exclusively supply ICT public services.

Decree No.267/15 repealed article No.15 and article No.48 paragraph two of the LAD. Therefore, the following provisions no longer have effect: (i) the condition of essential and strategic public services of ICT regarding the access to the telecommunications network for the ICT services license holders; and (ii) the Regulatory Authority power to regulate tariffs due to public interest reasons.

According to Law No.26,122, the Bicameral Committee must determine the validity or invalidity of the Decree and present its determination to the plenary meeting of each Chamber of Congress for its specific treatment. Rejection of a Decree by both Chambers of Congress would repeal the Decree, while upholding the rights acquired during its enforcement (Article 24 of Law No.26,122).

The Decree also establishes several amendments to the Audiovisual Communications Services Law (SCA).

(g) Universal Service Regulation

Decree No. 764/00

Annex III of Decree No.764/00 required entities that receive revenues from telecommunications services to contribute 1% of these revenues (net of taxes) to the SU fund. The regulation adopted a "pay or play" mechanism for compliance with the mandatory contribution to the SU fund. The regulation also established the exemption to contribute to the FFSU in the following events: i) for local services provided in areas with teledensity lower than 15%, and ii) when certain conditions exist in connection with a formula which combines the foregone revenues and the market share of other operators than Telecom Argentina and Telefónica who provide local telephony. Additionally, the regulation created a committee responsible for the administration of the SU fund and the development of specific SU programs.

SC Resolution No.80/07 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 Banco de la Nación Argentina. CNC Resolution No.2,713/07, issued in August 2007, established how these contributions are to be calculated.

Decree No. 558/08

Decree No. 558/08, published on April 4, 2008, introduced certain changes to the SU Fund regime, replacing the Annex III of the Decree No. 764/00.

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The Decree established that the SC would assess the value of service providers direct program contributions in compliance with obligations promulgated by Decree No.764/00. It would 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.

In defining Universal Service, the new regulation established two categories: a) geographical 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 would 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 were determined by the SC, whereas telecommunications providers appointed to participate in future SU Programs were selected by competitive bidding.

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

Providers of telecommunications services should rely on the advice of a Technical Committee made up of seven members (two members should be appointed by the SC, one member should be appointed by the CNC, three members should be appointed by the telecommunication services providers two of which should be appointed by Telecom Argentina and Telefónica and one by the rest of the providers and another member had to be appointed by independent local operators). This Technical Committee was informed by the SC of the programs to be financed and was 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.

The Technical Committee was created. Additionally, telecommunications service providers 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 was objected by the Company and Personal. These objections were resolved by the SC through its Resolution No.154/10.

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 sought to provide local telephony, domestic long distance, international long distance and Internet in towns that did not provide basic telephone services. The proposed projects approved by the SC would 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, 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 aimed to reclaim the Broadband service to state-run educational institutions and public libraries, respectively, and were implemented through the use of the FFSU resources. Telecom Argentina was awarded with the Internet for educational institutions program and is finishing the last project facilities, reaching 1,540 schools. This program represents a billing to the FFSU of approximately \$5 per year for a period of 5 years. On the other hand, the auction Internet for public libraries program was cancelled by the Regulatory Authority for its redefinition. During 2012, the auction Telephony and Internet for towns without provision of Basic Telephone Service took place according to Resolution No. 88/09, which involved the service provision in 430 locations. Personal presented its offer to the auction. As of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, the auction is pending of definition.

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On November 11, 2010, the SC issued Resolution No. 154/10 adopted the methodology for the deposit of the SU contributions to the trustee's escrow account. The Resolution included several provisions related to the determination of the contributions that correspond to the periods before and after Decree No. 558/08 was issued. It also provided that until the SC determined the existence of programs, the amounts that would correspond to their implementation would 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 should be contributed into the FFSU or for the development of new works of the SU, with the approval of the SC.

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

Amendments of the LAD to the SU Regulation

In December 2014, the LAD introduced substantial modifications to the SU regulations pursuant to Decree No. 558/08. Among its provisions the LAD establishes the creation of a new FFSU and the fact that the investment contributions corresponding to the SU programs be managed through said fund, whose assets shall belong to the Argentine government.

The licensees of ICT Services (among them, Telecom Argentina and Personal) are obliged to make investment contributions to the FFSU equivalent to one per cent (1%) of the total accrued revenues for the provision of the ICT Services included in the scope of application of the law, net of imposed taxes and charges. The investment contribution shall not be transferred to the users whatsoever. In turn, the Regulatory Authority may dispose, once the SU objectives are reached, the total or partial, permanent or temporary exemption, of the obligation to perform said investment contributions.

The Law also establishes that by virtue of that set forth by Sections 11.1 and 11.2 of the Management Trust Agreement of the FFSU of Decree No. 558/08, the resources therein foreseen in section 8 of Annex III of Decree No. 764/00 and its amendments shall be integrated to the FFSU created by the LAD in the conditions determined by the Regulatory Authority.

The SU funds shall be applied by means of specific programs. Its content and the corresponding awarding mechanisms shall be defined by the Regulatory Authority who may entrust the execution of these plans directly to the entities included in article 8, paragraph b), of Law No. 24,156, or, complying with the selection mechanisms that may correspond, respecting publication and competition principles, to other entities.

Through registered letters received on August 13, 2015, the AFTIC gave notice to the Company and Personal that on July 28, 2015, the Argentine government, through this Enforcement authority held as trustor, entered into an administrative trust fund with Nación Fideicomisos S.A. (as trustee) called *Contrato de Fideicomiso Argentina Digital* (Argentina Digital Trust Fund). The AFTIC has assigned the trustee as fiduciary of the investment contributions to the FFSU, which are equivalent to 1% of total revenues recorded since July 1, 2015 and to be collected as of August 3, 2015 for the supply of ICT services included in the scope of the LAD, net of payable taxes and fees, in accordance with

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article 22 of the abovementioned Law. It also reported the information of the bank account in which the deposit of the mentioned contribution was to be made in the future.

As a response to the notice, on September 3, 2015, the Company and Personal made their respective filings before the AFTIC requesting some clarification in relation to the implementation of the new FFSU, and expressly reserving the rights in relation to the rules issued by the LAD.

Through the Official Notice published in the Official Bulletin on September 1, 2015, the AFTIC communicated to all licensees of ICT services that as of the date of the Bulletin the FFSU assets managed by Banco Itaú S.A. would be transferred to account No. 659.051.294/5 corresponding to the new escrow account of Nación Fideicomisos S.A., and that as a result, investment contributions corresponding to SU programs would cease to be paid into the trust account of Banco Itaú and should be funded in the aforementioned account. In addition, by means of the notice published in the Official Bulletin on September 2, 2015, Banco Itaú notified all licensees that as of September 1, 2015, the deposit of new funds in the trust under liquidation would not be allowed.

On September 10, 2015 the Company and Personal filed before the AFTIC their respective SU contribution affidavits corresponding to the revenues recorded in July 2015, clarifying that these presentations were made with the understanding that the operational rules related to the FFSU contribution, regulated by Decree No. 558/08 and related provisions, were in force. Additionally, Personal proceeded to deposit the corresponding contribution in the new FFSU account reported through the Official Notice published by the AFTIC.

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In its filings, the Company and Personal had stated that the filing of the affidavits and - in the case of Personal - the deposit did not imply explicit or implicit consent of the regulations issued by the LAD, and expressly reserved their rights in relation to the unconstitutionality of the provisions set forth in articles 21, 22, 91 and related provisions of said law, as well as the claim of any rights arising from the acknowledgement of this argument.

As of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, neither the Company nor Personal has received an answer to its filings of September 3, 2015, or published any new regulation or additional instruction in relation to SU.

FFSU Impact in Telecom Argentina

Several years after the market's liberalization and the effectiveness of the first SU regulations, incumbent operators have not received any set-offs for providing services as required by the SU regime and the LAD.

As of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements and in compliance with SC Resolution No.80/07 and No.154/10 and CNC Resolution No.2,713 /07, Telecom Argentina has filed its monthly calculations since July 2007 for the review of the Regulatory Authority and estimated a receivable of \$2,020 (unaudited). This receivable has not yet been recorded as of December 31, 2015 since it is subject to the approval of the SU programs, the review of the Regulatory Authority and the availability of funds in the SU Trust.

On April 8, 2011, the SC issued Resolution No. 43/11 notifying Telecom Argentina that investments associated with High-Cost Areas amounting to approximately \$1,768 since July 2007 to date and which are included in the abovementioned receivable - did not qualify as an Initial Indicative Program. Telecom Argentina filed a claim on this resolution.

Telecom Argentina was notified of SC Resolutions No. 53, 54, 59, 60, 61, 62, 69 and 70/12, pursuant to which the Special Service of Information 110, the Discounts for Retired People, Pensioners and Low Consumption Households, the services of Social Public Telephony and Loss-Making Public Telephony, the Services and Discounts relating to the Information Society Program argentin@internet.todos, the Services for Deaf-Mute People, the Free Access to Special Emergency Services and Special Community Services, the Value Added Service 0611 and 0612 and the Long Distance Semipublic Service, respectively, did not qualify as an Initial Indicative Program, pursuant to the terms of Article 26 of Annex III of Decree No. 764/00, and that, they did not constitute different services involving a SU provision, and therefore they cannot be financed with SU funds, pursuant to the terms of Article 2 of Decree No. 558/08.

The Company's Management, with the advice of its legal counsel, has filed appeals against SC Resolutions Nos. 53, 54, 59, 60, 61, 62, 69 and 70 presenting the legal arguments based on which such resolutions should be revoked. The deductions that were objected by the SC Resolutions amount to approximately \$741 and are included in the credit balance mentioned in the second paragraph.

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As of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, the resolution of this appeal is still pending.

On September 13, 2012, the CNC required Telecom Argentina to deposit approximately \$208. The Company has filed a recourse refusing the CNC's request on the grounds that appeals against the SC Resolutions are still pending of resolution. However, at the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements it cannot be assured that these issues will be favorably resolved at the administrative stage.

FFSU Impact in Personal

Since January 2001, Personal has recorded a liability related to its obligation to make contributions to the SU Fund. In addition, since July 2007 and in compliance with SC Resolution No.80/07 and No.154/10 and CNC Resolution No.2,713/07, Personal deposited the correspondent contributions of approximately \$112 into an account held under their name at the Banco de la Nación Argentina in January 2011.

During the first quarter of 2011, the above mentioned funds were transferred to the trustee's escrow account, in compliance with the provisions of SC Resolution No.154/10 previously described. Since January 2011, the SU Fund contributions were made into such escrow account.

On January 26, 2011 the SC issued Resolution No. 9/11, establishing the Infrastructure and Facilities Program. The Resolution provided that telecommunication service providers could contribute 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, before the effective date of Decree No.558/08.

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In March 2011, Personal submitted to the SC a \$70 investment project, pursuant to SC Resolution No. 9/11, for the development of a network infrastructure in locations in the Northern Region of Argentina with no mobile coverage. Personal submitted its calculations from 2001/2007 related to the mentioned project to be financed through its own SU contribution of such periods as required by the SC.

On April 9, 2014 Personal filed an amendment proposal for the project within the scope of Resolution No. 9/11, pursuant to the SC's request. This new filing consists only of additional detailed information about the project's scope. As of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, the project is pending of approval.

On July 5, 2012, the SC issued Resolution No.50/12 pursuant to which it notified that the services referred to by the Mobile Communications Services Providers, which were filed as High Cost Areas or services provided in non-profitable areas, services provided to clients with physical limitations (deaf-mute and blind people), rural schools, and the request relating to the installation of radio-bases and/or investment in the infrastructure development in various localities, did not constitute items that may be discounted from the amount of contributions to the SU pursuant to the last part of Article 3 of Resolution No.80/07, or Article 2 of Decree No. 558/08. It also provided that certain amounts already deducted would be used for investment projects within the framework of the Program of SC Resolution No.9/11, or deposited in the SU Fund, as applicable.

Personal has filed an administrative action against SC Resolution No.50/12, requesting its nullity. As of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, the resolution of this matter is still pending.

On October 1, 2012, responding to an SC's requirement, Personal deposited under protest approximately \$23 in the SU Fund, corresponding to the assessment of the SU services provided by Personal since the issuance of Decree No.558/08, reserving its right to take all actions it may deem appropriate to claim its reimbursement, as informed to the SC and the CNC on October 15, 2012. Since August 2012, Personal is paying under protest of those concepts in their monthly affidavits.

The Management of Personal could not assure that this issue would be favorably resolved in the administrative stage.

(h) Spectrum

SC Resolution No. 38/14

On July 7, 2014, SC Resolution No. 38 was published in the Official Bulletin which announced a Public Auction process (the Auction process) for the awarding of the remaining frequencies of the Personal Communication Services (PCS), of the Cellular Mobile Radiocommunication

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Services (SRMC), as well as those of the new spectrum for the Advanced Mobile Communications Service (SCMA) recently created.

The Terms and Conditions organized the aggregate of the spectrum to be auctioned in 10 Lots, being the first one to be auctioned exclusively among entering operators. The Public Auction took place on October 31, 2014. Personal presented its economic bids and was awarded Lots 2, 5, 6 and 8. Telefónica Móviles Argentina S.A. (Movistar), América Movil S.A. (Claro) and Arlink S.A. also participated in the Auction.

Through SC Resolution No.79/14 the SCMA service was awarded to Personal, while through SC Resolutions No. 80/14, 81/14, 82/14 and 83/14 that were published in the Official Bulletin on November 27, 2014, the following frequency bands were awarded to Personal:

SC Resolution	Lot No.		Frequency Band	Exploitation area/ (Service)	Amount paid (in millions of US\$)	Capitalized cost of acquisition (in millions of \$)
80/14	5	PCS	1890-1892.5 Mhz and 1970-1972.5 Mhz	Northern (3G)	5.0	43
81/14	2	SRMC	830.25-834 Mhz and 875.25-879 Mhz	AMBA (3G)	45.0	387
82/14	6	PCS	1862.5-1867.5 Mhz and 1942.5-1947.5 Mhz	Southern (3G)	6.0	51
83/14	8	SCMA	1730-1745 Mhz and 2130-2145 Mhz	Country (4G)		
				partial awarding	354.7	3,049
					410.7	(*) 3,530

(*) Includes \$18 corresponding to the tax on debits to bank accounts that were capitalized in the cost of the licenses.

Personal paid for the awarded frequency bands, and also constituted the corresponding performance guarantees. In the case of Lot No. 8, the payment was made on account of the single and total price offered for this Lot.

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Personal asked that the assignment of the Frequency Bands for the SCMA services in Lot No. 8, which was partially awarded to Personal through SC Resolution No.83/14, be completed and reserved the applicable rights.

The full awarding of Lot No. 8 became essential for compliance with the commitments foreseen in the Auction Terms and Conditions. Once the awarding process was completed, Personal had access to SCMA Frequency Bands 713-723/768-778, and Personal paid the equivalent of US\$ 247.3 million (the remaining balance of the bid) and constituted the performance guarantees of 15% of the said amount.

The Auction Terms and Conditions provided authorizations for the use of the auctioned frequency bands for a period of fifteen (15) years from the notification of the award. After this deadline the Regulatory Authority would extend the terms of use upon formal request of the awarded operator (which price and conditions would be set forth by the Regulatory Authority).

The Auction Terms and Conditions also established strict coverage and network deployment commitments which require significant investments to Personal. Additional information is provided in Note 18.e).

Through SC Resolution No. 25/15, issued on June 11, 2015, the SCMA Frequency Bands 713-723 MHz and 768-778 MHz for the National Exploitation Area were assigned to Personal, which composed Lot 8 and that were pending of assignment by the SC.

On June 25, 2015, Personal paid the auctioned amounts related to the assigned Frequency Bands (equivalent to US\$ 247.3 million) according to the Terms and Conditions provisions and its clarifying amendments. Thus, Personal fully paid the aggregate bid amount for Lot 8. Through this payment and pursuant to Article 54 of the Terms and Conditions the performance guarantee of 15% of the auction assigned to Personal by SC Resolution No. 25/15 was constituted.

These rights of use of Frequency Bands were recorded as Intangible Assets amounting to \$2,256 (Note 9) that includes \$13 related to the IDC costs which are depreciated according to *Note 3.i) 3G and 4G Licenses* of the consolidated financial statements.

As a result, the aggregate amounts recorded as Intangible Assets as of December 31, 2015 related to the 3G and 4G licenses awarded to Personal in the Auction, amounted to \$5,786.

Frequency bands of SC Resolution No.25/15 are partially in use. SC Resolutions No.17/14 and No.18/14 granted a period of two years for the migration of the systems that are currently operating the mentioned frequency bands.

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Through Resolution No. 155/15 issued on September 2, 2015, the AFTIC terminated the spectrum assignment granted to Arlink S.A. through Resolutions No. 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32 issued on June 11, 2015, and the registries conferred through Articles 1 and 2 of SC Resolution No. 27/15 issued on June 11, 2015, for the provision of PCS and SCMA services.

Additionally, the Public Auction of Lot 1 was declared desert regarding the assignment of the frequency bands for the provision of PCS, SRMC and SCMA services, approved by Article 1 of SC Resolution No. 38/14.

Personal made a presentation expressing its interest in the frequency bands comprising Lot 1.

On November 4, 2015, Law No. 27,208 (Satellite Industry Development Law) came into effect declaring the development of the satellite industry as public interest as well as a state policy and national priority with regard to telecommunications geostationary satellites. That law granted to the company ARSAT, on a preferential basis, the frequency bands of Lot 1. The law also provides that these bands will be used for the implementation and operation of services and applications for which they are or will be assigned, giving priority to applications of Public Protection and Defense Operations. This will complement the ARSAT ICT network services and will primarily serve the most vulnerable areas of the country.

(i) SC Resolution No.1/13

On April 8, 2013, SC Resolution No.1/13 was published in the Official Bulletin, establishing that all mobile operators should guarantee the service provision, even in emergency situation or catastrophe, in which case the normal service provision must be restored in a maximum period of one hour. Mobile operators must, in all cases, prioritize the access to emergency services in the affected areas.

In addition, SC Resolution No.1/13 established that mobile operators present within 45 days a Contingency Plan for emergency situations, for purposes of guaranteeing the continuity of services in such circumstances.

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As of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, Personal has appealed SC Resolution No.1/13 exposing the arguments by which the mentioned resolution should be released. However, Personal has met its commitment to present a Contingency Plan for emergency situations.

On January 26, 2015, the CNC provided comments on Personal's Contingency Plan and also required the reporting of the measures chosen to implement the Plan and the status thereof. Personal filed to AFTIC a new Contingency Plan with the required amendments. As of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, the Regulatory Authority has not pronounced on this matter.

(j) SC Resolution No.5/13

On July 2, 2013, SC Resolution No.5/13 was published in the Official Bulletin. This Resolution approved a telecommunication service quality regulation, establishing, among others, new quality parameters required for telecommunication services provided through mobile and fixed public networks, for all the operators in Argentina, as well as the obligation to provide periodic information to the CNC.

CNC Resolution No.3,797/13 was published in the Official Bulletin on November 13, 2013, supplementing SC Resolution No. 5/13 and approving the Audit Procedures and Technical Verification of Service Quality Regulation of Telecommunications Services Manual.

Pursuant to the provisions of CNC Resolution No.3,797/13, the Company and Personal have submitted their respective Technical Reports (detailed technical specifications of the measurement process) and have made their submissions providing the required information pursuant to the provisions of SC Resolution No.5/13.

On August 14, 2014 the CNC notified the Company and Personal that the audits and technical verifications that the Regulatory Authority shall perform on the supply of services regarding licenses of the Company and Personal will be performed following the processes and methods of measurement exhibited in the respective presentations of the Technical Reports. The CNC also notified the Company that these shall be carried out using the principles set forth in SC Resolutions No.5/13 and CNC No.3,797/13. Notwithstanding, the CNC developed verification tasks of the mobile services by means of tests of calls and data with measuring mobile devices in different locations of the country using procedures different from those defined in the Quality Regulation and published the results at quenosecorte.gob.ar.

Within the scope of said verifications, the CNC initiated penalty processes against Personal for alleged non-compliance with CNC Resolution No.3,797/13. The Management of Personal has in a timely basis submitted its solid legal defense against these claims.

Since the enforceability of this Resolution is subject to the compliance of certain steps for its implementation with the previous approval of the Regulatory Authority, the Company and Personal have carried out the corresponding reservations of their rights in each of their submissions. In addition, the Company has stated in its different submissions that, due to the special circumstances that affected its tariff structure, the compliance of the burdensome operative and customer service parameters set forth in SC Resolution No.5/13 should not apply.

(k) Regulation of Virtual Mobile Operators

SC Resolution No.68/14, published in the Official Bulletin on October 28, 2014, approved the Regulation of Virtual Mobile Operators (VMO) and the Basic Requirements for VMO Agreements. Among its provisions, the Resolution states that the Network Mobile Operators (NMO) that have spectrum and infrastructure, shall annually file a reference offer for those interested in providing services as VMO, in which they will set forth the technical and economic conditions, which shall be reasonable and non-discriminatory. The Resolution also provides the modalities and procedures for the provision of such services. According to Article 2 of the Annex of the Resolution, the Regulation is applicable to SCMA.

(l) 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 after November 8, 1990 and the proposed use for the resulting savings and increases in contribution rates that have occurred.

The Company had recorded a liability related to the savings caused by reductions in the levels of social security contributions initially earmarked for the argentina@internet.todos Program. The mentioned savings were substantially generated during fiscal year 2000. Resolution No. 41/07 allowed the Company to recover the increases in social security contributions that it has to pay as a consequence of the increase in social contributions rates.

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Within this context and considering applicable the principle of tax stability provided by the Transfer Agreement approved by Decree No. 2,332/90, the Resolution authorized the aforementioned savings being offset with the amounts arising from the application of the mentioned increases.

The offset of both concepts and the determination of a balance, were subject to the audit results performed by the Regulatory Authority according to the information provided by the Company. The mentioned audit was performed during the third quarter of 2007. The Company took knowledge of the proceedings, in which the CNC recognized a receivable arising from increases in social contributions within the scope of Resolution No. 41/07 and canceled liabilities from reduction in social contributions and other sanctions imposed to the Company.

As of December 31, 2015, the Company has a net receivable of \$61 which, in addition to the receivable of \$23 corresponding to the IDC as explained in (m) below, is included in the line item "Other receivables" as non-current receivables.

Since Resolution No. 41/07 provides the Company the right to offset receivables with existing and/or future regulatory liabilities and, given the Company's intention to exercise this right, the receivable was recorded net of several provisions. As of December 31, 2015, the provisions which can be offset with the receivables arising from Resolution No. 41/07 and from IDC amounted to \$84.

It is worth mentioning that since December 2008, the Company continued its practice of billing customers for the increases in its social security contribution rate accrued from October 2008, applying the same method used to bill the IDC.

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

On February 6, 2003, the Ministry of Economy, through Resolution No.72/03, defined the method to allow, going forward, rate increases on Basic Telephone 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. The Company planned to claim such amount within the rate renegotiation process (see (o) below).

In April 2007, the Company provided the CNC with supporting documentation about this amount and in May 2007 filed its preliminary economic evaluation to the Regulatory Authority. The Company took knowledge of the Regulatory Authority's documentation which corroborates the amount claimed by the Company and provides a similar offsetting method pursuant to Resolution No.41/07 (as described in (l) above). As a result, the Company recorded as "Non-current Other receivable" a total of \$23. This receivable is also included in the provisions for regulatory matters described above.

(n) Tariff structure of the national and international regulated fixed line services

Price Cap

The Price Cap was an annual rate regulation method which included increases components (pulse price increases - based in the U.S. Consumer Price Index (U.S. C.P.I.) which was applied in April and October of each year) and reduction components (an efficiency factor which was applied in November of each year).

As a result of the 1999 Price Cap audit process and Telecom Argentina's reviews, the Regulatory Authority notified to the Company, in August 2009, of the existence of an outstanding balance of \$3.1 plus interest. The Company has offset this amount with the receivable resulting from SC Resolution No. 41/07 described in (l) above.

On April 6, 2000, the Argentine government, Telefónica and Telecom Argentina signed an agreement (Price Cap 2000) that set an efficiency factor or rate reduction of 6.75% (6% set by the SC and 0.75% set by Telecom Argentina and Telefónica) for the period of November 2000 to October 2001.

The Company timely presented all the required information for the Price Cap audit, however, as of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, the 2000 Price Cap audit results are still pending. Taking into consideration the time elapsed since the beginning of the audits, in the opinion of the Company's legal counsel, any balance pending application should be prescribed.

In April 2001, the Argentine government, Telefónica and the Company signed an agreement (2001 Price Cap) that set an efficiency factor of 5.6% for the period from November 2001 to October 2002.

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However, in October 2001, an injunction against Telecom Argentina disallowed it to apply rate adjustments by reference to the U.S. C.P.I. The Company appealed this injunction arguing that if one part of the formula could not be applied, the Price Cap system should be nullified. Finally, Public Emergency Law No. 25,561 explicitly prohibited rate adjustments, resulting in the Pesification and the freezing of the regulated rates.

(o) Renegotiation of agreements with the Argentine government

Convertibility period of the peso to the US dollar: dollarization rates.

On November 28, 1991 the Company and Telefónica signed an agreement with the Argentine government related to the rate regime, which was ratified by Decree No. 2,585/91 and was effective from December 18, 1991. The most relevant aspects included in this agreement that amended the rate regime provided by the Transfer Agreement were:

1. The rate, measured in basic telephone pulses, was set in US dollars, adjustable twice a year (April and October) based on the variation of the U.S. C.P.I. (all items). These rate adjustments did not require the prior approval of the Regulatory Authority. Since 2000 these rate adjustments were not applied according to agreements signed with the SC, which delayed its implementation. Subsequently, in October 2001, an injunction prevented the continuity of application, as indicated in n) above.

2. The customers billing continued performing in local currency.

Rates pesification

On January 6, 2002, the Argentine government enacted Law No.25,561, *Ley de Emergencia Pública y Reforma del Régimen Cambiario* (the Public Emergency Law). This Law, by Article 8, annulled adjustment clauses in dollars or other foreign currencies and indexation clauses based on price index and any other indexation method. As a consequence, from that date the Company's rates were set in pesos at the exchange rate \$1 Argentine peso per US\$ 1.

According to Decree No. 293/02, a process of renegotiation of contracts with the Public Administration was initiated, which provided, among other things, the revision of the Company's rates. The Argentine government was entitled to renegotiate these agreements based on the following criteria:

- the impact of rates on the competitiveness of the economy and income distribution;
- the quality of services and investment plans, when were contractually agreed;
- the users interest and services accessibility;
- the security of the systems;
- the companies profitability.

This Decree instructed the Ministry of Economy to renegotiate of these agreements and created the Agreement Renegotiation Commission to provide the Ministry with the assessment that each case required.

To accomplish with such renegotiation process, the Company timely filed to the Agreement Renegotiation Commission all the information regarding the impact caused by the economic emergency on its financial situation, mainly on revenues, and existing methods for updating rates according to operating costs, to debt, to payment commitments with the Argentine government and to future and ongoing investments.

In July 2003, Decree No. 311/03 created the *Unidad de Renegociación y Análisis de Contratos de Servicios Públicos* (UNIREN), which continued the agreement renegotiation process and continued the procedures already in progress with the previous Commission. The PEN must refer the proposed renegotiation agreements to the National Congress, which must arrive to a conclusion within sixty days from the proposal reception. If the National Congress would not conclude, the proposal was automatically approved and, if the National Congress rejected the proposal, the PEN must resume the corresponding renegotiation agreement process.

In October 2003, was issued Law No. 25,790, which extended until December 31, 2004 the period to renegotiate the public works and services agreements. From December 2004, several laws were issued that have extended the renegotiation agreements deadline. The latest Law No. 27,200 extended the mentioned deadline until December 31, 2017.

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Letters of Understanding (LOU) with the Argentine government

On May 24, 2004, the Company signed a LOU with the Argentine government pursuant to which the Company committed not to modify the current rate structure through December 31, 2004 and to continue with the rate renegotiation process, which the Company expected to have concluded before December 31, 2004. It was also agreed to implement some social services to promote accessibility to telecommunications services, implemented through the following SC resolutions.

- Through Resolution No.262/04, the SC approved service 0612 Internet access to communities located at a distance greater than 55 kilometers with respect to the centers 0610 located in larger cities. The provision of this service began by the end of 2004 and, as of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, is operating in about 300 locations.
- Through Resolution No.263/04, the SC approved the implementation of a calling card with discounts for beneficiaries of the *Jefes de Hogar* social plan, which did not have a telephone line. The compromised 250,000 cards were available to the Ministry of Employment and Social Security during March 2005. The Company also cooperated delivering the mentioned cards to municipalities, according to the Ministry instructions.
- Through Resolution No.73/05, the SC instructed Telecom Argentina to provide low consumption discounts to beneficiaries of the *Jefes de Hogar* social plan. According to this social plan beneficiaries list sent by the Ministry of Employment and Social Security, the Company has provided the low consumption discounts to those beneficiaries who accomplished the registration conditions.

As the relevant SC Resolutions were issued, Telecom Argentina finished complying with the obligations undertaken in this agreement.

New LOU with the UNIREN

On March 6, 2006, Telecom Argentina signed a new LOU with the UNIREN, within the framework of the renegotiation of its license, which had begun in 2004. Upon the fulfillment of the procedures set forth in the rules and regulations in effect, the LOU provides 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 Article 9 of the Public Emergency Law.

The main terms and conditions of the Letter included:

- 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 of resolution, which were expected to be resolved by June 30, 2006 (some of these matters are described above). The Regulatory Authority continued to analyze such open issues, and, accordingly, their resolution would be disclosed gradually;
- Telecom Argentina's commitment 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;
- Telecom Argentina's commitment and the commitment of its indirect shareholders Telecom Italia S.p.A. and W de Argentina - Inversiones S.A., 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 30th day from the end of the public hearing convened to deal with the LOU. 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 rates shall be unified with regards to local calls, long distance domestic and international calls.

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On May 18, 2006, the LOU 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 should be in effect once all the requirements stipulated in the regulatory framework were complied with, which among other things, requires that a Telecom Argentina Shareholders' 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.A. have timely fulfilled the Agreement's commitments.

The Renegotiation of the Transfer Agreement and the resolution of the regulatory issues that negatively affected the operations of the Company since the enactment of the Public Emergency Law and the Exchange Regime System Reform in January 2002 (pesification of rates, lack of compensation for SU features, increased penalties for delays in repairing and installation in fixed telephony, etc.), have not been fulfilled by the Argentine government making it responsible for the damages caused.

(p) Company filings to Regulatory Authority under the LAD

On June 18, 2014, the Company made a filing before the SC requesting the adjustment of the SBT lines' Connection Fee, in order to obtain an urgent restoration of the balance that must reasonably exist in the operative costs incurred for the provision of the public service under its charge, recomposing the Connection Fee in an equitable manner and pursuant to the legal provisions that govern the licenses granted to the Company, taking into account that the revenues obtained for the installation of the SBT lines was much lower than the direct costs that the Company incurred to connect new customers. In addition, the Company requested that, until such adjustment takes place, such installations become excluded from the sanctioning regime provided by Decree No.1,185/90, Decree No.62/90, and SC Resolution No.5/13.

On July 23, 2014, the Company made a second filing before the SC pursuant to which it requested, among other matters: (i) an adjustment of the monthly basic charges of all the SBT categories set forth in the Tariffs General Structure; (ii) the determination of a social tariff; (iii) the adjustment of the telephonic pulse value; (iv) the adaptation of the international long distance tariff to the current value of the gold franc; and (v) the tariff deregulation of the commercial service category. In addition, and until such adjustments are made, the Company also requested the SBT to be excluded from the sanctioning regime provided by Decrees Nos. 1,185/90 and No. 62/90, and SC Resolutions No.10,059/99 and No. 5/13. It is worth mentioning that such adjustments would have relevant effects on Telecom Argentina's ability to finance the technological updating of its networks and infrastructure, which would finally result in the provision of better services to its customers.

The Company has not received any answer related to the filing made before the SC.

Following these presentations, on December 19, 2014 the LAD (under Title (VI) Prices, rates and levies), established a general rule (Article 48) setting a new legal framework in this matter.

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Under the provisions of Article 48 of the LAD, on April 16, 2015, the Company made two presentations before the CNC through which it reported new installation rates for the business, professional and government segment (which were applied from April 23, 2015 and will be equal to \$690 Argentine pesos) and the new monthly rates for this segment (which were applied from July 15, 2015 and will be equal to \$77.28 Argentine pesos). The presentation was rejected by the CNC through a letter received on April 29, 2015, in which it requested that the Company refrain from engaging in unilateral conduct, or it could otherwise face penalties under a sanctioning process.

Likewise, on June 2, 2015, the Company informed the CNC of new rates for the price per minute for calls made by its customers to certain international destinations that became effective on October 15, 2015. The Company also informed the CNC of the new prices applying for public telephony service in the Southern Region and new prices applying to the assisted call service, effective on July 1, 2015.

On June 16, 2015 the Company was notified of the CNC GC Note No.364/15 through which the CNC urged the Company to apply the effective maximum rates approved by the General Tariff Structure to international calls made to the mentioned countries according to the provisions of CNT Resolution No.127/91, as amended. The Company was also asked to refrain from engaging in unilateral conduct, or it could otherwise face penalties under a sanctioning process.

On May 27, 2015 and July 2, 2015, the Company filed its defense of rights in response to both CNC letters.

However, on July 17, 2015, the AFTIC notified the Company of the initiation of a sanction process related to a potential violation of the General Tariff Structure and of CNT Resolution No. 127/91, as amended, with respect to the increase of the installation charges prices and the monthly charges tariffs for the business, professional and government segment informed on April 16, 2015.

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On August 11, 2015, the Company filed before the AFTIC a discharge against the mentioned sanctioning process, which, as of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, is still pending of resolution. In the opinion of the Company's legal counsel, there are solid legal arguments under the LAD that allow it to perform these price adjustments.

On February 1, 2016, the Company informed the ENACOM, that effective May 15, 2016, the new rate of SBT for residential segment will be \$50 Argentine pesos (plus VAT) and that the Retired customer's category will have a discount of 50% on the mentioned new rate. As of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, the Company is communicating the new rate to its affected customers.

(q) Other regulations

Buy Argentine Act

According to the provisions of Article 1 of Law No. 25,551, which is regulated by Decree No.1,600/02, Telecom Argentina, as a public fixed telephone service licensee, and their respective direct subcontractors, shall give preference to the purchase or lease domestic goods and services.

Article 2 of the mentioned law provides that a good or service is of domestic origin when it has been produced or extracted in Argentina, provided that the cost of raw materials, supplies or nationalized imported materials do not exceed 40% of the goods or services gross production value.

Article 3 of the mentioned law provides that the preference established in Article 1 to domestic goods or services will apply when, for identical or similar goods or services, under cash payment terms, the price is equal to or lower than the price of imported goods or services, increased by 7% when the offering of the good or services is carried out by companies qualified as SME, and 5% when the offering of the good or services is carried out by other companies. For comparison purposes, the price of imported goods shall include import duties and taxes and all expenses required for its nationalization.

The mentioned law provides that the hiring companies shall announce their tenders in the Official Bulletin as required by the regulation involved, so as to provide all possible bidders timely access to information that enables them to participate in the mentioned tender. It is worth mentioning that the communication provided in the hiring processes law for purchases subject to the Buy Argentine Act, establishes a considerable period prior to the issuance of the purchase order. The mentioned Act also establishes criminal sanctions for non-compliance.

Relating to services acquisitions, Decree No.1.600/02 refers to Law No. 18,875, which provides the obligation to hire only companies, consultants and domestic professionals, as defined in the mentioned Law. Any exceptions must be approved by the competent Ministry.

In August 2004, the CNC Resolution No. 2,350/04, approved the Procedure for the accomplishment of the Buy Argentine Act , which includes the obligation to submit semiannual affidavits related to the compliance with the Act. The Act provides an administrative sanctions procedure for non compliance with this information procedure.

It is worth mentioning that this Act provides to the Company less operational flexibility related to, among other matters, the terms lengthening in tenders, authorizations management prior to acquisitions and higher administrative expenses for the required semiannual information submission.

Núcleo - Auction for 4G spectrum in the Republic of Paraguay

On October 14, 2015 the CONATEL launched the final List and Conditions for the auction of the license for the supply of mobile telephone services, Internet access and data transmission in the 1,700 / 2,100 MHz (4G - LTE) frequency bands in the Republic of Paraguay. The list and conditions were subject to public consultation for two weeks, during which the mobile operators sent their considerations in this regard.

Núcleo assessed the different economic scenarios arising from a possible participation in the auction considering the List and Conditions technical alternatives, the availability of spectrum of other frequencies and economic conditions resulting of the list and conditions. After such assessment, Núcleo decided not to participate in the auction process.

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Note 3 Significant accounting policies

a) Going concern

The consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 have been prepared on a going concern basis as there is a reasonable expectation that Telecom Argentina and its subsidiaries will continue its operational activities in the foreseeable future (and in any event with a time horizon of more than twelve months).

b) Foreign currency translation

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the functional currency). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Argentine pesos (\$), which is the functional currency of all Telecom Group's companies located in Argentina. The functional currency for the foreign subsidiaries of the Telecom Group is the respective legal currency of each country.

The financial statements of the Company's foreign subsidiaries (Núcleo, Personal Envíos, Telecom USA and Springville up to February 2014-) are translated using the exchange rates in effect at the reporting date (the current method); income and expenses are translated at the average exchange rates for the year. Exchange differences resulting from the application of this method are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income. The cash flows of foreign consolidated subsidiaries expressed in foreign currencies included in the consolidated statement of cash flows are translated at the average exchange rates for each year.

c) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency using the foreign exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction or valuation where items are re-measured. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the foreign exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising from the settlement of monetary items or from their conversion at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the year or at the end of the prior year, are recognized in the consolidated income statement and are included in Financial income/expenses as Foreign currency exchange gains or losses.

d) Consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Telecom Argentina and its subsidiaries over which it has effective control (Personal, Núcleo, Micro Sistemas, Telecom USA, Personal Envíos only as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and Springville up to February 2014-) as of December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013.

Control exists when the investor (Telecom Argentina) has power over the investee; exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to use its power to affect the amount of the returns. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Company. They should be deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

In the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of the consolidated companies are consolidated on a line-by-line basis and non-controlling interests in the equity and in the profit (loss) for the year are disclosed separately under appropriate captions, respectively, in the consolidated statement of financial position, in the consolidated income statement and in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

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

Financial year-end of all the subsidiaries financial statements coincides with that of the Parent and have been prepared in accordance with the same accounting policies.

e) **Revenues**

Revenues are recognized to the extent that it is considered probable that economic benefits will flow to the Company and their amount can be measured reliably. Final outcome may differ from those estimates.

Revenues are stated net of discounts and returns.

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The Company discloses its revenues into two groups: services and equipment. Service revenues are the main source of income for the Company and are disclosed by nature: Voice services, Internet services and Data transmission services. This classification of revenues is given by different commercial offers and products, type of contracts and kind of customers. Equipment sales represent a precursor of the mentioned service revenues; therefore, the Group only sells equipment to customers and, from time to time, the Management of Personal and Núcleo decide to sell mobile handsets at prices lower than their respective costs in order to acquire new contracts with a minimum non-cancelable period of permanence.

Other income mainly includes penalties collected from suppliers which are realized in the ordinary course of business but are not the main business objective.

The Company's principal sources of revenues are:

Fixed telecommunication services and products

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 services are rendered. 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 year.

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 on a monthly basis as services are provided.

Revenues from the sale of prepaid calling cards are recognized on the basis of the minutes used, at the contract price per minute, or when the card expires, whichever happens first. Remaining unused traffic for unexpired calling cards is shown as Deferred revenue on prepaid calling cards under Deferred revenues line item in the statement of financial position.

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 when they are provided.

Traffic revenues from interconnection and roaming are reported gross of the amounts due to other telecommunication operators.

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 (as well as the related costs not in excess of the amount of revenues) over the term of the contract or, in the case of indefinite period contracts, over the average period of the customer relationship (approximately 8 years in the case of fixed telephony).

Reconnection 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 reconnection fee. Associated direct expenses are also deferred over the estimated customer relationship period up to an amount equal to or less than the amount of deferred revenues. Generally, reconnection revenues are higher than its associated direct expenses.

Revenues from sales of goods, such as telephone and other equipment, are recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to the buyer.

Revenues on construction contracts are recognized based on the stage of completion (percentage of completion method). When the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably, contract revenue and contract costs associated with the construction contract are recognized as revenue and expenses respectively by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the end of the reporting period. When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognized as an expense immediately. When the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognized only to the extent of contract costs incurred that are likely to be recoverable.

Revenue on construction contracts recognized in the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, amounted to \$7 and \$19, respectively. The 2014 agreement provides finance within 48 months from November 2014, the date when the implementation of the project was effective. No revenue on construction contracts were recorded for year 2015. As of December 31, 2015, \$28 are receivables.

Cost on construction contracts recognized in the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 amounted to \$6 and \$16, respectively. No cost on construction contracts were recorded for year 2015.

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Revenue from international telecommunications services mainly includes voice and data services and international point-to-point leased circuits. 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 when they are provided.

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 when they are rendered.

Mobile telecommunication services and products

Telecom Group provides mobile services throughout Argentina via cellular and PCS networks. Cellular fees consist of monthly basic fees, airtime usage charges, roaming, charges for TLRD, CPP charges and additional charges for VAS, including call waiting, call forwarding, three-way calling, voicemail, SMS, GPRS, Mobile Internet and for other miscellaneous cellular services. These revenues are recognized as services when they 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 the corresponding accounts receivable.

Revenues from the sale of prepaid calling cards are recognized on the basis of the traffic used, at the contract price per minute, or when the card expires, whichever happens first. Remaining unused traffic for unexpired calling cards is shown as Deferred revenue on prepaid calling cards under Deferred revenues line item in the statement of financial position.

Revenues from sales of goods, such as handsets, sim cards, tablets, smartphones and other equipment are recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to the buyer.

Personal and Núcleo offer to their subscribers a customer loyalty program. Under such program Personal and Núcleo grant award credits as part of the sales transactions which can be subsequently redeemed for goods or services provided by Personal and Núcleo or third parties. The fair value of the award credits is accounted for as deferred revenue, and recognized as revenue when the award credits are redeemed or expire, whichever occurs first. Those revenues are classified as service or goods revenues depending on the goods or services redeemed by the customers.

Applicable to both fixed telephony and mobile telephony, for offerings including separately identifiable components (as equipment and service), the Company and its subsidiaries recognize revenues related to the sale of the equipment when it is delivered to the final customer whereas service revenues are recorded when rendered. The total revenue generated by this type of transactions is assigned 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 assignment of revenue. However, telecommunications industry practice generally applies the method known as residual method, which was used in the preparation of the present consolidated financial statements. 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 sum of the fair values of those elements for which fair value can be estimated on a stand-alone basis.

f) Financial instruments

f.1) Financial assets

Financial assets and liabilities, on initial recognition, are measured at transaction price as of the acquisition date. Financial assets are derecognized in the financial statement when the rights to receive cash flows from them have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership.

Upon acquisition, in accordance with IFRS 9, financial assets are subsequently measured at either *amortized cost*, or *fair value*, on the basis of both:

- (a) the entity's business model for managing the financial assets; and
- (b) the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

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A financial asset shall be measured at *amortized cost* if both of the following conditions are met:

- (a) the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and
- (b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Additionally, for assets that met the abovementioned conditions, IFRS provides for an option to designate, at inception, those assets as measured at *fair value* if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (sometimes referred to as an accounting mismatch) that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing the gains and losses on them on different bases.

A financial asset that is not measured at *amortized cost* according to the paragraphs above is measured at *fair value*.

Financial assets include:

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash equivalents are short-term and highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and their original maturity or the remaining maturity at the date of purchase does not exceed three months.

Cash and cash equivalents are recorded, according to their nature, at fair value or amortized cost.

Time deposits are valued at their amortized cost.

Investments in other short-term investments are carried at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses are included in financial income/expenses in the consolidated statements of income. During 2015 and 2014, Personal acquired other short-term investments whose main underlying asset is adjustable to the variation of the US\$/ exchange rate (dollar linked).

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables classified as either current or non-current assets are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less allowances for doubtful accounts.

Investments

Investments with maturity in excess of 90 days are recorded at amortized cost.

During 2015 and 2014 Personal acquired certain National and Provincial Government bonds (some of which have already matured and have been collected or used for the acquisition of the 3G/4G licenses) with the intention to keep them until maturity. These Government bonds measured at amortized cost are denominated in US Dollars and bear an interest in this foreign currency, consequently for purposes of calculating the internal rate of return (IRR), Management estimated the US Dollar denominated cash flows to be generated until maturity and compared that amount to the fair value of the instrument in US Dollars at the acquisition date. The acquisition cost in US Dollars has been adjusted by applying the IRR and the resulting value was converted to Argentine pesos using the exchange rate as of the date of measurement. The exchange differences generated by these bonds are included in Financial expenses as Foreign currency exchange gains or losses.

Likewise, Telecom Argentina and Personal acquired Government bonds during 2015. Taking into account the business model chosen to manage these financial assets, and according to the provisions of IFRS 9, these bonds are recorded at their fair value.

Argentine companies Notes, where Personal's intention was to keep them until their maturity, were recorded at their amortized cost.

Núcleo's purchase option for the 65% interest stake in Tuves Paraguay S.A. is recorded at its fair value through profit or loss according to IFRS 9.

The 2003 Telecommunications Fund is recorded at fair value.

Impairment of financial assets

At every annual or interim closing date, assessments are made as to whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets may be impaired. If any such evidence exists, an impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated income statement for financial assets measured at cost or amortized cost.

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Certain circumstances of impairment of financial assets that the Group assesses to determine whether there is objective evidence of an impairment loss could include: delay in the payments received from customers; customers that enter bankruptcy; the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of financial assets, significant financial difficulty of the obligor, among others.

f.2) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities comprise trade payables (excluding Derivatives), financial debt, which include Notes as informed in Note 12 to these consolidated financial statements, salaries and social security payables (see n) below) and certain other liabilities.

Financial liabilities other than derivatives are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost. Amortized cost represents the initial amount net of principal repayments made, adjusted by the amortization of any differences between the initial amount and the maturity amount using the effective interest method.

f.3) Derivatives

Derivatives are used by Telecom Group to manage its exposure to exchange rate and sometimes interest rate risks and to diversify the parameters of debt so that costs and volatility can be reduced to pre-established operational limits.

All derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value in accordance with IFRS 9.

Derivative financial instruments qualify for hedge accounting only when:

- a) The hedging relation consists only on hedging instruments and hedged items eligible;
- b) Since its inception the hedging relation and the purpose and risk management strategy, are formally designated and documented;
- c) the hedge is expected to fulfill the efficacy requirements mentioned in Note 20.

When a derivative financial instrument is designated as a cash flow hedge (the hedge of the exposure to variability in cash flows of an asset or liability, a firm commitment or a highly probable forecasted transaction) the effective portion of any gain or loss on the derivative financial instrument is recognized directly in OCI. The cumulative gain or loss is removed from OCI and recognized in the consolidated income statement at the same time as the hedged transaction affects the consolidated income statement. The gain or loss associated with the ineffective portion of a hedge is recognized in the consolidated income statement immediately. If the hedged transaction is no longer probable, the cumulative gains or losses included in OCI are immediately recognized in the consolidated income statement.

If hedged item is a prospective transaction that results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or liability or a firm commitment, the cumulative gain or loss that was initially recognized in OCI shall be reclassified to the carrying amount of such asset or liability.

If hedge accounting is not appropriate, gains or losses arising from the fair value measurement of derivative financial instruments are directly recognized in the consolidated income statement.

For additional information about derivatives operations during 2015 and 2014, see Note 20.

g) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and estimated net realizable value. Cost is determined on a weighted average cost basis. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses. Allowances are made for obsolete and slow-moving inventories.

From time to time, the Management of Personal and Núcleo decide to sell mobile handsets at prices lower than their respective costs. This strategy is aimed at achieving higher service revenues or at retention of high value customers by reducing customer access costs while maintaining the companies' overall mobile business profitability since the customer subscribes a monthly service contract for a minimum non-cancelable period. For the estimation of the net realizable value in these cases the Company considers the estimated selling price less applicable variable selling expenses plus the expected margin from the service contract signed during its minimum non-cancelable term.

Table of Contents**TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.****h) PP&E**

PP&E is stated at acquisition or construction cost. Subsequent expenditures are capitalized only when they represent an improvement, it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

All other subsequent costs are recognized as expense in the period in which they are incurred. When a tangible fixed asset comprises major components having different useful lives, these components are accounted for as separate items if they are significant.

PP&E cost also includes the expected costs of dismantling the asset and restoring the site if a legal or constructive obligation exists. The corresponding liability is recognized in the statement of financial position under Provisions line item at its present value. These capitalized costs are depreciated and charged to the consolidated income statement over the useful life of the related tangible assets in the Depreciation and amortization item line.

The accounting estimates for dismantling costs, including discount rates, and the dates in which such costs are expected to be incurred are annually reviewed. Changes in the above liability are recognized as an increase or decrease of the cost of the relative asset and are depreciated prospectively.

Depreciation of PP&E owned is calculated on a straight-line basis over the ranges of estimated useful lives of the assets; the ranges of the estimated useful lives of the main PP&E are the following:

Asset	Estimated useful life (in years)
Buildings received from ENTel	35
Buildings acquired subsequent to 11/8/90	50
Tower and pole	15
Transmission equipment	3-20
Wireless network access	5-10
Switching equipment	5-13
Power equipment	7-15
External wiring	10-20
Computer equipment and software	3-5
Telephony equipment and instruments	5-10
Installations	3-10

The depreciation rates are reviewed annually and revised if the current estimated useful life is different from that estimated previously taking into account, among others, technological obsolescence, maintenance and condition of the assets and different intended use from previous

estimates. The effect of such changes is recognized prospectively in the consolidated income statement.

i) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recognized 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.

Intangible assets with a finite useful life are stated at cost, less accumulated amortization and impairment losses, if any.

Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are stated at cost, less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Intangible assets comprise the following:

- *Subscriber acquisition costs (SAC)*

Direct and incremental costs incurred for the acquisition of new subscribers with a minimum contractual period are capitalized when the conditions for the recognition of an intangible asset are met.

The cost of acquiring postpaid and *cuentas claras* subscribers 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 enforceable termination penalty and provide for fixed monthly billing for services. SAC are mainly related to the mobile services; and are mainly comprised of upfront commissions paid to third parties and, to a lower extent, of subsidies granted to customers on the sale of handsets.

In all other cases, subscriber acquisition costs are expensed when incurred.

Capitalized SAC are amortized on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract with the customer acquired.

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• *Service connection or habilitation costs*

Direct costs incurred for connecting customers to the network are accounted for as intangible assets and then amortized over the term of the contract with the customer if required conditions are met. 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 for the installation of fixed lines and amortized over an average period of 8 years.

• *3G/4G licenses*

As described in Note 2.h, it includes 3G and 4G frequencies awarded by the SC to Personal in November 2014 and June 2015. In accordance with Article 12 of the Auction Terms and Conditions they were granted for a period of 15 years as from the date of awarding notification. After this deadline, the Regulatory Authority may extend the term at Personal's request. The extension of the term, the related cost and conditions shall be defined by the Regulatory Authority.

Consequently, the Company's management has concluded that the 3G and 4G licenses have a finite useful life and therefore are amortized under the straight-line method over 180 months.

• *PCS license (Argentina)*

The Company, based on an analysis of all of the relevant factors, has considered the license having an indefinite useful life since there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate net cash inflows for the entity.

• *PCS and Band B licenses (Paraguay)*

Initial acquisition costs of Núcleo's PCS and Band B licenses were amortized under the straight-line method over 120 months. These licenses were successively renewed for a period of 5 years, estimating the finalization of its amortization during year 2017.

• *Internet and data transmission license (Paraguay)*

Núcleo's license is amortized over 60 months through fiscal year 2016.

- *Rights of use*

The Company purchases network capacity under agreements which grant the exclusive right to use a specified amount of capacity for a specified period of time. Acquisition costs are capitalized as intangible assets and amortized over the terms of the respective capacity agreements, generally 180 months.

- *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, with expiration ranging from financial year 2009 to financial year 2028.

- *Customer relationships*

Customer relationships identified as part of the purchase price allocation performed upon the acquisition of Cubecorp Argentina S.A. (a company engaged in data center business) in financial year 2008, are being amortized over the estimated duration of the relationship for customers in the data center business (180 months).

j) Leases

Finance leases

Leases that transfer substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased asset are classified as finance leases. The Company recognizes finance leases as assets and liabilities in its statements of financial position at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments, each determined at the inception of the lease. Subsequently, minimum lease payments are apportioned between a finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Contingent rents, if any, are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

The depreciation policy for depreciable leased assets is consistent with that for depreciable assets that are owned.

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As of December 31, 2015 the Telecom Group hold finance leases which represents current commercial liabilities in the amount of \$43 and non-current commercial liabilities of \$46. The total payable at these leases maturity amounts to \$96.

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PP&E included in financial leases as of December 31, 2015 and several of the mentioned leases characteristics are detailed below:

	Book value	Lease term	Depreciation
PP&E Computer equipment	112	3 years	3 years
Accumulated depreciation	(17)		
Net carrying value as of December 31, 2015	95		

Operating leases

Lease payments under an operating lease are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless another systematic basis is more representative.

In the normal course of business, the Company leases cell sites, switch sites, satellite capacity and circuits under various non-cancellable operating leases that expire on various dates through 2028. Rental expenses are included under Interconnection costs and other telecommunication charges and Other operating expenses items lines in the consolidated income statements.

k) Impairment of intangible assets and PP&E

At least annually, the Company assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment of assets that are subject to amortization. Both internal and external sources of information are used for this purpose. Internal sources include obsolescence or physical damage, and significant changes in the use of the asset and the economic performance of the asset compared to estimated performance. External sources include the market value of the asset, changes in technology, markets or laws, increases in market interest rates and the cost of capital used to evaluate investments, and an excess of the carrying amount of the net assets of the Group over market capitalization.

The carrying value of an asset is considered impaired by the Company when it is higher than its recoverable amount. In that event, a loss shall be recognized in the statement of income.

The recoverable value of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. In calculating the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the evaluated asset.

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Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable value of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable value of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The Company considers each legal entity of the Group as a cash-generating unit.

When the conditions that gave rise to an impairment loss no longer exist, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, up to the carrying amount that would have been recorded if no impairment loss had been recognized. The reversal of an impairment loss is recognized as income in the consolidated income statement.

Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life (including intangible assets under development or not ready to use) are not subject to amortization and are tested at least annually for impairment. The only intangible asset with an indefinite useful life held by the Company as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 is the PCS license (Argentina), which is entirely allocated to the Personal Mobile Service operating segment. Its recoverable amount is determined based on the value in use, which is estimated using discounted net cash flows projections.

For the years presented, the Company estimates that does not exist indicators of impairment of assets that are subject to amortization, with the exception of those referred to in the following paragraphs.

During 2015, Telecom Argentina has assessed the recoverability of certain works in progress and materials related to AFA Plus Project, recognizing an additional \$107 loss and recording an impairment for the total book value of the assets involved (Note 17.4). Personal has assessed the recoverability of a group of former work in progress, recording an impairment of \$44 equivalent to its book value. Likewise, Personal recorded an impairment of \$49 related to the total amount of works related to the discontinuation of the Orga Gold IT project and recorded an impairment of \$21 related to the mobile access modernization for the introduction of 4G technology. These impairments will be assessed periodically for updating.

The net effects of the constitution and recovery of the mentioned impairments are recorded under Impairment of PP&E line item.

Table of Contents**TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.****1) 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.

Pension benefits shown under Other liabilities represent benefits under collective bargaining agreements for employees who retire upon reaching normal retirement age, or earlier due to disability in Telecom Argentina. 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 in the income statement, segregating the financial component, as employees render the services necessary to earn pension benefits. However, actuarial gains and losses should be presented in the statements of comprehensive income. Actuarial assumptions and demographic data, as applicable, were used to measure the benefit obligation as required by IAS 19 revised. The Company does not make plan contributions or maintain separate assets to fund the benefits at retirement.

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 the following rates and salary ranges:

	2015	2014	2013
Discount rate (1)	6.5% - 8.5%	7.0% - 8.5%	8.0% - 10.8%
Projected increase rate in compensation (2)	12.0% - 26.8%	13.0% - 28.2%	15.0% - 25.0%

(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 financial years.

Additional information on pension benefits is provided in Note 16.

- **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. It is carried at amortized cost.

- m) **Deferred revenues**

Deferred revenues include:

- *Deferred revenues on prepaid calling cards*

Revenues from unused traffic and data packs for unexpired calling cards are deferred and recognized as revenue when the minutes and the data are used by customers or when the card expires, whichever happens first. See Note 3.e. Revenues Fixed telecommunication services and products.

- *Deferred revenues on connection fees*

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 customer relationship. See Note 3.e. Revenues Fixed telecommunication services and products and Mobile telecommunication services and products.

- *Customer Loyalty Programs*

The fair value of the award credits regarding Personal and Núcleo s customer loyalty program is accounted for as deferred revenue, and recognized as revenue when the award credits are redeemed or expire, whichever occurs first. See Note 3.e. Revenues Mobile telecommunication services.

- *Deferred revenue on sale of capacity and related services*

Under certain network capacity purchase agreements, the Company sells excess purchased capacity to other carriers. Revenues are deferred and recognized as services are provided. Those revenues are recorded under Data line item in the Fixed services segment.

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- *Deferred income for CONATEL's government grants*

During 2010 and 2011, the CONATEL awarded to Núcleo public tenders for the expansion of the network infrastructure that provides a platform for access to mobile services and basic services in social interest areas in Paraguay.

Government grants are recognized on a systematic basis over the periods in which the entity recognizes as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. In accordance with IAS 20 the government grants related to assets can be presented either in the statement of financial position as deferred income or as a reduction of the carrying amount of related asset. The Company elected the first alternative provided by the standard considering that recognition as deferred income adequately reflects the business purpose of the transaction. Therefore, the related assets were recognized at the cost incurred by Núcleo in the construction of the engaged infrastructure and the government grant was accounted for as deferred income and recognized in profit or loss starting at the time the infrastructure becomes operative and throughout its useful life.

n) Salaries and social security payables

Include unpaid salaries, vacation and bonuses and its related social security contributions, as well as termination benefits. See f.2) above for a description of the accounting policy regarding the measurement of financial liabilities.

Termination benefits represent severance indemnities that are payable when employment is terminated in accordance with labor regulations and current practices, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. In the case of severance compensations resulting from agreements with employees leaving the Company upon acceptance of voluntary redundancy, the compensation is usually comprised of a special cash bonus paid upon signing the severance agreement, and in certain cases may include a deferred compensation, which is payable in monthly installments calculated as a percentage of the prevailing wage at the date of each payment (*prejubilaciones*). The employee's right to receive the monthly installments mentioned above starts on the date they leave the Company and ends either when they reach the legal mandatory retirement age or upon the decease of the beneficiary, whichever occurs first.

o) Taxes payables

The Company is subject to different taxes and levies such as municipal taxes, tax on deposits to and withdrawals from bank accounts, turnover taxes, regulatory fees (including SU) and income taxes, among others, that represent an expense for the Group. It is also subject to other taxes over its activities that generally do not represent an expense (internal taxes, VAT, ENARD tax).

If the income tax payments and withholdings exceed the amount to pay for the current tax, the excess shall be recognized as a tax credit, only if it is recoverable.

The principal taxes that represent an expense for the Company are the following:

- *Income taxes*

Income taxes are recognized in the consolidated income statement, except to the extent that they relate to items directly recognized in Other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in Other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. The income tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax.

As per Argentinean Tax Law, income taxes payables have been computed on a separate return basis (i.e., the Company is not allowed to prepare a consolidated income tax return). All income tax payments are made by each of the subsidiaries as required by the tax laws of the countries in which they operate. The Company records income taxes in accordance with IAS 12.

Deferred taxes are recognized using the liability method. Temporary differences arise when the tax base of an asset or liability differs from their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. A deferred income tax asset or liability is recognized on those differences, except for those differences related to investments in subsidiaries that generate a deferred income tax liability, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets relating to unused tax loss carry forwards are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets arising from investment in subsidiaries are recognized when it is probable that the temporary differences will be reversed in the foreseeable future and when future taxable income would be sufficient to apply those temporary differences.

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The book value of a deferred tax asset shall be revised at the end of every reporting period. The company shall reduce the carrying amount of a deferred tax asset if it is probable that future taxable income will not be available to offset the benefits of the deferred tax asset. This reduction shall be reassessed at each reporting period and reversed if it becomes probable that future taxable income to offset the deferred tax asset will be available.

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.

Income Tax effects related to equity interests

Law No. 26,893 and Decree N 2,334/13 have incorporated amendments to the Income Tax in connection with, among others, the taxation of results derived from transfers of shares and dividend distributions.

- *Results derived from transfers of shares*

The effective tax rate applicable for individuals is 15% (for local companies the applicable rate is 35%). Negative results arising from such operations will have the character of specific and can only be offset against future earnings from operations of the same nature.

However, results from the transfer of such securities are exempt from such income tax when they are listed on stock exchange markets authorized by the CNV (as in the case of Telecom Argentina's shares) and the gains are realized by individuals or undivided estates residents in Argentina.

When both the seller and the buyer are nonresidents, the person liable to pay the tax shall be the buyer of the shares, quotas, equity interests and other securities transferred.

- *Dividend distributions*

Dividends and other profits paid in cash or in kind except for stock dividends or quota dividends by companies and other entities incorporated in Argentina are subject to income tax at a 10% rate, except for dividends received by domestic companies and other domestic entities, which continue to be not subject to income tax. Dividends distributed to nonresidents shall be subject to a 10% withholding tax, as a unique and

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definitive payment. Consequently, any dividend distribution made by the Company to its shareholders shall be subject to this broadened tax, except for those beneficiaries that are domestic corporate taxpayers *sujetos empresa* (such as, for instance, distributions made from Telecom Argentina to Nortel and those from Personal to Telecom Argentina and Nortel) and regardless of, if applicable, the so called *Equalization Tax* .

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 15%). However, the effect of the additional income tax rate according to the Argentine tax law in force on the undistributed profits of Núcleo is fully recognized as it is considered probable that those results will flow to Personal in the form of dividends.

The statutory income tax rate in the United States was 39.50% for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013.

- *Turnover tax*

Under Argentine tax law, the Company is subject to a tax levied on revenues and other income. Rates differ depending on the jurisdiction where revenues are earned for tax purposes and on the nature of revenues (services and equipment). Average rates resulting from the turnover tax charge over the total revenues were approximately 5.2%, 5.4% and 5.3% for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

- *Other taxes and levies*

Since the beginning of 2001, telecommunication services companies have been required to make a SU contribution to fund SU requirements (Note 2.g). The SU tax is calculated as a percentage of the total revenues received from the rendering of telecommunication services, net of taxes and levies applied on such revenues, excluding the SU tax and other deductions stated by regulations. The rate is 1% of total billed revenues and adopts the *pay or play* mechanism for compliance with the mandatory contribution to the SU fund.

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p) Provisions

The Group records provisions for risks and charges when it has a present obligation, legal or constructive, to a third party, as a result of a past event, when it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to satisfy the obligation and when the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, and the payment date of the obligations can be reasonably estimated, provisions to be accrued are the present value of the expected cash flows, taking into account the risks associated with the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as Finance expenses . Additional information is given in Note 17.

Provisions also include the expected costs of dismantling assets and restoring the corresponding site if a legal or constructive obligation exists, as mentioned in h) above. The accounting estimates for dismantling costs, including discount rates, and the dates in which such costs are expected to be incurred are reviewed annually, at each financial year-end.

q) Dividends

Dividends payable are reported as a change in equity in the year in which they are approved by the Shareholders Meeting.

r) Finance income and expenses

Finance income and expenses include:

- interest accrued on the related financial assets and liabilities using the effective interest rate method;
- changes in fair value of derivatives and other financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss;
- gains and losses on foreign exchange and financial instruments;
- other financial results.

s) **Treasury Shares Acquisition**

In connection with the Treasury Shares Acquisition Process described in Note 19 d) to these consolidated financial statements, the Company has applied the guidance set forth in IAS 32, which provides, consistently with the CNV Regulations, that any instruments of its own equity acquired by the Company must be recorded at the acquisition cost and must be deducted from Equity under the caption Treasury shares acquisition cost. No profit or loss resulting from holding such instruments of own Equity shall be recognized in the income statement. If the treasury shares are sold, the account Treasury shares acquisition cost shall be recorded within Equity under the Treasury shares negotiation premium caption. If such difference is negative, the resulting amount shall be recorded within Equity under the Treasury shares negotiation discount caption.

t) **Earnings per share**

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net income or loss attributable to owners of the Parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year (see Note 25).

u) **Use of estimates**

The preparation of consolidated financial statements and related disclosures in conformity with IFRS requires Management to make estimates and assumptions based also on subjective judgments, past experience and hypotheses considered reasonable and realistic in relation to the information known at the time of the estimate.

Such estimates have an effect on the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements as well as the amount of revenues and costs during the year. Actual results could differ, even significantly, from those estimates owing to possible changes in the factors considered in the determination of such estimates. Estimates are reviewed periodically.

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The most important accounting estimates which require a high degree of subjective assumptions and judgments are addressed below:

Financial statement item / area	Accounting estimates
Revenues	<p>Revenue recognition is influenced by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the expected duration of the relationship with the customer for deferred revenues regarding upfront connection fees; • the estimation of traffic measures. • the legal validity of the changes in certain fixed services prices after LAD enforcement (Note 2.p).
Useful lives and residual value of PP&E and Intangible assets	<p>PP&E and intangible assets, except for indefinite useful life intangibles, are depreciated or amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The determination of the depreciable amount of the assets and their useful lives involves significant judgment. The Company periodically reviews, at least at each financial year-end, the estimated useful lives of its PP&E and amortizable intangible assets.</p>
Recoverability of PP&E and intangible assets with finite useful life	<p>At least at every annual closing date, an assessment is made regarding whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that PP&E and amortizing intangible assets may be impaired.</p> <p>The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value (less costs to sell) and its value in use. The identification of impairment indicators and the estimation of the value in use for assets (or groups of assets or cash generating units) require management to make significant judgments concerning the validation of impairment indicators, expected cash flows and applicable discount rates. Estimated cash flows are based on significant Management's assumptions about the key factors that could affect future business performance such as the future market share, competition level, capital expenditures, salary increases, foreign exchange rates evolution, capital structure, capital cost, etc.</p> <p>For the years presented the Company estimated that there are no indicators of impairment of assets that are subject to amortization, with the exception of those mentioned in the point k) of this note. However, changes in our current expectations and operating assumptions, including changes in our business strategy, technology, competition and changes in market conditions, could significantly impact these judgments and could require future adjustments to the recorded assets.</p>
Intangible assets with indefinite useful life - PCS license	<p>The Telecom Group determined that Personal's PCS license met the definition of an indefinite-lived intangible asset for the years presented and tests it annually for impairment. The recoverability assessment of an indefinite-lived intangible asset such as the PCS license requires our Management to make assumptions about the future cash flows expected to be derived from such asset.</p>

Such estimated cash flows are based on significant Management's assumptions about the key factors that could affect future business performance such as the future market share, competition level, capital expenditures, salary increases, foreign exchange rates evolution, capital structure, discount rate, etc. The discount rate used to determine the discounted cash flow is an annual US dollar rate of approximately 12.4%.

Our judgments regarding future cash flows may change due to future market conditions, business strategy, the evolution of technology and other factors. These changes, if any, may require adjustments to the carrying amount of the PCS license.

Income taxes, recoverability assessment of deferred tax assets and other tax receivables

Income taxes (current and deferred) are calculated in each company of the Telecom Group according to a reasonable interpretation of the tax laws in effect in each jurisdiction where the companies operate. The recoverability assessment of deferred tax assets sometimes involves complex estimates to determine taxable income and deductible and taxable temporary differences between the carrying amounts and the taxable amounts. In particular, deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that future taxable income will be available against which they can be utilized. The measurement of the recoverability of deferred tax assets takes into account the estimate of future taxable income based on the Company's projections and on conservative tax planning.

The recoverability assessment of the tax receivable related to the Company's action for recourse (Note 14) is based on the existing legal arguments and the future behavior of the National Tax Authority.

Receivables and payables valued at amortized cost

Receivables and payables valued at amortized cost are initially recorded at their fair value, which is generally determined by using a discounted cash flow valuation method. The fair value under this method is estimated as the present value of all future cash flows discounted using an estimated discount rate, especially for long term receivables and payables. The estimated discount rate used to determine the discounted cash flow of non-current receivables is an annual rate in pesos of approximately 34% for year 2015 and an annual rate in pesos ranging between 20% and 35% for year 2014. Additionally, a 13% annual U.S. dollars was used for discounting long term receivables denominated in U.S. dollars during 2015 and an annual U.S. dollars rate of ranging between 8% and 13% was used during 2014. Discount rates in Guaranies for loans were 9.96% in both years and for accounts receivables was 9.8% in both years too.

Provisions

The Company is subject to proceedings, lawsuits and other claims related to labor, civil, tax, regulatory and other matters. In order to determine the proper level of provisions, Management 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. Internal and external legal counsels are consulted on these matters. A determination of the amount of provisions required, if any, is made after careful analysis of each individual issue. The determination of the required provisions may change in the future due to new developments in each matter, changes in jurisprudential precedents and tribunal decisions or changes in its method of resolving such matters, such as changes in settlement strategy.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The recoverability of receivables is measured by considering the aging of the accounts receivable balances, historical write-offs, customer creditworthiness and changes in the customer payment terms when evaluating the adequacy of the allowance for doubtful accounts. If the financial condition of the customers were to deteriorate, the actual write-offs could be higher than expected.

In the absence of a Standard or an Interpretation that specifically applies to a particular transaction, Management carefully considers the IFRS general framework and valuation techniques generally applied in the telecommunication industry and uses its judgment to evaluate the accounting methods to adopt with a view to providing financial statements which faithfully represent the financial position, the results of operations and the cash flows of the Group, reflect the economic substance of the transactions, be neutral, be prepared on a prudent basis and be completed in all material respects.

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New Standards and Interpretations issued by the IASB not in force

As required by IAS 8, the IFRS issued by the IASB not in force as of the date of these consolidated financial statements are reported below and briefly summarized. These standards have not been adopted by the Company.

Amendments to IAS 16 and 38 (Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization)

In May 2014 the IASB published the modifications to IAS 16 (PP&E) and IAS 38 (Intangible Assets).

Both IAS 16 and IAS 38 establish the principle by which the method of depreciation and amortization should be based on the pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits of the asset.

With these amendments, the IASB establishes that a depreciation method that is based on revenue that is generated by an activity that includes the use of an asset is not appropriate.

These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. Early application is permitted. The adoption of these amendments will not have significant impacts on the statements of financial position, results of operations or cash flows of the Group.

IFRS 15 (Revenue from Contracts with Customers)

In May 2014 the IASB issued IFRS 15. This IFRS applies to all revenue contracts (except for contracts that are within the scope of IAS 17, leases, IFRS 4, Insurance Contracts and IFRS 9, Financial Instruments). IFRS 15 provides a single model for the recognition and measurement of revenues and replaces IAS 11, IAS 18, IFRIC 13, IFRIC 15, IFRIC 18 and SIC 31. It also establishes additional disclosure requirements and a 5-step model for revenue recognition, being the identified steps:

- 1) Identify the contract(s) with a customer;
- 2) Identify the performance obligations in the contract;

- 3) Determine the transaction price;
- 4) Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and
- 5) Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

The allocation of the transaction price among different performance obligations required by IFRS 15 is one of the main issues that telecommunications companies have to assess, mainly because of the great variety of plans they offer to their customers by combining services and equipments. Another relevant issue to the telecommunications industry is the capitalization of incremental costs of obtaining a contract if the entity estimates that they will be recovered.

The Company has initiated a project to assess the impact of the application of IFRS 15. As a preliminary analysis, the Company believes that there should not be a significant impact - in the mobile business -, since mobile services are sold separately at a single price for each service plan or service package (usually monthly charges). Optionally, the subscriber can purchase the service packages or plans (at the single price at which they are sold) with a handset, at a price contractually established (with profit margin for the Company). It is worth mentioning that the Company does not actually sell handsets separately (for example, without a service plan), and the handsets prices fluctuate among subscribers' categories according to the Company's marketing strategy in a very competitive context. Therefore, the Company's management believes that the services and handsets list prices are evidence of such products' fair values representing a source of information in the determination of the standalone selling price of its subscribers' agreements compliance obligations.

However, there are other technical interpretations that consider that even in the described business conditions, handsets discounts contractually granted should be proportionally allocated between services and handsets chosen by subscribers on the basis of standalone selling price of each product or service. Such interpretations assume that one type of handset or service plan have an unique standalone selling price for all categories of subscribers or circumstances, which is not the case in many of the industries or economic activities. Such interpretations would generate that a same type of service plan (for example, unlimited subscription for \$500 Argentine pesos per month) was recognized as revenue for a different value than the contractual and fair value if the subscriber had chosen a *premium* or *low* handset, depending on the discount level that the Company had decided to award to the handset in that specific operation (without any subsidy or zero revenue margin).

The Company's management estimates finishing analyzing the final impact of this new standard during 2016.

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With regards to handset subsidies occasionally granted by the Company to new postpaid subscribers, Management believes that the capitalization of such cost may be discontinued under IFRS 15 in light of the interpretations of the new standard. On the other hand, Management believes that commissions paid for the acquisition of postpaid and Cuentas Claras customers in the Mobile Segment and broadband customers in the Fixed Segment will continue to be capitalized under IFRS 15, because these costs are necessary to obtain new contracts with customers and meet the conditions for capitalization under the new standard. These preliminary conclusions are subject to finalizing the detailed analysis undertaken by the Company, which is expected for 2016.

IFRS 15 is effective from annual periods beginning on January 1, 2018. Earlier application is permitted.

Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

In July 2014, the IASB amended IFRS 9 Financial Instruments . The amendments incorporate: 1) a new classification of financial assets (valued at fair value through other comprehensive income); and 2) includes requirements related to the recognition of expected credit losses of financial assets at initial measurement if losses are expected, being no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before credit losses are recognized.

These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The Company is analyzing the possible impacts of the application of these amendments.

Amendments to IAS 27 (Equity Method)

In August 2014 the IASB issued amendments to IAS 27.

These amendments allow companies to use the equity method, in addition to cost or fair value, to value its investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in their Separate Financial Statements.

The amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2016. Earlier application is permitted. The Company uses the equity method as required by RT 26 for the preparation of its Separate Financial Statements, so the application of this amendment will not have an impact on the Company's statements of financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Annual Improvements to IFRSs (2012-2014 Cycle)

In September 2014 the IASB published the Annual Improvements to IFRSs (Cycle 2012-2014), which introduced amendments to IFRS 5, IFRS 7, IAS 19 and IAS 34.

Among the main changes identified we can mention the following: i) The purpose of the changes in IFRS 5 is related to changes in methods of disposal of assets; ii) The amendment to IFRS 7 relates to disclosure requirements related to offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities in interim financial statements; iii) IFRS 7 also clarifies the disclosures requirements in case of continuing involvement; and iv) Finally, the amendment to IAS 34 makes clarifications regarding the use of cross-references to other interim financial reports.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. The Company will not have significant impacts on the statements of financial position, results of operations or cash flows for applying this amendment.

Amendments to IAS 1 (Disclosure Initiative)

In December 2014, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1.

These amendments provide explanations regarding the information presented in the financial statements. Among other issues, the amendments clarify that an entity shall not reduce the understandability of its financial statements by obscuring material information with immaterial information or by aggregating material items that have different natures or functions. It is also clarified that immaterial matters must not be reported even though these matters are required by other standards, and that companies should disclose relevant information although it is not required by any IFRS. Additionally, the amendments make a clarification relative to the disaggregation of information and subtotals disclosed. Finally, new options of systematic ordering or grouping of notes in the financial statements are set.

The amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2016. Earlier application is permitted. The Company will not have significant impacts on the statements of financial position, results of operations or cash flows for applying this amendment.

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IFRS 16 (Leases)

In January 2016 IFRS 16 was issued.

This standard replaces IAS 17, IFRIC 14 and SIC 15 and 27. The standard establishes the criteria for recognition and valuation of leases for lessees and lessors. The changes incorporated in this standard impact mainly on the lessees accounting.

IFRS 16 provides that the lessee recognizes a right of use asset and a liability at present value with respect to those contracts that meet the definition of leases under IFRS 16. According to the standard, a lease is a contract that provides the right to control the use of an identified asset for a specified time period.

For a company having control of use of an identified asset it:

- a) Must have the right to obtain substantially all the economic benefits of the identified assets and
- b) Must have the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

The standard excludes short-term contracts (less than 12 months) and those in which the underlying asset has low value (as defined by the standard, low value should be defined by reference to a brand new asset rather than a used one or its net carrying amount).

The new standard is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Earlier application is permitted for companies that have adopted IFRS 15. During 2016 the Company plans to begin analyzing the impact that this new standard may have on the Group's financial position, cash flows and results of operations.

Amendments to IAS 12 (Recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealized losses)

In January 2016 the IASB issued an amendment to IAS 12.

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The amendment to the mentioned standard provide the way that deductible temporary differences shall be considered in cases where the tax law restricts the sources of taxable profit against which those deductible temporary differences can be offset or not.

On the other hand the amendments clarified how to estimate future taxable profit that should be considered for the recognition of deferred tax assets.

The amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2017. Earlier application is permitted. The Company is currently analyzing the impact that the adoption of this amendment could have on the Group's financial position, cash flows and results of operations.

Amendments to IAS 7

In January 2016 the IASB issued an amendment to IAS 7.

The amendment requires information disclosure that enables users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities from financing activities, including changes arising from cash flow movements and changes that do not represent cash flows movements.

The amendments are effective for years beginning on or after January 1, 2017. Earlier application is permitted. The Company is currently analyzing the impact that the adoption of this amendment could have on the Group's financial position, cash flows and results of operations.

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Note 4 Cash and cash equivalents and Investments. Additional information on the consolidated statements of cash flowsa) **Cash and cash equivalents and Investments**

Cash and cash equivalents and investments consist of the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2015	2014
<u>Cash and cash equivalents</u>		
Cash	25	14
Banks	231	370
Time deposits	217	1
Other short-term investments	397	440
Total cash and cash equivalents	870	825
<u>Investments</u>		
<u>Current investments</u>		
Government bonds at fair value	616	
Government bonds at fair value dollar linked	576	
Government bonds at amortized cost dollar linked	133	1
Provincial government and Municipal bonds at amortized cost dollar linked	74	18
Provincial government and Municipal bonds at amortized cost	31	6
Argentine companies notes		28
Total current investments	1,430	53
<u>Non-current investments</u>		
Government bonds at amortized cost	261	257
Provincial government and Municipal bonds at amortized cost	62	43
Tuves Paraguay S.A. shares purchase option	9	
2003 Telecommunications Fund	1	1
Total non-current investments	333	301

b) **Additional information on the consolidated statements of cash flows**

The Company applies the indirect method to conciliate the net income for the year with the cash flows generated by its operations.

For purposes of the statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash, bank current accounts and short-term highly liquid investments (with a maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition) and bank overdrafts, which integrate the Telecom Group's cash management and whose balances fluctuate according to the Group's needs (as happened as of December 31, 2014). Bank overdrafts are disclosed in the statement of financial position as financial debts. During 2015 bank overdrafts have been part of the permanent short-term financing

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structure of Personal, so, net funds requests under that method (with maturities less than three months) are included in financing activities.

	2015	As of December 31, 2014	2013
Cash and cash equivalents	870	825	5,224
Financial debt - Bank overdrafts		(141)	
Total cash and cash equivalents at year-end	870	684	5,224

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Additional information on the breakdown of the net cash flow provided by operating activities is given below:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Collections			
Collections from customers	42,260	34,396	28,437
Interests from customers	182	160	124
Interests from investments	189	400	584
CPP collections	512	683	690
NDF	12	84	13
Subtotal	43,155	35,723	29,848
Payments			
For the acquisition of goods and services and others	(13,122)	(10,080)	(6,576)
For the acquisition of inventories	(6,343)	(4,167)	(3,166)
Salaries and social security payables and severance payments	(6,721)	(5,146)	(3,981)
NDF	(113)	(53)	
CPP payments	(414)	(476)	(505)
Income taxes	(1,631)	(2,277)	(1,609)
Other taxes and taxes and fees with the Regulatory Authority	(7,598)	(6,995)	(6,692)
Foreign currency exchange differences related to the payments to suppliers	(401)	(808)	(338)
<i>Inventory suppliers</i>	<i>(153)</i>	<i>(343)</i>	<i>(169)</i>
<i>PP&E suppliers</i>	<i>(158)</i>	<i>(311)</i>	<i>(106)</i>
<i>Other suppliers</i>	<i>(90)</i>	<i>(154)</i>	<i>(63)</i>
Subtotal	(36,343)	(30,002)	(22,867)
Net cash flow provided by operating activities	6,812	5,721	6,981

- Changes in assets/liabilities components:**

	Years ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Net decrease (increase) in assets			
Investments not considered as cash or cash equivalents	(432)	349	(89)
Trade receivables	(2,364)	(1,646)	(1,065)
Other receivables	(754)	(158)	(329)
Inventories	(1,522)	(50)	(251)
	(5,072)	(1,505)	(1,734)
Net increase (decrease) in liabilities			
Trade payables	1,368	(408)	1,411
Deferred revenues	(48)	78	178
Salaries and social security payables	221	261	50
Other taxes payables	483	195	67
Other liabilities	29	30	27
Provisions (Note 17)	(163)	(119)	(97)
	1,890	37	1,636

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Income tax paid consists of the following:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Tax returns and payments in advance	(1,438)	(2,079)	(1,460)
Other payments	(193)	(198)	(149)
Total payments of income tax	(1,631)	(2,277)	(1,609)

- ***Main non-cash operating transactions:***

	Years ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Government Bonds used to the acquisition of 3G/4G Licenses		439	
Income tax withholding for dividends paid		22	44
Offsetting of tax on personal property on behalf of Shareholders	15	10	8
Income tax offset with VAT and internal taxes	50		
VAT offset with income tax payments			8
SAC acquisitions offset with trade receivables	212	362	239

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- Most significant investing activities:***

Fixed assets acquisitions include:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
CAPEX (Note 8)	(6,396)	(4,304)	(3,964)
Acquisition of Materials (net transfers to CAPEX, Note 8)	(1,062)	(590)	(363)
Subtotal	(7,458)	(4,894)	(4,327)
Plus:			
Payments of trade payables originated in prior years acquisitions	(1,367)	(1,551)	(829)
Less:			
Acquisition of fixed assets through incurrence of trade payables	3,592	1,511	1,766
Assets retirement obligations	53	7	21
Mobile handsets lent to customers at no cost (i)	32	32	17
	(5,148)	(4,895)	(3,352)

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

Intangible assets acquisitions include:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
3G/4G Licenses acquisitions (Note 9)	(2,256)	(3,530)	
Less:			
Acquisition with Government bonds		439	
	(2,256)	(3,091)	

	Years ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Other intangible assets acquisitions (Note 9)	(1,448)	(1,123)	(887)
Plus:			
Payments of trade payables originated in prior years acquisitions	(116)	(103)	(81)
SAC acquisition offset with trade receivables	(212)	(362)	(239)
Less:			
Acquisition of intangible assets through incurrence of trade payables	466	470	361
	(1,310)	(1,118)	(846)

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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,		
	2015	2014	2013
Investments over 90 days maturity		10	657
Argentine companies notes acquisition		(16)	(3)
Government bonds acquisition	(1,049)	(1,201)	(305)
Argentine companies notes collection	28	112	
Government bonds collection	45	756	1
Loan collection			6
	(976)	(339)	356

• ***Financing activities components:***

The following table presents the financing activities components of the consolidated statements of cash flows:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Bank overdrafts (Personal)	3,062		
Bank overdrafts (Núcleo)	88		
Notes (Personal Note 12)	716		
Debt proceeds (Personal Note 12)	346		
Debt proceeds (Núcleo)	89		208
Total financial debt proceeds	4,301		208
Payment of bank loans Núcleo	(31)	(12)	(157)
Total payment of debt	(31)	(12)	(157)
Bank overdrafts (Personal)	(405)	(3)	
Notes related expenses (Personal)	(3)		
Interests on bank loans and related expenses (Personal)	(37)		
Interest on bank loans (Núcleo)	(26)	(26)	(16)
Total payment of interest and related expenses	(471)	(29)	(16)
Acquisition of Treasury Shares (Telecom Argentina) Note 19.d)			(461)

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Dividends paid by the Company breakdown are as follows:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
ABC Telecomunicaciones	45	53	33
Nortel and Telecom Argentina non-controlling interest	804	1,202	948
Tax withholdings on dividends paid to shareholders	44		
	849	1,299	981

- **Fiscal year 2015**

The Company's Ordinary Shareholders Meeting held on April 29, 2015, approved the payment of cash dividends of \$804 (equivalent to \$0.83 pesos per outstanding share), which was made available to shareholders on May 11, 2015. The amount paid includes: (i) income tax withholdings on dividends paid to shareholders in the amount of \$14 and (ii) recovery of tax on personal property on behalf of shareholders withholdings in the amount of \$12.

- **Fiscal year 2014**

During 1Q14 the Company paid \$44 related to withholdings on dividends paid to its shareholders by the end of 2013 in order to comply with its tax obligations. The amounts paid finally corresponded to: (i) income tax withholdings on dividends paid to its shareholders during December 2013 in the amount of \$17 and (ii) dividends paid to its shareholders in the amount of \$27.

The Company's Ordinary Shareholders Meeting held on April 29, 2014, approved, in its second tranche of deliberations held on May 21, 2014, the payment of cash dividends in two equal installments of \$601. The first installment was made available to shareholders on June 10, 2014. The amount paid includes: (i) income tax withholdings on dividends paid to shareholders in the amount of \$11 and (ii) recovery of tax on personal property on behalf of shareholders withholdings in the amount of \$10.

The Company's Board of Directors, at its meeting held on September 9, 2014, approved the payment of the second installment of cash dividends amounting to \$601 as from September 22, 2014. The dividends were paid before September 30, 2014, net of income tax withholdings on dividends for \$11 (which were paid to the Tax Authority later).

- **Fiscal year 2013**

The Company's Board of Directors Meeting held on December 13, 2013, resolved to disaffect the Reserve for future cash dividends for distribution of cash dividends in the amount of \$1,000 (equivalent to \$1.03 Argentine pesos per share) among the shareholders of the outstanding shares. The above mentioned dividends were available on December 27, 2013. Cash dividends were paid before December 31, 2013, prior offsetting with credits related to tax on personal property on behalf of shareholders, for an amount of \$8, and income tax withholding on dividends paid estimated in \$44. Thereby, the total amount paid on cash dividends amounted to \$948 as of December 31, 2013.

Núcleo s Dividends Distribution

- **Fiscal year 2015**

Núcleo s shareholders, at their meeting held on March 26, 2015, approved the distribution of cash dividends for an amount equivalent to \$63 (that correspond to 35,000 million of Guaraníes translated to Argentine pesos at the exchange rate of the approval day), with the following schedule of payments:

The Ordinary Shareholders Meeting also delegate in Nucleo s Board of Directors the possibility and opportunity of distribution of a second cash dividends for an amount of up to 35,000 million of Guaraníes (equivalent to approximately \$80).

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Finally, the Board of Directors, at their meeting held on December 17, 2015, approved the distribution of cash dividends for an amount \$80 (that correspond to 35,000 million of Guaraníes translated to Argentine pesos at the exchange rate of the approval day). According to this, the total dividends amount paid during 2015 was as follows:

Month of dividends payment	Dividends corresponding to Personal	Dividends corresponding to non-controlling shareholders ABC Telecomunicaciones	Total
May 2015 (*)	42	21	63
December 2015 (**)	54	26	80
Total	96	47	143

(*) As of the payment date, the amounts were 41 and 19, respectively.

(**) As of the payment date, the amounts were 52 and 26, respectively.

- **Fiscal year 2014**

The Ordinary Shareholders Meeting of Núcleo held on March 28, 2014, approved the distribution of cash dividends for an amount equivalent to \$160, delegating in Nucleo s Board of Directors the authority to determine the number of installments, the amount and time for the payments of these cash dividends.

On May 5, 2014 Nucleo s Board of Directors determined the following schedule of payments for the cash dividends:

Month of dividends payment	Dividends corresponding to Personal	Dividends corresponding to non-controlling shareholders ABC Telecomunicaciones	Total
May 2014	54	26	80
October 2014	54	26	80
Total (*)	108	52	160

(*) Correspond to 90,000 million of Guaraníes approved by the Ordinary Shareholders Meeting of Núcleo, translated to Argentine pesos at the exchange rate of the date of its approval. As of the payment date, the amounts were 110 and 53, respectively.

- **Fiscal year 2013**

The Ordinary Shareholders Meeting of Núcleo held on March 22, 2013 approved the following cash dividend payment:

Month of dividends payment	Dividends corresponding to Personal	Dividends corresponding to non-controlling shareholders ABC Telecomunicaciones	Total
May 2013	34	16	50
October 2013	34	17	51
Total (**)	68	33	101

(**) Correspond to 80,000 million of Guaraníes approved by the Ordinary Shareholders Meeting of Núcleo, translated to Argentine pesos at the exchange rate of the date of its approval.

Note 5 Trade receivables

Trade receivables consist of the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2015	2014
<u>Current trade receivables</u>		
Fixed services	1,449	1,220
Personal mobile services	4,418	3,076
Núcleo mobile services	182	120
Subtotal	6,049	4,416
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(386)	(292)
	5,663	4,124
<u>Non-current trade receivables</u>		
Fixed services	17	22
Personal mobile services	300	88
Núcleo mobile services	164	33
	481	143
Total trade receivables, net	6,144	4,267

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Movements in the allowance for current doubtful accounts are as follows:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
Current allowance for doubtful accounts		
At the beginning of the fiscal year	(292)	(239)
Additions Bad debt expenses	(564)	(421)
Uses	480	370
Currency translation adjustments	(10)	(2)
At the end of the year	(386)	(292)

Note 6 Other receivables

Other receivables consist of the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2015	2014
Current other receivables		
Prepaid expenses	346	331
Tax credits	165	108
Expenditure reimbursement	95	40
Unionized employees advances	57	
Prepaid expenses related parties (Note 27.b)	36	52
Restricted funds	26	21
PP&E disposal receivables	26	1
Tax on personal property	15	12
Receivables for return of handsets under warranty	9	8
Guarantee deposits	5	5
Non deliverable forward (Note 20)	466	
Other	115	115
	Subtotal	1,361
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(25)	(23)
	1,336	670
Non-current other receivables		
Prepaid expenses	166	101
Prepaid expenses related parties (Note 27.b)		36
Credit on SC Resolution No. 41/07 and IDC (Note 2.l and m)	84	85
Restricted funds	32	28
Regulatory receivables (Paraguay)	22	
Tax on personal property	18	18
Tax credits	12	9
Guarantee deposits	12	8
Other	28	18
	Subtotal	374
	374	303

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Allowance for regulatory matters (Note 2 l. and m)	(84)	(85)
Allowance for doubtful accounts (tax on personal property)	(18)	(18)
	272	200
Total other receivables	1,608	870

Movements in the allowances are as follows:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
Current allowance for doubtful accounts		
At the beginning of the year	(23)	(18)
Additions (*)	(5)	(6)
Uses	3	1
At the end of the year	(25)	(23)

(*) Includes (3) in 2014 included in Bad debt expenses.

	Years ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
Non-current allowance for regulatory matters		
At the beginning of the year	(85)	(85)
Uses	1	
At the end of the year	(84)	(85)

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	Years ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
Non-current allowance for doubtful accounts (tax on personal property)		
At the beginning of the year	(18)	(17)
Additions		(1)
At the end of the year	(18)	(18)

Note 7 Inventories

Inventories consist of the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2015	2014
Mobile handsets and others	2,218	781
Advances for mobile handsets acquisitions	47	
Fixed telephones and equipment	14	13
Subtotal	2,279	794
Allowance for obsolescence of inventories	(86)	(73)
	2,193	721

Movements in the allowance for obsolescence of inventories are as follows:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
At the beginning of the year	(73)	(85)
Additions Fees for services, maintenance and materials	(38)	(81)
Uses	25	94
Currency translation adjustments		(1)
At the end of the year	(86)	(73)

Sale and cost of equipment and handsets by business segment is as follows:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Fixed Services - excluding network construction contracts	61	46	61
Fixed Services - network construction contracts		7	19
Cost of equipment and handsets Fixed Services	(82)	(72)	(74)
Total equipment income (loss) Fixed Services	(21)	(19)	6
Mobile Services Personal	5,796	4,920	3,126

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Cost of equipment and handsets capitalizations)	Mobile Services Personal (net of SAC)	(4,328)	(3,959)	(2,956)
Total equipment income	Mobile Services Personal	1,468	961	170
Mobiles Services Núcleo		159	90	69
Cost of equipment and handsets capitalizations)	Mobile Services Núcleo (net of SAC)	(185)	(112)	(81)
Total equipment loss	Mobile Services Núcleo	(26)	(22)	(12)
Total equipment and handsets sale		6,016	5,063	3,275
Total cost of equipment and handsets (net of SAC capitalizations)		(4,595)	(4,143)	(3,111)
Total income for sale of equipment and handsets		1,421	920	164

Cost of equipment and handsets is as follows:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Inventories at the beginning of the year	(794)	(857)	(641)
Plus:			
Equipment acquisitions	(6,233)	(4,262)	(3,628)
SAC deferred costs (Note 3.i)	93	103	255
Currency translation effect			
Decreases net of allowance of obsolescence	25	46	9
Handsets lent to customers at no cost	32	32	17
Decreases not charged to cost of equipment	3	1	20
Less:			
Inventories at the end of the year	2,279	794	857
Cost of equipment and handsets (i)	(4,595)	(4,143)	(3,111)

(i) Includes 6 and 16 related to equipment construction contracts costs as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. No costs were recorded for this concept as of December 31, 2015.

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Note 8 Property, plant and equipment

PP&E consist of the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2015	2014
Land, buildings and installations	1,088	1,045
Computer equipment and software	1,885	1,558
Switching and transmission equipment (i)	4,368	3,585
Mobile network access and external wiring	5,643	4,273
Construction in progress	3,015	2,184
Other tangible assets	567	416
Subtotal	16,566	13,061
Materials	1,652	872
Valuation allowance for materials	(52)	(24)
Impairment of PP&E	(203)	(100)
Total PP&E	17,963	13,809

(i) Includes tower and pole, transmission equipment, switching equipment, power equipment, equipment lent to customers at no cost and handsets lent to customers at no cost.

Movements in Materials are as follows:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
At the beginning of the year	872	502
Plus:		
Purchases	2,950	1,245
Less:		
Transfers to CAPEX	(1,888)	(655)
Disposal for maintenance/installation	(294)	(227)
Currency translation adjustments	12	7
At the end of the year	1,652	872

Movements in the valuation allowance for materials are as follows:

Years ended December 31,

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	2015	2014
At the beginning of the year	(24)	(21)
Additions Fees for services, maintenance and materials	(28)	(6)
Uses		3
At the end of the year	(52)	(24)

Movements in the impairment of PP&E are as follows:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
At the beginning of the year	(100)	(156)
Additions	(230)	(25)
Depreciation (i)	1	1
Uses	126	80
At the end of the year	(203)	(100)

(i) Included in depreciation of PP&E.

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Details on the nature and movements during the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	Gross value as of December 31, 2014	CAPEX	Currency translation adjustments	Transfers and reclassifications	Decreases	Gross value as of December 31, 2015
Land	147		2			149
Building	1,706	1	9	57	(2)	1,771
Tower and pole	991		63	184		1,238
Transmission equipment	6,120	37	114	611	(2)	6,880
Mobile network access	3,937	99	193	1,042	(29)	5,242
External wiring	9,197			1,047	(36)	10,208
Switching equipment	6,924	66	228	587	(14)	7,791
Power equipment	1,299		47	104	(1)	1,449
Computer equipment and systems	8,250	15	323	1,085	(10)	9,663
Telephony equipment and instruments	793		2	11		806
Handsets lent to customers at no cost	497	32	80		(104)	505
Equipment lent to customers at no cost	156	95			(61)	190
Vehicles	264	130	5		(19)	380
Furniture	151		7	7		165
Installations	802		12	92	(1)	905
Improvements in third parties buildings	471	2	29	72		574
Special projects	62			15		77
Construction in progress	2,184	5,866	21	(4,914)	(142)	3,015
Asset retirement obligations	87	53	1			141
Total	44,038	6,396	1,136		(*) (421)	51,149

	Accumulated depreciation as of December 31, 2014	Depreciation	Currency translation adjustments	Decreases and transfers	Accumulated depreciation as of December 31, 2015	Net carrying value as of December 31, 2015
Land						149
Building	(1,094)	(33)	(7)		(1,134)	637
Tower and pole	(512)	(53)	(31)		(596)	642
Transmission equipment	(4,876)	(324)	(67)	2	(5,265)	1,615
Mobile network access	(2,630)	(493)	(111)	24	(3,210)	2,032
External wiring	(6,231)	(393)		27	(6,597)	3,611
Switching equipment	(5,650)	(520)	(171)	14	(6,327)	1,464
Power equipment	(818)	(77)	(26)		(921)	528
Computer equipment and systems	(6,692)	(811)	(285)	10	(7,778)	1,885
Telephony equipment and instruments	(761)	(10)	(2)		(773)	33
Handsets lent to customers at no cost	(471)	(30)	(78)	104	(475)	30
Equipment lent to customers at no cost	(75)	(87)		61	(101)	89
Vehicles	(164)	(33)	(3)	17	(183)	197

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Furniture	(113)	(10)	(5)		(128)	37
Installations	(516)	(77)	(11)	1	(603)	302
Improvements in third parties buildings	(306)	(76)	(21)		(403)	171
Special projects	(23)	(11)			(34)	43
Construction in progress						3,015
Asset retirement obligations	(45)	(9)	(1)		(55)	86
Total	(30,977)	(3,047)	(819)	(*) 260	(34,583)	16,566

(*) Includes 126 of net decreases with counterpart in uses of provision corresponding to the impairment of commercial systems of Personal, mobile access swap and former work in progress.

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	Gross value as of December 31, 2013	CAPEX	Currency translation adjustments	Transfers and reclassifications	Decreases	Gross value as of December 31, 2014
Land	146		1			147
Building	1,676		9	27	(6)	1,706
Tower and pole	783		58	150		991
Transmission equipment	5,432	32	98	573	(15)	6,120
Mobile network access	3,165	30	141	601		3,937
External wiring	8,038			1,169	(10)	9,197
Switching equipment	6,112	2	186	628	(4)	6,924
Power equipment	1,094	1	38	171	(5)	1,299
Computer equipment and systems	7,295	24	304	742	(115)	8,250
Telephony equipment and instruments	768		2	23		793
Handsets lent to customers at no cost	363	32	102			497
Equipment lent to customers at no cost	124	86		2	(56)	156
Vehicles	254	16	5		(11)	264
Furniture	132	1	7	11		151
Installations	648		12	142		802
Improvements in third parties buildings	363	1	23	84		471
Special projects	53			9		62
Construction in progress	2,436	4,072	21	(4,332)	(13)	2,184
Asset retirement obligations	79	7	1			87
Total	38,961	4,304	1,008		(*) (235)	44,038

	Accumulated depreciation as of December 31, 2013	Depreciation	Currency translation adjustments	Decreases and transfers	Accumulated depreciation as of December 31, 2014	Net carrying value as of December 31, 2014
Land						147
Building	(1,062)	(31)	(6)	5	(1,094)	612
Tower and pole	(446)	(41)	(25)		(512)	479
Transmission equipment	(4,591)	(245)	(55)	15	(4,876)	1,244
Mobile network access	(2,198)	(352)	(80)		(2,630)	1,307
External wiring	(5,914)	(322)		5	(6,231)	2,966
Switching equipment	(5,175)	(354)	(125)	4	(5,650)	1,274
Power equipment	(737)	(64)	(21)	4	(818)	481
Computer equipment and systems	(5,819)	(694)	(254)	75	(6,692)	1,558
Telephony equipment and instruments	(748)	(11)	(2)		(761)	32
Handsets lent to customers at no cost	(347)	(25)	(99)		(471)	26
Equipment lent to customers at no cost	(54)	(77)		56	(75)	81
Vehicles	(144)	(26)	(3)	9	(164)	100
Furniture	(99)	(9)	(5)		(113)	38
Installations	(445)	(60)	(11)		(516)	286
Improvements in third parties buildings	(229)	(65)	(12)		(306)	165

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Special projects	(14)	(9)			(23)	39
Construction in progress						2,184
Asset retirement obligations	(38)	(5)	(2)		(45)	42
Total	(28,060)	(2,390)	(700)	(*) 173	(30,977)	13,061

(*) Includes 50 of net decreases with counterpart in uses of provision corresponding to the impairment of commercial systems of Personal.

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Note 9 Intangible assets

Intangible assets consist of the following:

	Gross value as of December 31, 2014	CAPEX	Currency translation adjustments	Decreases	Gross value as of December 31, 2015
SAC fixed services	177	158		(101)	234
SAC mobile services	1,382	1,206	24	(455)	2,157
Service connection or habilitation costs	207	36		(35)	208
3G/4G licenses (Note 2.b)	3,530	2,256			5,786
PCS license (Argentina)	658				658
PCS and Band B (Paraguay)	634		140		774
Rights of use	372	48	5		425
Exclusivity agreements	41				41
Customer relationship	2				2
Software developed for internal use	537		29		566
Total	7,540	3,704	198	(591)	10,851

	Accumulated amortization as of December 31, 2014	Amortization	Currency translation adjustments	Decreases	Accumulated amortization as of December 31, 2015	Net carrying value as of December 31, 2015
SAC fixed services	(84)	(135)		101	(118)	116
SAC mobile services	(562)	(882)	(12)	455	(1,001)	1,156
Service connection or habilitation costs	(108)	(28)		35	(101)	107
3G/4G licenses	(19)	(324)			(343)	5,443
PCS license (Argentina)	(70)				(70)	588
PCS and Band B (Paraguay)	(634)		(140)		(774)	
Rights of use	(168)	(21)	(1)		(190)	235
Exclusivity agreements	(27)	(1)			(28)	13
Customer relationship		(1)			(1)	1
Software developed for internal use	(537)		(29)		(566)	
Total	(2,209)	(1,392)	(182)	591	(3,192)	7,659

	Gross value as of December 31, 2013	CAPEX	Currency translation adjustments	Decreases	Gross value as of December 31, 2014
SAC fixed services	121	126		(70)	177
SAC mobile services	1,140	956	18	(732)	1,382
Service connection or habilitation costs	217	30		(40)	207
3G/4G licenses		3,530			3,530

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PCS license (Argentina)	658			658
PCS and Band B (Paraguay)	489		145	634
Rights of use	357	11	4	372
Exclusivity agreements	41			41
Customer relationship	2			2
Software developed for internal use	508		29	537
Total	3,533	4,653	196	(842)
				7,540

	Accumulated amortization as of December 31, 2013	Amortization	Currency translation adjustments	Decreases	Accumulated amortization as of December 31, 2014	Net carrying value as of December 31, 2014
SAC fixed services	(57)	(97)		70	(84)	93
SAC mobile services	(599)	(687)	(8)	732	(562)	820
Service connection or habilitation costs	(121)	(27)		40	(108)	99
3G/4G licenses		(19)			(19)	3,511
PCS license (Argentina)	(70)				(70)	588
PCS and Band B (Paraguay)	(488)	(1)	(145)		(634)	
Rights of use	(145)	(22)	(1)		(168)	204
Exclusivity agreements	(26)	(1)			(27)	14
Customer relationship						2
Software developed for internal use	(508)		(29)		(537)	
Total	(2,014)	(854)	(183)	842	(2,209)	5,331

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Note 10 Trade payables

Trade payables consist of the following:

- purchase of materials and supplies;
- purchase of handsets and equipment;
- agent and retails commissions;
- procurement of services; and
- purchase of goods included in PP&E.

	As of December 31,	
	2015	2014
<u>Current trade payables</u>		
PP&E	5,022	1,964
Other assets and services	2,991	1,966
Inventory	1,335	1,734
	9,348	5,664
NDF (Note 20)		90
Agent commissions	525	318
	9,873	6,072
<u>Non-current trade payables</u>		
PP&E	52	
	52	
Total trade payables	9,925	6,072

Note 11 Deferred revenues

Deferred revenues consist of the following:

- revenues received from connection fees for fixed telephony, data and Internet, nonrefundable, considered as a single element with the provision of the service during the contractual relationship with the subscriber;
- revenues collected by remaining traffic and packages of data from unexpired cards;

- the value assigned to the points delivered by customer loyalty programs in the mobile telephony;
- the advanced collection of revenues from services of international capacity; and
- subsidies received for the construction of infrastructure which are deferred in the same period of amortization of the related works.

	As of December 31,	
	2015	2014
<u>Current deferred revenues</u>		
On prepaid calling cards Fixed and Mobile Services	312	339
On connection fees fixed services	35	33
On capacity rental	47	55
On mobile customer loyalty programs	78	76
From CONATEL mobile services Núcleo (Note 18.d)	5	4
	477	507
<u>Non-current deferred revenues</u>		
On capacity rental Fixed Services	290	307
On connection fees fixed services	79	67
On mobile customer loyalty programs	84	82
From CONATEL - mobile services Núcleo (Note 18.d)	4	9
	457	465
Total deferred revenues	934	972

Note 12 Financial debt

Financial debt consists of the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2015	2014
<u>Current financial debt</u>		
Bank overdrafts (Personal)	3,062	140
Bank overdrafts (Núcleo)	84	
Bank loans (Núcleo)	193	32
Accrued interest (Personal)	104	1
Accrued interest (Núcleo)	8	6
	3,451	179
<u>Non-current financial debt</u>		
Notes (Personal)	713	
Bank loans (Personal)	509	
Bank loans (Núcleo)	227	254
	1,449	254
Total financial debt	4,900	433

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Bank overdrafts

As of December 31, 2015, Personal has bank overdrafts amounting to \$3,062. The floating average annual rate of these loans as of December 31, 2015 is 32.02%.

As of December 31, 2015, Núcleo has bank overdrafts amounting to \$84 (equivalent approximately 37,584 Guaraníes). The floating average annual rate of these loans as of December 31, 2015 is 11% in Guaraníes.

Bank loans

Personal

On January 28, 2015, Personal entered into a loan with a foreign bank for a total amount of US\$40.8 million (equivalent to \$353 at such date). This loan is a 27-months bullet loan with three-month interest payment at a weighted average rate of three-month LIBO plus 8.75% (a financial cost of 9.0836% as of December 31, 2015).

The terms and conditions of the loan include covenants and events of default that are usual for this type of transaction, among those the limitation that Personal will not incur new indebtedness if, as a result of the incurrence thereof, its consolidated total leverage ratio (consolidated debt to consolidated operating profit/loss before depreciation and amortization, including gain/loss on disposal of PP&E and impairment of PP&E, as defined in the terms and conditions of the loan) is greater than 3.0 to 1.0 or its consolidated interest coverage ratio (consolidated operating profit/loss before depreciation and amortization, including gain/loss on disposal of PP&E and impairment of PP&E, as defined in the terms and conditions of the loan, to consolidated net interest) is lower than 3.0 to 1.0.

The funds were totally used for the acquisition of inventories.

Núcleo

The following table shows the outstanding loans with local banks in Paraguay and their main terms as of December 31, 2015:

Principal nominal value (in million of Guaraníes)	Amortization term	Book value	
		Current	Non-current
113,000	2.2 years	51	200
52,500	2.4 years	89	27
24,000	1 year	53	
189,500		193	227

The weighted average annual rate of these loans is 9.96% in Guaraníes and the weighted average amortization term of these loans is approximately 1.4 years.

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

Global Programs for the issuance of Notes

Telecom Argentina

The Ordinary and Extraordinary Shareholders Meeting of Telecom Argentina held on December 15, 2011, approved the creation of a Medium Term Notes Global Program for a maximum outstanding amount of US\$ 500 million or its equivalent in other currencies for a term of five years.

Personal

The Ordinary and Extraordinary Shareholders Meeting of Personal held on December 2, 2010, approved the creation of a Medium Term Notes Global Program for a maximum outstanding amount of US\$ 500 million or its equivalent in other currencies for a term of five years. On October 13, 2011, the CNV authorized such Program, through Resolution No. 16,670.

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Within such Program, on December 10, 2015 Personal issued notes in two series under the following conditions:

Series I

Amount involved: \$571,505,000 Argentine pesos.

Expiration Date: Series I notes will mature 18 months from its issuance date.

Amortization: Capital will be settled by one payment in an amount equal to 100% of total capital, payable on their maturity date.

Interest rate: Series I notes will bear interest from its issuance date until the sixth month maturity (inclusive) at a nominal fixed annual rate equivalent to 28.5% per annum and since the beginning of the seventh month until its maturity date at a floating rate equivalent to the Badlar Privada rates published by the BCRA plus 3.75% per annum.

Interest Payment Date: Interest will be paid quarterly in arrears since issuance date. The last interest payment date will be the maturity date.

Series II

Amount involved: \$149,000,000 Argentine pesos.

Expiration Date: Series II notes will mature 36 months from its issuance date.

Amortization: Capital will be settled by one payment in an amount equal to 100% of total capital, payable on their maturity date.

Interest rate: Series II notes bear interest from its issuance date until the ninth month maturity (inclusive) at a nominal fixed annual rate equivalent to 28.75% per annum and since the beginning of the tenth month until its maturity date at a floating rate equivalent to the Badlar Privada rates published by the BCRA plus 4.00% per annum.

Interest Payment Date: Interest will be paid quarterly in arrears since issuance date. The last interest payment date will be the maturity date.

The funds arising from the Series I and II notes placement were used for the partial settlement of bank overdrafts that Personal had taken to finance the acquisition of 3G and 4G frequencies bands. Funds from notes placement have been applied to debt refinancing .

The mentioned notes have a local risk rating awarded by FIX SCR S.A. of AA+(arg) with a stable outlook.

Events of default

The terms and conditions of the Notes provide for certain events of default as follows:

- lack of payment of capital and/or interests of any of the notes at the maturity date during the term stated in the respective contracts;
- lack of payment of capital and/or interests of any other financial debt of Personal or its subsidiaries for an amount of at least US\$ 20 million (cross default clause), after the expiration of the agreed grace period;
- final court sentence dictamination (including seizure, executions of property, and similar court decisions) for an amount of at least US\$ 20 million;
- bankruptcy petition, presentation of reorganization proceeding, or homologation petition of out-of-court preventive agreement of Personal or any of its subsidiaries;
- any other situation that could cause the revocation of licenses granted to Personal or its subsidiaries (if applicable), in the case of total or partial license revocation that derives in negative effect on the commercial activity, assets, financial and economic situation of Personal or its subsidiaries (taken as a whole).

According to the terms of the notes issued if any case of non-compliance is verified, the debt holders are allowed to demand the payment of the outstanding amount of capital and accrued interest at the time of non-compliance (acceleration clause). The application of this clause is generally optional for the debt holders and it is subject to compliance of certain requirements and conditions.

As of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, Personal and Núcleo are in compliance with their respective loans agreements commitments.

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Salaries and social security payables include unpaid salaries, vacation and bonuses and its related social security contributions and termination benefits.

As of December 31, 2015, the total number of employees was 16,224, of which approximately 80% were unionized. All Management and senior positions are held by non-unionized employees.

	2015	As of December 31, 2014	2013
Fixed services	10,903	11,056	11,002
Personal Mobile services	4,908	4,958	5,155
Núcleo Mobile services	413	402	424
Total number of employees of the Telecom Group	16,224	16,416	16,581

In the field of compensation policy for Directors and Managers, the Company and its subsidiaries have a scheme that includes fixed and variable components. While fixed compensation is dependent upon the level of responsibility required for the position and its market competitiveness, variable compensation is comprised of compensation driven by the goals established on an annual basis and also by compensation regarding the fulfillment of long term goals.

The Company and its subsidiaries have no stock option plans for their employees.

Salaries and social security payables consist of the following:

	2015	As of December 31, 2014
<u>Current</u>		
Vacation and bonuses	849	690
Social security payables	324	255
Termination benefits	88	77
	1,261	1,022
<u>Non-current</u>		
Termination benefits	117	122
Bonuses	40	28
	157	150
Total salaries and social security payables	1,418	1,172

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Compensation for the Key Managers for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 is shown in Note 27.c).

Employee benefit expenses and severance payments are composed of:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Salaries	(5,166)	(3,994)	(3,010)
Social security expenses	(1,642)	(1,259)	(914)
Severance indemnities and termination benefits	(319)	(242)	(149)
Other employee benefits	(126)	(96)	(79)
	(7,253)	(5,591)	(4,152)

Note 14 Income tax payables, income tax assets and deferred income tax

Income tax asset and liability, net as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 consist of the following:

	As of December 31, 2015					As of December 31, 2014
	Telecom Argentina	Personal	Núcleo	Telecom USA	Total	
Income tax payables	273	1,410	33	5	1,721	1,769
Withholdings and payments in advance of income taxes	(273)	(1,003)	(6)	(5)	(1,287)	(1,525)
Law No. 26,476 Tax Regularization Regime (*)	5				5	3
Current income tax liability, net	5	407	27		439	
Current income tax liability, net as of December 31, 2014	131	95	21			247
Law No. 26,476 Tax Regularization Regime (*)	10				10	9
Non-current Income tax liability	10				10	9

(*) Tax liability valuated to its discount value at each time of valuation.

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

As of December 31, 2015	Deferred tax assets			Deferred tax liabilities		
	Telecom Argentina	Núcleo	Telecom USA	Total	Personal	Total
Allowance for doubtful accounts	61	8	1	70	151	151
Provisions	314			314	129	129
PP&E		14		14		
Inventory					99	99
Termination benefits	65			65		
Deferred revenues	73			73		
Pension benefits	33			33		
Other deferred tax assets, net	78	4		82		
Total deferred tax assets	624	26	1	651	379	379
PP&E	(390)		(1)	(391)	(260)	(260)
Intangible assets	(86)			(86)	(478)	(478)
Cash dividends from foreign companies		(6)		(6)	(*) (113)	(113)
Investments					(61)	(61)
Other deferred tax liabilities, net		(1)		(1)	(17)	(17)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(476)	(7)	(1)	(484)	(929)	(929)
Total deferred tax asset (liability), net 1	148	19		167	(550)	(550)
Action for recourse tax receivable - 2009	98			98		
Total income tax assets	246	19		265		

(*) Includes (25) recorded in Other comprehensive income for the year ended on December 31, 2015 and (12) corresponding to a reclassification of deferred tax liabilities to income tax payables related to withholdings of cash dividends from foreign companies.

As of December 31, 2014	Deferred tax assets			Deferred tax liabilities		
	Telecom Argentina	Núcleo	Telecom USA	Total	Personal	Total
Allowance for doubtful accounts	53	6	1	60	70	70
Provisions	313			313	122	122
PP&E		17		17		
Inventory					61	61
Termination benefits	64			64		
Deferred revenues	61			61		
Pension benefits	24			24		
Other deferred tax assets, net	63			63		
Total deferred tax assets	578	23	1	602	253	253
PP&E	(382)		(1)	(383)	(189)	(189)
Intangible assets	(74)			(74)	(348)	(348)
Cash dividends from foreign companies		(5)		(5)	(*) (87)	(87)
Investments					(37)	(37)
Other deferred tax liabilities, net					(9)	(9)

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Total deferred tax liabilities	(456)	(5)	(1)	(462)	(670)	(670)
Total deferred tax asset (liability), net	122	18		140	(417)	(417)

(*) Includes (20) recorded in Other comprehensive income for the year ended on December 31, 2014.

Income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 consists of the following:

	Year ended December 31, 2015				
	Telecom Argentina	Personal	Núcleo	Telecom USA	Total
Current tax expense	(273)	(1,410)	(16)	(5)	(1,704)
Current tax expenses temporary differences reversion	(1)	(16)			(17)
Deferred tax benefit	25	(112)	1		(86)
Deferred tax benefit temporary differences reversion	1	16			17
Action for recourse income tax receivable	98				98
Income tax expense	(150)	(1,522)	(15)	(5)	(1,692)

	Year ended December 31, 2014				
	Telecom Argentina	Personal	Núcleo	Telecom USA	Total
Current tax expense	(418)	(1,302)	(25)	(4)	(1,749)
Deferred tax benefit	19	(267)	3		(245)
Valuation allowance		27			27
Income tax expense	(399)	(1,542)	(22)	(4)	(1,967)

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	Year ended December 31, 2013				Total
	Telecom Argentina	Personal	Núcleo	Telecom USA	
Current tax expense	(341)	(1,585)	(24)	(3)	(1,953)
Fiscal year 2012 return adjustment		(3)			(3)
Deferred tax benefit	47	120	1		168
Valuation allowance		(4)			(4)
Income tax expense	(294)	(1,472)	(23)	(3)	(1,792)

Income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 differed from the amounts computed by applying the Company's statutory income tax rate to pre-tax income as a result of the following:

	For the years ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Pre-tax income	5,127	5,696	5,046
Non taxable items	8	(42)	(23)
Subtotal	5,135	5,654	5,023
Weighted statutory income tax rate (*)	34.6%	34.5%	34.4%
Income tax expense at weighted statutory tax rate	(1,774)	(1,950)	(1,727)
Income tax on cash dividends of foreign companies	(14)	(27)	(26)
Other changes in tax assets and liabilities	(2)	(17)	(35)
Action for recourse income tax receivable - 2009	98		
Changes in valuation allowance		27	(4)
	(1,692)	(1,967)	(1,792)

(*) Effective income tax rate based on weighted statutory income tax rate in the different countries where the Company has operations. The statutory tax rate in Argentina was 35% for all the years presented, in Paraguay was 10% plus an additional rate of 5% in case of payment of dividends for all the years presented and in the USA the effective tax rate was 39.5% for all the years presented.

Income tax 2009 - Action for recourse filed with the Tax Authority

Article 10 of Law No. 23,928 and Article 39 of Law No.24,073 suspended the application of the provisions of Title VI of the Income Tax Law relating to the income tax inflation adjustment since April 1, 1992.

Accordingly, Telecom Argentina and its domestic subsidiaries determined its income tax obligations in accordance to those provisions, without taking into account the income tax inflation adjustment.

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After the economic crisis of 2002, many taxpayers began to question the legality of the provisions suspending the income tax inflation adjustment. Also, the Argentine Supreme Court of Justice issued its opinion in *Candy* (07/03/2009) in which it stated that particularly for the fiscal year 2002 and considering the serious state of disturbance of that year, the taxpayer could demonstrate that not applying the income tax inflation adjustment resulted in confiscatory income tax rates.

More recently, the Argentine Supreme Court of Justice applied a similar criteria to the 2010 and 2011 fiscal years in the cases entitled *Distribuidora Gas del Centro* (10/14/2014 and 06/02/2015), enabling the application of income tax inflation adjustment for periods not affected by a severe economic crisis.

According to the above-mentioned new legal background that the Company took knowledge during 2015, and after making the respective assessments, on December 21, 2015 Telecom Argentina filed an action for recourse with the AFIP to claim the full tax overpaid for fiscal year 2009, estimated in an amount of \$98.2, plus interest, under the argument that the lack of application of the income tax inflation adjustment is confiscatory.

As of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, the action for recourse filed is pending of resolution by the Tax Authority. However, the Company's Management, with the assessment of its tax advisor, considers that the argument presented in this recourse follows the same criteria as the established by the Argentine Supreme Court of Justice jurisprudence mentioned above, among others, what should allow the Company to obtain a favorable resolution of the recourse action filed.

Consequently, the Company recorded a non-current tax receivable for an amount of \$98 (according to the action for recourse filed) in compliance with IAS 12.

The Company is assessing the appropriateness of filing similar recourse actions for fiscal year 2010 and followings years. As of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, a preliminary analysis of the lack of application of the income tax inflation adjustments resulted in an estimated tax overpaid in a range between \$600 and \$850 for the period 2010 to 2014. This amount is only related to income tax overpaid by Telecom Argentina in their respective affidavits timely filed with the Tax Authority.

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Note 15 Other taxes payables

Other taxes payables consist of the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2015	2014
<u>Current</u>		
VAT, net	452	316
Tax withholdings	201	132
Turnover tax	143	68
Internal taxes	111	86
Tax on SU (Note 2.g)	91	97
Regulatory fees	74	67
Municipal taxes	46	31
Retention Decree No.583/10 ENARD	20	15
Tax on personal property on behalf of Shareholders	15	12
	1,153	824

Note 16 Other liabilities

Other liabilities consist of the following:

- pension benefits;
- guarantees received;
- legal fees payable by adhesion to the tax regularization schemes;
- any liability not included in the other liability items.

	As of December 31,	
	2015	2014
<u>Current</u>		
Compensation for directors and members of the Supervisory Committee	30	28
Guarantees received	12	11
Other	11	8
	53	47

Non-current

Pension benefits (Note 3.1)	95	68
Legal fees	4	5
Suppliers guarantees on third parties claims		2
Other	2	1
	101	76
Total other liabilities	154	123

Movements in the pension benefits are as follows:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
At the beginning of the year	68	64
Service cost (*)	8	7
Interest cost (**)	28	23
Payments	(2)	(2)
Actuarial profit (***)	(7)	(24)
At the end of the year	95	68

(*) Included in Employee benefit expenses and severance payments.

(**) Included in Financial expenses.

(***) Included in Other comprehensive income as required by IAS 19R.

Note 17 Provisions

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 provisions, 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 provisions required, if any, is made after careful analysis of each individual case.

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The determination of the required provisions may change in the future due to new developments or unknown facts at the time of the evaluation of the claims or changes as a matter of law or legal interpretation. Consequently, as of December 31, 2015, the Company has established provisions in an aggregate amount of \$1,456 to cover potential losses under these claims (\$84 for regulatory contingencies deducted from assets and \$1,372 included under provisions) 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, 2015, these restricted funds totaled \$58 (included under Other receivables, net line item in the consolidated statement of financial position).

Provisions consist of the following:

	Balances as of December 31, 2013	Capital	Additions/ (recoveries) Interest (i)	Reclassifications	Uses Debt recognition	Payments	Balances as of December 31, 2014	Capital	Additions/ (recoveries) Interest (i)	Reclassifications	Uses Debt recognition	Payments
<u>Current</u>												
Provision for civil and commercial proceedings	133			5	(48)	(19)	71	34	19	68	(25)	(55)
Provision for labor claims	44			91	(5)	(79)	51			75		(75)
Provision for regulatory, tax and other matters claims	47			56	(5)	(21)	77					(33)
Total current provisions	224			152	(58)	(119)	199	34	19	143	(25)	(163)
<u>Non-current</u>												
Provision for civil and commercial proceedings	139	56	38	(5)			228	49	31	(68)		
Provision for labor claims	263	53	63	(91)			288	61	55	(75)		
Provision for regulatory, tax and other matters claims	525	(36)	8	(56)			441	(30)	20	(24)		
Asset retirement obligations	106	8	9				123	54	12			
Total non-current provisions	1,033	(ii) 81	118	(152)			1,080	134	118	(167)		

Total provisions	1,257	81	118	(58)	(119)	1,279	(iii) 168	137	(iv) (24)	(25)	(163)
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- (i) Charged to finance costs, interest on provisions line item.
- (ii) Charged 84 to Provisions, 7 to PP&E (CAPEX), 1 to currency translation adjustments and a recovery of (11) to Other income for the statute of limitation of Personal s obligations.
- (iii) Charged 113 to Provisions, 53 to PP&E (CAPEX) and 2 to currency translation adjustments.
- (iv) Classified to Other receivables.

1. *Probable Contingent liabilities*

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

- *Profit sharing bonds*

Various legal actions are brought, mainly by former employees of the Company against the Argentine government and Telecom Argentina, requesting that Decree No. 395/92 which expressly exempted Telefónica and the Company from issuing the profit sharing bonds provided in Law No. 23,696 be struck down as unconstitutional. The plaintiffs also claim the compensation for damages they suffered because such bonds have not been issued.

In August 2008, the Argentine Supreme Court of Justice found Decree No. 395/92 unconstitutional when resolving a similar case against Telefónica.

Since the Argentine Supreme Court of Justice s judgment on this matter, the Divisions of the Courts of Appeal ruled that Decree No. 395/92 was unconstitutional. As a result, in the opinion of the legal counsel of the Company, there is an increased probability that the Company has to face certain contingencies, notwithstanding the right of reimbursement that attends Telecom Argentina against the National State.

Said Court decision found the abovementioned Decree unconstitutional and ordered that the proceedings be remanded back to the court of origin so that such court could decide which defendant was compelled to pay the licensee and/or the Argentine government- and the parameters that were to be taken into account in order to quantify the remedies requested (percent of profit sharing, statute of limitations criteria, distribution method between the program beneficiaries, etc). It should be mentioned that there is no uniformity of opinion in the Courts in relation to each of those concepts.

Later, in *Ramollino Silvana c/Telecom Argentina S.A.*, the Argentine Supreme Court of Justice, on June 9, 2015, ruled that the profit sharing bonds do not correspond to employees who joined Telecom Argentina after November 8, 1990 and that were not members of the PPP.

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This judicial precedent is consistent with the criteria followed by the Company for estimating provisions for these demands, based on the advice of its legal counsel, which considered remote the chances of paying compensation to employees not included in the PPP.

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Legal actions statute of limitations criteria: Argentine Supreme Court of Justice ruling *Dominguez c/ Telefónica de Argentina S.A.*

In December 2013, the Argentine Supreme Court ruled on a similar case to the above referred legal actions, *Dominguez c/ Telefónica de Argentina S.A.*, overturning a lower court ruling that had barred the claim as having exceeded the applicable statute of limitations since ten years had passed since the issuance of Decree No. 395/92.

The Argentine Supreme Court of Justice ruling states that the Civil and Commercial Proceedings Court must hear the case again to consider statute of limitations arguments raised by the appellants that, in the opinion of the Argentine Supreme Court of Justice, were not considered by the lower court and are relevant to the resolution of the case.

After the Argentine Supreme Court of Justice's ruling and until the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, two chambers of the Civil and Commercial Federal Proceedings Court have issued opinions interpreting the doctrine developed by the Argentine Supreme Court of Justice in its ruling, acknowledging that the statute of limitations must be applied periodically as of the time of each balance sheet- but limited to five years; and Chamber III ruled, by a majority of votes, that the statute of limitations must not be applied periodically, but that instead, was exceeded ten years after the issuance of Decree No. 395/92.

Criteria for determining the relevant profit to calculate compensation: ruling of the Civil and Commercial Federal Proceedings Court in Plenary Session *Perota c/ Estado Nacional y Telefónica de Argentina S.A.*

On February 27, 2014, the Civil and Commercial Appeals Court issued its decision in plenary session in the case *Perota, César c/ Estado Nacional*, as a result of a complaint filed against Telefónica de Argentina S.A, ruling: *that the amount of profit sharing bonds the corresponding to former employees of Telefónica de Argentina S.A. should be calculated based on the taxable income of Telefónica de Argentina S.A. on which the income tax liability is to be assessed*.

The Court explained that in order to make such determination: *it is necessary to clarify that taxable income (pre-tax income) means the amount of income subject to the income tax that the company must pay, which generally means gross income, including all revenue obtained during the fiscal year (including contingent or extraordinary revenue), minus all ordinary and extraordinary expenses accrued during such fiscal year*.

As of December 31, 2015, the Company's Management, with the advice of its legal counsel, has recorded the provisions for contingencies that it estimates are sufficient to cover the risks associated with these legal actions, having considered the available legal background as of the date of these consolidated financial statements.

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Additionally, on June 3, 2013 Telecom Argentina was notified of a lawsuit filed by four unions claiming the issuance of a profit sharing bonds (hereinafter the bonds) for future periods and for periods for which the statute of limitations is not expired. To enforce this claim, the plaintiffs require that Decree No. 395/92 should be declared unconstitutional.

This collective lawsuit is for an unspecified amount. The plaintiffs presented the criteria that should be applied for the determination of the percentage of participation in the Company's profit. The lawsuit requiring the issuance of a profit sharing bond represents an obligation with potential future economic impact for Telecom Argentina.

In June 2013, the Company filed its answer to the claim, arguing that the labor courts lack of jurisdiction. On October 30, 2013, the judge rejected the lack of jurisdiction plea, established a ten year period as statute of limitation and deferred ruling on the defenses of res judicata, lis pendens and on the third party citation required after a hearing is held by the court. Telecom Argentina has appealed the judge's ruling.

On December 12, 2013 this hearing took place and the intervening court differed the defense of statute of limitations filed by the Company to the moment of the final ruling, among other matters. It also ordered the plaintiff to establish that they have permission to bring the case on behalf Telecom Argentina's employees included in the claim; meanwhile the trial proceeding will be suspended. The plaintiff appealed the decision and the judge deferred this issue to the time of sentencing.

As of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, the appeal regarding lack of jurisdiction raised by the Company is pending, until the documentation requested by the court to the plaintiffs was resolved.

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The Company, based on the advice of its legal counsel, believes that there are strong arguments to defend its rights in this claim based, among other things, in the expiration of the statute of limitations of the claim for the unconstitutionality of Decree No. 395/92, the lack of active legal standing for collective claim for bonds issuance -due to the existence of individual claims-, among other reasons regarding lack of active legal standing.

- Wage differences by food vouchers and non-remunerative sums

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 sums (amounts not subject to social security contributions) 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 Argentine 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, as of December 31, 2015, the Company's Management, with the advice of its legal counsel, has recorded a provision for contingencies that it estimates is sufficient to cover the risks associated with these claims as of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements.

- Sales representative claims

Former sales representatives of Personal have brought legal actions for alleged improper termination of their contracts and have submitted claims for payment of different items such as commission differences, value of the customers portfolio and lost profit, among other matters. Personal believes, based on the advice of its legal counsel, that certain items included in the claims would not be sustained while other items, if sustained, would result in significantly lower amounts than those claimed. As of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, some legal actions are in the discovery phase and with expert opinions in progress.

Personal's Management, based on the advice of its legal counsel, has recorded provisions that it estimates are sufficient to cover the risks associated with these claims, which are considered that would not have a negative impact on Personal's results and financial position.

- Regulator's Penalty Activities

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Telecom Argentina is subject to various penalty procedures, in most cases promoted by the Regulatory Authority, for delays in the reparation and installation of service to fix-line customers. Although generally a penalty considered on an individual basis does not have a material effect on Telecom Argentina's equity, there is a significant disproportion between the amounts of the penalty imposed by the Regulatory Authority and the revenue that the affected customer generates to Telecom Argentina.

Since fiscal year 2013, the CNC significantly increased its penalty activities, increasing the amount of charges and sanctions, as well as the individual amount of each of the latter. In several cases the sanctions imposed as from 2013 had twice the economic value of those imposed to Telecom Argentina in previous periods for the same alleged infringements and such tendency continued during 2015.

In determining the provisions for regulatory charges and sanctions, the Telecom Argentina's Management, with the advice of its legal counsel, determines the likelihood of such sanctions being imposed, the amount thereof based on historical information and judicial precedents, also contemplating various probable scenarios of statute of limitation for charges and sanctions received, the current levels of execution of sanctions and the eventual results of legal actions that Telecom Argentina has undertaken to demonstrate, among other things, the disproportionate sanctions imposed by the Regulatory Authority since 2013.

Telecom Argentina has recorded certain provisions that it deems sufficient to cover the above mentioned sanctions and charges, estimating that they should not prosper in amounts individually higher than 200 thousand UT (\$9,380 Argentine pesos) per each alleged violation against its clients in the normal course of business, in accordance with the legal and regulatory analysis performed as of December 31, 2015. If Telecom Argentina and its legal advisors' arguments do not prevail, the Management of Telecom Argentina estimates that the amount of provisions for regulatory charges and sanctions might be increased in approximately \$200 as of December 31, 2015.

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2. *Possible Contingencies*

In addition to the possible contingencies related to regulatory matters described in Note 2 g), below is a summary of the most significant claims and legal actions for which no provisions have been established, although it cannot be ensured the final outcome of these lawsuits:

- *Consumidores Financieros Asociación Civil para su Defensa claim*

In November 2011, Personal was notified of a lawsuit filed by the *Consumidores Financieros Asociación Civil para su Defensa* claiming that Personal made allegedly abusive charges to its customers by implementing per-minute billing and setting an expiration date for prepaid telecommunication cards.

The plaintiff claim Personal to: i) cease such practices and bill its customers only for the exact time of telecommunication services used; ii) reimburse the amounts collected in excess in the ten years preceding the date of the lawsuit; iii) credit its customers for unused minutes on expired prepaid cards in the ten years preceding the date of the lawsuit; iv) pay an interest equal to the lending rate charged by the Banco de la Nación Argentina; and v) pay punitive damages provided by article 52 bis of Law No. 24,240.

Personal responded in a timely manner, arguing the grounds by which the lawsuit should be dismissed, with particular emphasis on the regulatory framework that explicitly endorses Personal's practices, now challenged by the plaintiff in disregard of such regulations.

The plaintiffs are seeking damages for unspecified amounts. Although Personal believes there are strong defenses according to which the claim should not succeed, in the absence of jurisprudence on the matter, Personal's Management (with the advice of its legal counsel) has classified the claim as possible until a judgment is rendered.

This claim was at a preliminary stage as of the date of these consolidated financial statements. However, the judge has ordered the accumulation of this claim with two other similar claims against Telefónica Móviles and AMX Argentina. So, the three legal actions will continue within the Federal Civil and Commercial Court No. 9.

- *Lawsuit against Personal on changes in services prices*

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In June 2012 the consumer trade union Proconsumer filed a lawsuit against Personal claiming that the company did not provide the clients with enough information regarding the new prices for the services provided by Personal between May 2008 and May 2011. It demands the reimbursement of the increase in the price billed to customers for a period of two months.

Personal's Management considers that Personal had adequately informed its clients the modifications of the terms and conditions in which the service would be provided, and therefore, believes that this lawsuit should not succeed.

On September 5, 2012 the Court took notice of the lawsuit. On June 26, 2013, the judge upheld the jurisdictional plea filed by Personal and ordered to send the lawsuit to the Administrative and Contentious court, which decided that the jurisdiction corresponded to the Commercial Court. That decision was appealed by Personal through an extraordinary motion. The extraordinary motion was denied and Personal filed a complaint with the Argentine Supreme Court of Justice, which is pending of resolution.

Personal's Management considers that there are solid arguments for the favorable resolution of this lawsuit, but, in the event it is resolved unfavorably, it would not have a significant impact on Personal's results and financial position.

- *Legal Procedures relating to the Definition of the Scope of Fixed and Mobile Telephone Services under Broadcasting Law No. 22,285, repealed by Law No. 26,522 of Audiovisual Communication Services*

The Group offers a wide range of telecommunications services in the market, including, among others, those referred to as VAS, which provide additional functionality to the basic services of voice transmission through a telecommunications network.

In connection with the VAS, there are some legal claims referred to the provision of streaming services, known as video on demand, and also an Argentine Supreme Court of Justice opinion relating to the commercialization of a service called Superpack.

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- *Supercanal Case*

Within the context of a claim filed by Supercanal S.A. in 2003, an injunction was ordered against the fixed and mobile telephone companies, by which the Court ordered them to abstain from *providing supplementary broadcasting services or issuing any kind of broadcasting contents and programming* , as well as *making any advertisement relating to future services to be provided, or the provision of television services as VAS or any other kind of technical method through the fixed or mobile telephone and Internet services that they provide* .

In 2012 a lower court decided to consider the case without merit and to terminate the injunction. However, on February 18, 2014, the Court of Appeals overruled such decision, and the judge must now decide on the appeal filed against the injunction, which is still pending.

On June 16, 2014 Telecom Argentina filed before the Courts a request to terminate the injunction, arguing among other reasons that new Law No. 26,522 of Audiovisual Communication Services has repealed the former law, under which the injunction had been ordered.

In March 2015, Telecom Argentina reported the issuance of Law No. 27,078 (LAD) and its effect on the injunction, which became moot.

As a result, on June 3, 2015 the plaintiff informed the Court that it had no complaints the case was moot considering the new legal framework introduced by Laws No. 26,522 and 27,078.

As of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, the claim that the case is moot is pending before the Court.

- *Claim by the Argentine Association of Cable Television*

Within the context of a claim filed by the Argentine Association of Cable Television in 2006, an injunction was ordered against the fixed and mobile telephone companies, by which the Court ordered them to abstain from *transmitting, repeating and/or providing directly or indirectly broadcasting services or their supplementary services* , based on the former Broadcasting Law No. 22,285.

Subsequently, such injunction was extended to the commercialization of the Superpack service (joint offer of satellite television services provided by DirecTV and telephone and Internet services provided by Telecom Argentina, where each entity invoiced the services provided by it directly to the final customer), which was suspended by an appeal filed by Telecom Argentina before the Argentine Supreme Court of Justice. However, on June 3, 2014, the Argentine Supreme Court of Justice rejected such appeal because it did not refer yet to a final decision on the

substantial issue that must be resolved by such Court. Accordingly, the Company prudentially suspended the commercialization of the above referred joint offer with DirecTV from June 4, 2014. The suspension of this joint offer only meant to the Group a decrease in commissions revenues for new subscribers that our network commercialized in favor of DirecTV, and a decrease in costs from commissions conceded to DirecTV for subscribers that the latter captured for the Telecom Group, which were not material during the year ended December 31, 2014.

On June 10, 2014, the Company claimed to the Courts that the substantial issues under the claim are without merit and the injunction has become ineffective as a result of the new Law No. 26,522 of Audiovisual Communication Services which repealed the former law under which the injunction had been ordered.

On October 7, 2014, the Court notified the Company and Personal of a breach complaint related to the above referred injunction. Such notification was answered rejecting its whole content and requesting that the CNC and the SC become part of the process. The Court will have to make a joint decision on these two issues presented by the parties.

On December 19, 2014 Law No. 27,078 came into force. In Article 9 paragraph 2 states that licensees of services under the Law such as Telecom Argentina and Personal may provide audiovisual media services. This legislation reinforces the legal arguments used by the Company to continue providing the VAS analyzed in these cases.

On June 18, 2015 a lower Court decided to postpone the declaration that the claim was moot and to limit the term of the injunction for six months. The decision was appealed by the Company and other defendants. On October 8, 2015 the Court of Appeals decided the revocation of the judge's decision that the claim is moot and ruled that the injunction has ceased to apply. Against this decision, the plaintiff has filed an extraordinary resource which, as of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, has not been resolved by the Court of Appeals.

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Although the Company's Management, with the advice of its legal counsel, believes that there are solid legal arguments to continue providing the VAS involved in the above mentioned cases, as of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, the final outcome of these claims cannot be assured.

- *Proceedings related to value added services - Mobile contents*

On October 1, 2015 Personal was notified of a claim seeking damages for unspecified amounts initiated by consumer trade union Cruzada Cívica para la defensa de los consumidores y usuarios de servicios públicos. The plaintiff invokes the collective representation of an undetermined number of Personal customers.

The plaintiff claims the way that content and trivia are contracted, in particular the improper billing of messages sent offering those services and their subscription. Additionally, it proposes the application of a civil penalty.

This claim has a similar object to other claims made by a consumer association (Proconsumer) where collective representation of customers is also invoked. As of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, those claims are not at preliminary stages.

Personal has answered the claims through the presentation of legal and factual defenses, subpoenaing third parties involved in the provision of VAS. Likewise, with the advice of its legal counsel, Personal believes to have strong arguments for its defense in these lawsuits. However, given the absence of jurisprudential precedents, the final outcome of these claims cannot be assured.

- *Asociación por la Defensa de Usuarios y Consumidores c/Telecom Personal S.A. claim*

In 2008 the Asociación por la Defensa de Usuarios y Consumidores sued Personal, seeking damages for unspecified amounts, claiming the billing of calls to the automatic answering machine and the collection system called send to end in collective representation of an undetermined number of Personal customers.

Personal's Management, with the advice of its legal counsel, had deemed to have solid arguments of defense and had originally classified this claim as a remote contingency. As of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, this lawsuit is at a preliminary stage.

In the third quarter of 2015 Personal took knowledge of an adverse court ruling in a similar trial, promoted by the same consumers association against other mobile operator.

Personal's Management, with the advice of its legal counsel, believes that it has strong arguments for its defense, but given the new jurisprudential precedent, the outcome of this claim cannot be ensured.

- *Interest rate applicable to the matters under Labor Courts of the City of Buenos Aires*

On May 21, 2014 the National Labor Court of Appeals agreed, as a result of a divided vote, that the interest rate applicable to the matters under its jurisdiction in the City of Buenos Aires shall be the nominal annual rate for personal loans with free use of funds of the *Argentine National Bank* for a 49 to 60 month term (as of December 31, 2015 the mentioned rate was 3% per month). The Court also resolved that in those cases that the Court sentences are still pending, this new rate shall be applied as from the date on which each amount is due.

As from 2002 the above mentioned Court had resolved to apply the interest rate resulting from the monthly average of the interest rate used by the National Bank of Argentina for the granting of loans (as of December 31, 2015 the mentioned average rate was 2.055% per month). Therefore, this disposition represents an increase in the interest rate, which the Company has reflected in its assessment of the provisions for pending labor claims. Although this Court's decision is not compulsory for lower Courts, an additional risk exists since the Courts might intend to apply such rate retroactively to labor credits not yet acknowledged by a Court sentence.

Telecom Group's Management, with the advice of its legal counsel, considers that there are solid legal arguments to argue against the retroactive application of this new rate. As of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, Management cannot assure the result deriving from the decision of the Court of Appeals, until the lower Courts issue future opinions making their positions clear. Nevertheless, should a disadvantageous resolution prevail, it is estimated that shall not have a significant impact on the Group's financial position and results of operations

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3. *Remote Contingencies*

The Group faces other legal proceedings, fiscal and regulatory considered normal in the development of its activities. The Company Directors and its legal advisors estimate it will not generate an adverse impact on their financial position and the result of its operations, or its liquidity. In accordance with IAS 37 provisions, not any provision has been constituted related to the resolution of these issues

4. *Contingency Asset*

• *AFA Plus Project Claim*

On July 20, 2012, the Company entered into an agreement with the Argentine Football Association (AFA), for the provision of services to a system called Argentine Football System Administration (AFA Plus Project) related to the secure access to first division football stadiums whereby Telecom Argentina should provide the infrastructure and systems to enable the AFA to manage the aforementioned project. The recovery of investments and expenses incurred by Telecom Argentina and its profit margin would come from charging AFA with a referring price stated in 20% of the popular ticket price per each football fan that attend the stadiums during the term of the agreement, so the recoverability of the Company's assets related to the Project depended on AFA implementing the AFA Plus Project .

From 2012 and in compliance with its contractual obligations, the Company made investments and incurred in expenses amounting to \$179 (of which \$140 are included in PP&E as of December 31, 2015) for the provision and installation of equipment and the execution of civil works for improving the football stadiums, registration centers equipment, inventories and material storage and attend other expenses directly associated with AFA Plus Project.

For several specific reasons of the Project, the football environment and the country context, the AFA Plus system was not implemented by AFA, not even partially. Accordingly, Telecom Argentina has not been able to begin collecting the agreed price.

Finally, throughout the agreement, Telecom Argentina received no compensation from AFA for the services provided and the work performed. In September 2014, AFA notified the Company of its decision to terminate the agreement with Telecom Argentina, modifying the AFA Plus Project, and also informed that it will assume the payment of the investments and expenditures incurred by the Company. Accordingly, negotiations between the parties have started.

In February 2015, AFA made a proposal to compensate the investments and expenditures incurred by the Company through advertising exchange exclusively related to the AFA Plus Project (or the one that replaces this Project in the future), in the amount of US\$ 12.5 million. If

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the advertising compensation was not operating in one year, AFA would pay to Telecom Argentina the mentioned amount. The Company analyzed the quality of the assets offered by AFA in its offer of advertising exchange, and rejected the offer as insufficient.

New negotiations were conducted in 2015 to improve the mentioned offer (requiring a combination of cash payments and advertising) but a satisfactory agreement was not reached and negotiations were suspended for AFA internal affairs.

In October 2015, the Company formally demanded that AFA pay the amounts due (\$179.2 plus interest from its implementation). AFA rejected the claim but agreed to resume negotiations for a closing agreement which was then suspended by the AFA electoral process.

In January 2016 both parties have resumed conciliatory negotiations, while the Company has reserved its right to exercise legal claims on the amounts due.

As of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, although negotiations are not finished, both parties have not reached a satisfactory agreement. The Company's Management, with the assistance of its external advisor, believes it has solid factual and legal arguments for claiming and is evaluating the actions to follow for the recovery of the investments and expenses made.

It is worth mentioning that the impairment recorded by the Company arising from the uncertainties related to the recoverable value of assets recognized by the AFA Plus Project (Works in Progress and Materials amounting to \$140 as of December 31, 2015) have been only recorded for the purpose to comply with accounting standards and in no way involves giving up or limiting the rights given to the Company as a genuine creditor for the AFA Plus Project agreement.

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Note 18 Commitments

(a) Purchase commitments

The Company has entered into various purchase orders amounting in the aggregate to approximately \$4,771 as of December 31, 2015 (of which \$2,462 corresponds to PP&E commitments), 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 the commitments with the related parties described in Note 27 b).

(b) Investment commitments

In August 2003, Telecom Argentina was notified by the SC of a proposal for the creation of a \$70- 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 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 (a company engaged in directories publishing business) 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*).

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 and print Telecom Argentina's directories (*white pages*) for a 5-year period, which was extended annually;

- 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.

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 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. The total investment was approximately of \$17, of which \$12 were subsidized by CONATEL.

As of the date of these consolidated financial statements, Núcleo has timely fulfilled its investments obligations and the total assets and services have been installed and are satisfactorily functioning. The CONATEL has disbursed approximately \$11 related to this bidding.

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Additionally, in August 2011, the CONATEL awarded Núcleo a new public bidding for the implementation of the expansion of the infrastructure of networks as a platform for the mobile telephony access services and the basic service in the Department of Caaguazú. Núcleo committed to install and render satisfactorily functioning all the assets and services covered by the bidding within six months from the date of signing of the contract, by means of an approximate investment of \$6 of which \$5 were subsidized by the CONATEL. As of the date of these consolidated financial statements, the work is finished. The CONATEL has disbursed approximately \$4 related to this bidding.

CONATEL's total differed disbursements as of December 31, 2015 amounted to \$15 and were included under "Deferred revenues" line item, corresponding \$5 and \$4 to current and non-current deferred revenues, respectively, having accrued gains for \$6 since fiscal year 2011.

(e) Commitments assumed from the acquisition of Spectrum by Personal

The Auction Terms and Conditions convened by SC Resolution No. 38/14 established high and demanding obligations of coverage and network deployment, which would require significant investments in PP&E that were estimated at the time of submission of Personal's bid in approximately US\$ 450 million over the next five years and whose failure could result in sanctions and adverse effects to Personal.

Some of the obligations included in the Terms and Conditions are the following:

- Extend the SRMC, STM and PCS coverage in such a way that it reaches all locations with at least 500 inhabitants in a time period that would not exceed 60 months.
- Upgrade the network infrastructure in a time period that would not exceed 60 months, in such a manner that in all the network locations where mobile Internet services are offered a minimum of 1 Mbps per user be guaranteed in the downlink for SRMC, STM and PCS.
- For the SCMA (Annex III of Terms and Conditions) progressive coverage obligations in the Argentine Republic territory are established, in five differenced stages, completed in the 60-month-period with coverage in locations with more than 500 inhabitants.

For further detail of the obligations involved, see SC Resolution No. 38/14 and its amendments and supplementary regulations.

Taking into account that the frequency bands of SC Resolution No.83/14 had been partially awarded, Personal requested the SC that all the mentioned deadlines were calculated from the date on which the frequency band 713-723 Mhz to 768-778 Mhz were awarded, what would complete Lot 8 award.

As of December 31, 2015, the Company's management has invested in expanding coverage and network deployment in an amount of approximately US\$ 95 million. There are also purchase orders issued related to this improvement for an amount of approximately US\$ 31 million (included in a) above.

Note 19 Equity

Equity includes:

	As of December 31,	
	2015	2014
Equity attributable to Telecom Argentina (Controlling Company)	17,194	14,418
Equity attributable to non-controlling interest (ABC Telecomunicaciones S.A. Note 1.a)	416	351
Total equity (*)	17,610	14,769

(*) Additional information is given in the consolidated statements of changes in equity.

(a) Capital information

The total capital stock of Telecom Argentina amounted to \$984,380,978, represented by an equal number of ordinary shares, of \$1 Argentine peso of nominal value and entitled to one vote per share. The capital stock is fully integrated and registered with the IGJ.

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

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Telecom Argentina's breakdown of capital stock as of December 31, 2015 is as following:

Shares	Registered, subscribed and authorized for public offering		
	Outstanding shares	Treasury shares	Total capital stock
Ordinary shares, \$1 Argentine peso of nominal value each			
Class A	502,034,299		502,034,299
Class B	466,883,425	15,221,373	482,104,798
Class C	241,881		241,881
Total	969,159,605	15,221,373	984,380,978

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

(b) Share Ownership Plan

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 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 additional 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. 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. As of December 31, 2011, all the 41,339,464 shares were converted into Class B ordinary shares in eleven tranches.

The remaining 4,593,274 Class C shares 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 s/nulidad de acto jurídico*, which was released. The General Ordinary and Extraordinary and Special Class C Shares Meetings held on December 15, 2011, approved that the power for the additional conversion of up to 4,593,274 Class C shares into the same amount of Class B shares in one or more tranches, be delegated to the Board of Directors. Of such amount, 4,351,393 Class C shares have already been converted into Class B shares in 9 tranches.

As of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, 241,881 Class C shares are still pending to be converted into Class B shares.

(c) Capital Market Act - Law No. 26,831

On December 28, 2012 the new Capital Market Law (Law No. 26,831) was published in the Official Bulletin. This Law eliminates self-regulation of the capital market; grants new powers to the CNV and supersedes Law No. 17,811 and Decree No. 677/01, among other rules. The Law became effective on January 28, 2013. Since that date, governs the universal scope of the Statutory Regime of Public Offer of Mandatory Acquisition, as provided the Law, which states: *Article 90. Universal scope. The Statutory Regime of Public Offer of Mandatory Acquisition regulated in this chapter and the residual rules of participation regulated in the following chapter includes all listed companies, even those that, under the previous regime, have opted to be excluded of its application.*

(d) Acquisition of Treasury Shares

The Company's Ordinary Shareholders Meeting held on April 23, 2013, which was adjourned until May 21, 2013, approved at its second session of deliberations, the creation of a Voluntary Reserve for Capital Investments of \$1,200, granting powers to the Company's Board of Directors to decide its total or partial application, and to approve the methodology, terms and conditions of such investments.

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In connection with the above mentioned, on May 22, 2013, the Board of Directors approved a Company's Treasury Shares Acquisition Program in the market in Argentine pesos (the Treasury Shares Acquisition Program) so as to avoid any possible damages to the Company and its shareholders derived from fluctuations and unbalances between the shares' price and the Company's solvency, for the following maximum amount and deadline:

- Maximum amount to be invested: \$1,200.
- Deadline for the acquisitions: until April 30, 2014.

According to the offer made on November 7, 2013 by the Fintech Group for the acquisition of the controlling interest of the Telecom Italia Group in Telecom Argentina (see Note 27.a to these consolidated financial statements), Telecom Argentina suspended the acquisition of treasury shares and its Board of Directors considered appropriate to request the opinion of the CNV on the applicability of the new provisions contained in the rules issued by that entity (Title II, Chapter I, Art.13 and concurring) with respect to the continuation of the Treasury Shares Acquisition Program.

The CNV did not answer the Company's request and the Telecom Argentina's Board of Directors, at its meeting held on May 8, 2014, decided to conclude the request considering that the Treasury Shares Acquisition Program finished on April 30, 2014, which had been approved by Telecom Argentina's Board of Directors Meeting held on May 22, 2013.

Telecom Argentina's Board of Directors, at its meeting held on June 27, 2014, decided to request a new opinion from the CNV to confirm whether Telecom Argentina is obliged to refrain from acquiring treasury shares in the market under Section 13, Chapter I, Title II of the CNV rules (NT 2013).

Pursuant to Section 67 of Law No. 26,831, the Company must sell its treasury shares within three years of the date of acquisition. Pursuant to Section 221 of the LGS, the rights of treasury shares shall be suspended until such shares are sold, and shall not be taken into account to determine the quorum or the majority of votes at the Shareholders' Meetings. No restrictions apply to Retained Earnings as a result of the creation of a specific reserve for such purposes named Voluntary Reserve for Capital Investments.

As of December 31, 2015 the Company owns 15,221,373 treasury shares, representing 1.55% of its total capital. The acquisition cost of these shares in the market amounted to \$461.

(e) Law No. 27,181 Statement of public interest in the protection of the Argentine government's equity interest that are part of the FGS investment portfolio (Sustainability Guarantee Fund)

On October 6, 2015 Law No. 27,181 was published in the Official Bulletin. Law No. 27,181:

(i) declares of public interest the protection of the Argentine government's equity interest in the investment portfolio of the Sustainability Guarantee Fund of the Argentine Pension Integrated System (FGS) and its equity interests or share holdings in companies in which the Argentine government is a minority partner or where the Ministry of Economy and Public Finances holds shares or equity interest. Transfer of those interests is forbidden without prior authorization of two-thirds (2/3) of the National Congress.

(ii) creates the Agencia Nacional de Participaciones Estatales en Empresas (Argentine National Agency for Government Equity Interests in Companies) (ANPEE), as a decentralized body within the PEN, that will be responsible for the implementation of policies and actions involving the corporate rights of the above-mentioned equity interests, and for the oversight of the respective representatives of the Argentine government or the FGS or body proposed by them in said enterprises or companies.

(iii) establishes that the management and administration of the ANPEE will be performed by a Board of Directors composed of five (5) members including one (1) President, whose position will be performed by the Executive Director of the National Administration for the Social Security (ANSES), the Minister of Economy and Public Finance, who will hold the position of one (1) Director; one (1) Director appointed by the PEN and two (2) Directors proposed by the Bicameral Standing Committee of Government Equity Interests in Companies on the proposal of the parliamentary blocks, corresponding one (1) Director to the majority or first minority and one (1) Director to the first minority or second parliamentary minority, accordingly, as appropriate.

This new law is relevant to the Company because the FGS has an equity interest in Telecom Argentina (approximately 25% according to its Annual Report as of December 31, 2015).

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Note 20 Financial instruments

Categories of financial assets and financial liabilities

The following tables set out, for financial assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the supplementary disclosures on financial instruments required by IFRS 7 and the detail of gains and losses established by IFRS 9.

As of December 31, 2015	Amortized cost	Fair value		Total
		accounted through profit or loss	accounted through other comprehensive Income	
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents (1)	473	397		870
Investments	561	1,202		1,763
Trade receivables	6,144			6,144
Other receivables (2)	344	454	12	810
Total	7,522	2,053	12	9,587
Liabilities				
Trade payables	9,925			9,925
Loans	4,900			4,900
Salaries and social security payables	1,418			1,418
Other liabilities (2)	59			59
Total	16,302			16,302

As of December 31, 2014	Amortized cost	Fair value		Total
		accounted through profit or loss	accounted through other comprehensive Income	
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents (1)	385	440		825
Investments	353	1		354
Trade receivables	4,267			4,267
Other receivables (2)	172			172
Total	5,177	441		5,618
Liabilities				
Trade payables	5,982	90		6,072
Loans	433			433
Salaries and social security payables	1,172			1,172
Other liabilities (2)	55			55
Total	7,642	90		7,732

(1) Includes 256 and 384 as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, corresponding to Cash and banks, which were measured as financial assets at amortized cost by the Company.

(2) Only includes financial assets and liabilities according to the scope of IFRS 7

Gains and losses by category Year 2015

	Net gain/(loss)	Of which interest
Financial assets at amortized cost	701	311
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	(2,499)	(624)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (a)	861	
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (b)	(23)	
Total	(960)	(313)

(a) Includes 169 corresponding to other short-term investments, 455 corresponding to NDF and 237 corresponding to Government bonds.

(b) Corresponding to NDF.

Gains and losses by category Year 2014

	Net gain/(loss)	Of which interest
Financial assets at amortized cost	1,335	548
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	(968)	(62)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (a)	166	
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (b)	(139)	
Total	394	486

(a) Includes 124 corresponding to other short-term investments and 42 corresponding to NDF.

(b) Corresponding to NDF.

Fair value hierarchy and other disclosures

IFRS 7 establishes a hierarchy of fair value, based on the information used to measure the financial assets and liabilities and also establishes different valuation techniques. According to IFRS 7, valuation techniques used to measure fair value shall maximize the use of observable inputs.

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The measurement at fair value of the financial instruments of the Group is classified according to the three levels set out in IFRS 7. The fair value hierarchy introduces three levels of input:

- Level 1: Fair value determined by quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: Fair value determined based on inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: Fair value determined by unobservable inputs where the reporting entity is required to develop its own assumptions.

Financial assets and liabilities recognized at fair value as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, their inputs, valuation techniques and the level of hierarchy are listed below:

Other short-term investments: These investments are included in Cash and cash equivalents. The Group had other short-term investments amounting to \$397 and \$440 as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The fair value is based on information obtained from active markets and corresponds to quoted market prices as of year-end; therefore its valuation is classified as Level 1.

Government bonds: These bonds are included in Investments in the consolidated statement of financial position. As of December 31, 2015 the Group acquired Government bonds in an amount of \$1,192. The fair value was determined using information from active markets, valuing each bond to its closing year market value, so, its valuation qualifies as Level 1.

Derivative financial instruments (Forward contracts to purchase US dollars at fixed exchange rates): The fair value of the Telecom Group's NDF contracts, disclosed below in the chapter Hedge Accounting was determined by information obtained in the most representative financial institutions in Argentina, the derivative financial instruments valuation was classified as Level 2.

Tuves Paraguay S.A shares purchase option: This option is included in Non-current Investments in the consolidated statement of financial position. The fair value amounted to \$9 and was determined using net cash flows projections

and assuming favorable macroeconomic variables, so, its valuation qualifies as Level 3. Interest rate used to calculate discounted cash flows is a U.S. dollar rate of approximately 12.4%.

Changes in expectations and current assumptions could have a significant impact on projections used to estimate fair value.

Results generated by the recognition of the Tuves Paraguay S.A share purchase option amount to \$9 as of December 31, 2015 and are disclosed under financial results in the Tuves Paraguay S.A share purchase option line.

During 2015 and 2014 there were no transfers between Levels of the fair value hierarchy.

According to IFRS 7, it is also required to disclose fair value information about financial instruments whether or not recognized at fair value in the balance sheet, for which it is practicable to estimate fair value. The financial instruments which are discussed in this section include, among others, cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and other instruments.

Derived fair value estimates cannot be substantiated by comparison to independent markets and, in many cases, could not be realized in an immediate sale of the instrument. Also, because of differences in methodologies and assumptions used to estimate fair value, the Company's fair values should not be compared to those of other companies.

The methods and assumptions used to estimate the fair values of each class of financial instrument falling under the scope of IFRS 7 as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

Cash and banks

Carrying amounts approximate its fair value.

Time deposits (included in Cash and cash equivalents and Investments)

The Telecom Group considers as cash and cash equivalents all short-term and highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and their original maturity or the remaining maturity at the date of purchase does not exceed 3 months, and those which their original maturity or remaining maturity at the date of purchase exceed 3 months, as investments. The carrying amount reported in the statement of financial position approximates fair value.

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Investments in Government bonds and Argentine companies notes valued at amortized cost with its fair value at December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

Investments	As of December 31, 2015		As of December 31, 2014	
	Book value	Fair value (*)	Book value	Fair value (*)
Government bonds (dollar linked)	394	365	258	258
Provincial government bonds in pesos	32	32	11	11
Provincial and Municipal government bonds (dollar linked)	135	118	56	51
Argentine companies notes in pesos			10	10
Argentine companies notes (dollar linked)			18	18
Total	561	515	353	348

(*) According to IFRS selling costs are not deducted.

For the remaining investments the carrying amount approximates its fair value.

Trade receivables

Carrying amounts are considered to approximate fair value due to the short term nature of these accounts receivables. Noncurrent trade receivables have been recognized at their amortization cost, using the effective interest method and are not significant. All amounts that are assumed to be uncollectible within a reasonable period are written off and/or reserved.

Trade payables (except for NDF)

The carrying amount of accounts payable reported in the consolidated statement of financial position approximates its fair value due to the short term nature of these accounts payable. Noncurrent trade payables have been discounted and are not significant.

Loans

As of December 31, 2015 loans fair value amounts to \$4,882 and its carrying value amounts to \$4,900. As of December 31, 2014, the carrying value of the Company's loans approximates its fair value and amounted to \$433.

Salaries and social security payables

The carrying amount of Salaries and social security payables reported in the consolidated statement of financial position approximates its fair value.

Other receivables, net (except for NDF) and other liabilities

The carrying amount of other receivables, net and other liabilities reported in the consolidated statement of financial position approximates its fair value.

Hedge accounting

In November 2013, a new chapter was introduced in IFRS 9 on Hedge Accounting replacing the provisions contained in IAS 39. This amendment represents a major review of hedge accounting, introducing significant improvements over the previous model, basically aligning accounting and risk management as well as related disclosures. The Telecom Group believes that a hedging relationship qualifies for hedge accounting if all of the following conditions established by the rule are met:

- a) The hedging relationship consists only of eligible hedging instruments and hedged items;
- b) At the beginning of the hedge relationship, there is a formal designation and documentation of the hedging relationship and objective and strategy for risk management of the Company for undertaking the hedge. That documentation shall include identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the entity assesses whether the hedging relationship meets the requirements of hedge effectiveness (including analysis of sources of hedge ineffectiveness and how to determine the hedge ratio); and
- c) The hedging relationship satisfies the following requirements of hedge effectiveness:
 - (i) the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument;
 - (ii) the effect of credit risk is not predominant in respect of changes of value coming from this economic relationship, and
 - (iii) the coverage ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that provided by the amount of the hedged item that really covers the entity and the amount of the hedging instrument that the entity actually used to cover that amount of the hedged item.

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- **During 2015**

Due to the existence of commitments denominated in US Dollars as of December 31, 2015, the Telecom Group entered into several NDF agreements during 2015 to purchase a total amount of US\$189 million. The purpose of these NDF is to eliminate the risks associated to the fluctuation of the future exchange rate and to align the payment currency of Telecom Argentina's and Personal's commitments (hedged item) to its functional currency. As the effect of the fluctuation of the exchange rate over the hedged items is recognized in the Income Statement, changes in the fair value of NDF in 2015 (net income of approximately \$455) have also been recognized in the Income Statement, within Finance expenses - Exchange Differences. The Telecom Group recognizes the hedging instruments results, distinguishing between gains and losses of such agreements that generate assets and liabilities, as appropriate, without offsetting balances with different counterparties. As of December 31, 2015, the Telecom Group has a current asset amounting to \$466 and deferred results amounting to \$13 (before income tax) related to the US\$165 million outstanding NDF to such date, which will mature between January and July 2016.

During 1Q15, Personal also realized the remaining NDF entered as of December 31, 2014 for US\$149 million, recording a net loss of \$23 which was recognized in the Income Statement in 1Q15, within Finance expenses - Exchange Differences. The purpose of these NDF was also to eliminate the risks associated to the fluctuation of the future exchange rate and to align the payment currency of Personal's commercial commitments (hedged item) to its functional currency.

As part of their financial risk management and reduction of exchange rate risk policies, during 2015 Telecom Argentina and Personal acquired Government bonds denominated in U.S. dollars (Bonar X 2017), at a cost of \$522, with an annual interest rate of 7%, also in U.S. dollars. These bonds were valued at fair value and generated a gain of \$77 which was recognized in Financial results - Gains on investments .

- **During 2014**

Due to the existence of commitments denominated in US Dollars as of December 31, 2014, the Telecom Group entered into several NDF agreements during 2014 to purchase a total amount of US\$ 282 million (of which US\$ 133 million matured between March and December 2014 and the remaining US\$ 149 million matured between January 2015 and March 2015). The purpose of these NDF was to eliminate the risks associated to the fluctuation of the future exchange rate and to align the payment currency of the commitments (hedged item) to Telecom Argentina and Personal functional currency. The effect of the fluctuation of the exchange rate over the hedged debts was recognized in the Income Statement and also the changes in the fair value of NDF entered into 2014 (net loss of approximately \$97) within Finance income and expenses - Exchange Differences. The Group recognizes the NDF results, distinguishing between gains and losses of such agreements that generate assets and liabilities, as appropriate, without offsetting balances with different counterparties. As of December 31, 2014, Personal had a current liability of \$90 related to the US\$ 149 million NDF remaining to such date.

In addition, during 2014, Personal entered into NDF for US\$ 8 million maturing in October and November 2014 to hedge commercial debts for PP&E acquisition, which were qualified as effective cash flow hedges for accounting purposes.

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Also, in order to mitigate the currency risk Personal acquired in 2014 Government bonds denominated in U.S. dollars. Foreign exchange differences generated by the purchase of these Government bonds were recognized in Foreign currency exchange losses .

• Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

In December 2011, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 7. These changes require the disclosure of information in order to assess the effects or the potential effects of offsetting agreements, including offsetting rights associated with the assets and liabilities recognized in the statement of financial position. These amendments were effective from January 1, 2013 and should be applied retrospectively.

The information required by the amendment to IFRS 7 as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2015			
	Trade receivables	Other receivables (1)	Trade payables	Other liabilities (1)
Current and noncurrent assets (liabilities) - Gross value	7,832	822	(11,613)	(71)
Offsetting	(1,688)	(12)	1,688	12
Current and noncurrent assets (liabilities) Booked value	6,144	810	(9,925)	(59)

(1) Includes financial assets and financial liabilities according to IFRS 7.

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	As of December 31, 2014			
	Trade receivables	Other receivables (1)	Trade payables	Other liabilities (1)
Current and noncurrent assets (liabilities) -				
Gross value	5,524	182	(7,329)	(65)
Offsetting	(1,257)	(10)	1,257	10
Current and noncurrent assets (liabilities) Booked value	4,267	172	(6,072)	(55)

(1) Includes financial assets and financial liabilities according to IFRS 7.

The Telecom Group offsets the financial assets and liabilities to the extent that such offsetting is provided by offsetting agreements and provided that the Group has the intention to make such offsetting, in accordance with requirements established in IAS 32. The main financial assets and liabilities offset correspond to transactions with other national and foreign operators (including interconnection, CPP and Roaming), being offsetting a standard practice in the telecommunications industry at the international level that the Telecom Group applies regularly. Offsetting is also applied to transactions with agents.

Note 21 Revenues

The Company discloses its service revenues in three groups by nature: Voice, Data and Internet. At December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, the customers by segment and other significant operational information (unaudited) were the following:

	2015	December 31, 2014	2013
Fixed services lines (in thousands)	4,043	4,093	4,124
ADSL subscribers (in thousands)	1,814	1,771	1,707
Personal mobile services customers (in thousands)	19,656	19,585	20,088
Núcleo mobile services customers (in thousands)	2,546	2,481	2,420
Local Measured Service (million of minutes)	10,789	11,943	12,896
International Long distance telephony (million of minutes)	636	818	801
Minutes used mobile service (in billions)	22	24	22
Equipment and handsets sale Personal (in thousands)	2,414	3,215	3,761
Equipment and handsets sale Núcleo (in thousands)	163	113	106

Revenues and other income include:

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	Years ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
<u>Services</u>			
Voice - Retail	3,304	2,853	2,656
Voice - Wholesale	1,035	929	786
Internet	4,556	3,254	2,521
Data	1,780	1,470	963
Total Fixed services	10,675	8,506	6,926
Voice - Retail	6,964	5,330	4,773
Voice - Wholesale	1,884	1,953	1,930
Internet	6,254	3,335	2,088
Data	7,156	7,666	7,212
Total Personal mobile services	22,258	18,284	16,003
Voice - Retail	561	575	385
Voice - Wholesale	106	126	115
Internet	567	456	270
Data	313	331	313
Total Núcleo mobile services	1,547	1,488	1,083
Total services revenues (a)	34,480	28,278	24,012
<u>Equipment</u>			
Fixed services - excluding network construction contracts	61	46	61
Fixed services - network construction contracts		7	19
Mobile services Personal	5,796	4,920	3,126
Mobile services Núcleo	159	90	69
Total equipment revenues (b)	6,016	5,063	3,275
Total revenues (a)+(b)	40,496	33,341	27,287
<u>Other income</u>			
Fixed services	39	26	33
Mobile services Personal	5	21	24
Mobile services Núcleo			6
Total other income (c)	44	47	63
Total revenues and other income (a)+(b)+(c)	40,540	33,388	27,350

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Service revenues by type of service (regardless of the segment which originate them) are:

	2015		Years ended December 31, 2014		2013	
		%		%		%
Voice - Retail	10,829	31	8,758	31	7,817	32
Voice - Wholesale	3,025	9	3,008	11	2,828	12
Total Voice	13,854	40	11,766	42	10,645	44
Data	9,249	27	9,467	33	8,488	36
Internet	11,377	33	7,045	25	4,879	20
Total services revenues	34,480	100	28,278	100	24,012	100

Note 22 Operating expenses

Operating expenses disclosed by nature of expense amounted to \$34,311, \$27,945 and \$22,832 for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The breakdown of Employee benefit expenses and severance payments, Cost of equipments and handsets, Provisions and Bad debt expenses are disclosed in Notes 13, 7, 17 and 5, respectively.

The main components of the remaining operating expenses are the following:

Interconnection costs and other telecommunication charges

	Years ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Fixed telephony interconnection costs	(338)	(292)	(237)
Cost of international outbound calls	(181)	(191)	(133)
Lease of circuits and use of public network	(336)	(304)	(208)
Mobile Services - charges for roaming	(374)	(415)	(425)
Mobile Services - charges for TLRD	(941)	(872)	(826)
	(2,170)	(2,074)	(1,829)

Fees for services, maintenance, materials and supplies

	Years ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013

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Maintenance of hardware and software	(328)	(382)	(337)
Technical maintenance	(854)	(675)	(486)
Service connection fees for fixed lines and Internet lines	(224)	(205)	(193)
Service connection fees capitalized as SAC (Note 3.i)	14	7	6
Service connection fees capitalized as Intangible assets (Note 3.i)	36	30	30
Other maintenance costs	(399)	(315)	(260)
Obsolescence of inventories - Mobile Services (Note 7)	(38)	(81)	(109)
Call center fees	(1,297)	(1,141)	(763)
Other fees for services	(793)	(541)	(501)
Directors and Supervisory Committee s fees	(36)	(30)	(28)
	(3,919)	(3,333)	(2,641)

Taxes and fees with the Regulatory Authority

	Years ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Turnover tax	(2,122)	(1,810)	(1,458)
Taxes with the Regulatory Authority	(917)	(729)	(637)
Tax on deposits to and withdrawals from bank accounts	(403)	(343)	(258)
Municipal taxes	(289)	(225)	(175)
Other taxes	(212)	(190)	(161)
	(3,943)	(3,297)	(2,689)

Commissions

	Years ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Agent commissions	(2,659)	(2,061)	(1,641)
Agent commissions capitalized as SAC (Note 3.i)	1,172	913	551
Distribution of prepaid cards commissions	(635)	(582)	(593)
Collection commissions	(983)	(673)	(434)
Other commissions	(88)	(91)	(86)
	(3,193)	(2,494)	(2,203)

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Advertising

	Years ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Media advertising	(524)	(431)	(370)
Fairs and exhibitions	(137)	(176)	(139)
Other advertising costs	(153)	(185)	(147)
	(814)	(792)	(656)

Cost of VAS

	Years ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Cost of mobile value added services	(1,218)	(920)	(697)
Cost of fixed value added services	(38)	(16)	(11)
	(1,256)	(936)	(708)

Other operating expenses

	Years ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Transportation, freight and travel expenses	(768)	(559)	(451)
Delivery costs capitalized as SAC	85	59	39
Rental expense	(540)	(402)	(295)
Energy, water and others	(429)	(469)	(401)
International and satellite connectivity	(202)	(147)	(136)
	(1,854)	(1,518)	(1,244)

D&A

	Years ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Depreciation of PP&E	(3,046)	(2,389)	(1,983)
Amortization of SAC and service connection costs	(1,045)	(811)	(867)
Amortization of other intangible assets	(347)	(43)	(23)
	(4,438)	(3,243)	(2,873)

Gain on disposal of PP&E and impairment of PP&E

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		Years ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013	
Gain on disposal of PP&E	31	9	14	
Impairment of PP&E AFA project (Note 17.4)	(107)	36	(99)	
Impairment of PP&E former work in progress and others	(53)	(61)	(23)	
Impairment of PP&E access PP&E swap	(21)			
Impairment of PP&E mobile commercial and ERP systems	(49)		(65)	
	(199)	(16)	(173)	

Operating expenses, disclosed per function are as follows:

		Years ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013	
Operating costs	(20,578)	(17,345)	(13,700)	
Administration costs	(1,827)	(1,404)	(1,072)	
Commercialization costs	(11,594)	(9,096)	(7,617)	
Other expenses provisions	(113)	(84)	(270)	
Gain on disposal of PP&E and impairment of PP&E	(199)	(16)	(173)	
	(34,311)	(27,945)	(22,832)	

Operating leases

Future minimum lease payments from of non cancellable operating lease agreements as of December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
2013	372	524	71	967
2014	501	725	46	1,272
2015	436	890	31	1,357

Further information is provided in Note 3.j) to these consolidated financial statements.

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Note 23 Operating income

	2015	Years ended December 31, 2014	2013
<u>Operating income from services and other income</u>			
Revenues and other income	34,524	28,325	24,075
Operating expenses	(25,079)	(20,543)	(16,675)
Operating income before D&A (a)	9,445	7,782	7,400
D&A	(4,438)	(3,243)	(2,873)
Gain on disposal and impairment of PP&E	(199)	(16)	(173)
Operating income from services and other income	4,808	4,523	4,354
<u>Operating income (loss) from equipment sales</u>			
Revenues	6,016	5,063	3,275
Cost of equipments and handsets	(4,595)	(4,143)	(3,111)
Operating income (loss) before D&A from equipment sales (b)	1,421	920	164
Total operating income	6,229	5,443	4,518
<u>Consolidated operating income</u>			
Operating income before D&A (a)+(b)	10,866	8,702	7,564
D&A	(4,438)	(3,243)	(2,873)
Gain on disposal and impairment of PP&E	(199)	(16)	(173)
Total operating income	6,229	5,443	4,518

The breakdown of Operating income by segment is as follows:

Year ended December 31, 2015	Fixed services	Mobile services	Total consolidated
Services revenues and other income			
Third party revenues	10,714	23,810	34,524
Intersegment revenues	1,834	137	1,971
Third party operating expenses	(9,863)	(15,216)	(25,079)
Intersegment operating expenses	(137)	(1,834)	(1,971)
Operating income before D&A from services and other income (1)	2,548	6,897	9,445
Equipments revenues			
Third party revenues	61	5,955	6,016
Third party operating expenses	(82)	(4,513)	(4,595)
Operating income (loss) before D&A from equipments revenues (2)	(21)	1,442	1,421
Total operating income before D&A (3)=(1)+(2)	2,527	8,339	10,866
D&A (4)	(1,526)	(2,912)	(4,438)
Gain on disposal of PP&E and impairment of PP&E (5)	(91)	(108)	(199)
Operating income (6)=(3)-(4)+(5)	910	5,319	6,229

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Net effect of the intersegment eliminations (7)	(1,697)	1,697	
Net segment contribution to the Operating income before D&A (8)=(3)+(7)	830	10,036	10,866
Net segment contribution to the Operating income (9)=(6)+(7)	(787)	7,016	6,229

Year ended December 31, 2014	Fixed services	Mobile services	Total consolidated
Services revenues and other income			
Third party revenues	8,532	19,793	28,325
Intersegment revenues	1,772	117	1,889
Third party operating expenses	(8,056)	(12,487)	(20,543)
Intersegment operating expenses	(117)	(1,772)	(1,889)
Operating income before D&A from services and other income (1)	2,131	5,651	7,782
Equipments revenues			
Third party revenues	53	5,010	5,063
Third party operating expenses	(72)	(4,071)	(4,143)
Operating income (loss) before D&A from equipments revenues (2)	(19)	939	920
Total operating income before D&A (3)=(1)+(2)	2,112	6,590	8,702
D&A (4)	(1,230)	(2,013)	(3,243)
Gain on disposal of PP&E and impairment of PP&E (5)	9	(25)	(16)
Operating income (6)=(3)-(4)+(5)	891	4,552	5,443
Net effect of the intersegment eliminations (7)	(1,655)	1,655	
Net segment contribution to the Operating income before D&A (8)=(3)+(7)	457	8,245	8,702
Net segment contribution to the Operating income (9)=(6)+(7)	(764)	6,207	5,443

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Year ended December 31, 2013	Fixed services	Mobile services	Total consolidated
Services revenues and other income			
Third party revenues	6,959	17,116	24,075
Intersegment revenues	1,258	124	1,382
Third party operating expenses	(6,352)	(10,323)	(16,675)
Intersegment operating expenses	(124)	(1,258)	(1,382)
Operating income before D&A from services and other income (1)	1,741	5,659	7,400
Equipments revenues			
Third party revenues	80	3,195	3,275
Third party operating expenses	(74)	(3,037)	(3,111)
Operating income before D&A from equipments revenues (2)	6	158	164
Total operating income before D&A (3)=(1)+(2)	1,747	5,817	7,564
D&A (4)	(1,019)	(1,854)	(2,873)
Gain on disposal and impairment of PP&E (5)	(106)	(67)	(173)
Operating income (6)=(3)-(4)+(5)	622	3,896	4,518
Net effect of the intersegment eliminations (7)	(1,134)	1,134	
Net segment contribution to the Operating income before D&A (8)=(3)+(7)	613	6,951	7,564
Net segment contribution to the Operating income (9)=(6)+(7)	(512)	5,030	4,518

Note 24 Finance income and expenses

	2015	Years ended December 31, 2014	2013
Interest on cash equivalents	20	279	614
Gains on investments (Argentine companies notes and Governments bonds)	432	165	39
Interest on receivables	183	161	124
Gains on other short-term investments	169	124	85
Foreign currency exchange gains	316	728	489
Interest on related parties (Note 27.b)			5
TUVES share purchase option	9		
Other	1	2	5
Total finance income	1,130	1,459	1,361
Interest on loans Núcleo and Personal	(566)	(30)	(17)
Interest on salaries and social security payable, other taxes payables and accounts payable	(26)	(27)	(19)
Interest on provisions (Note 17)	(137)	(118)	(75)
Loss on discounting of salaries and social security payables, other taxes payable and other liabilities	(9)	(5)	(8)
Foreign currency exchange losses (*) (**)	(1,456)	(1,003)	(713)
Interest on pension benefits (Note 16)	(28)	(23)	
Other	(10)		(1)
Total finance expenses	(2,232)	(1,206)	(833)

Total finance income, net	(1,102)	253	528
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(*) Includes 432, (97) and 55 of foreign currency exchange gains (losses), net generated by NDF for the years ended on December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

(**) Includes (1), (228) and (151) of exchange differences generated by Government bonds for the years ended as of December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Note 25 Earnings per share

The Company computes net income per common share by dividing net income for the year attributable to Telecom Argentina (Controlling Company) by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. Diluted net income per share is computed by dividing the net income for the year by the weighted average number of common and dilutive potential common shares then outstanding during the year. Since the Company has no dilutive potential common stock outstanding, there are no dilutive earnings per share amounts.

For financial years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 the weighted average number of shares outstanding amounted to 969,159,605, 969,159,605 and 978,939,079, respectively, due to the changes caused by the Treasury Shares Acquisition Process that began in May 2013, as described in Note 19.d) to these consolidated financial statements

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Note 26 Financial risk management

Financial risk factors

Telecom Group is exposed to the following financial risks in the ordinary course of its business operations:

- market risk: stemming from changes in exchange rates and interest rates in connection with financial assets that have been originated and financial liabilities that have been assumed.
- credit risk: representing the risk of the non-fulfillment of the obligations undertaken by the counterpart with regard to the liquidity investments of the Group;
- liquidity risk: connected with the need to meet short-term financial commitments.

These financial risks are managed by:

- the definition of guidelines for directing operations;
- the activity of the Board of Directors and Management which monitors the level of exposure to market risks consistently with prefixed general objectives;
- the identification of the most suitable financial instruments, including derivatives, to reach prefixed objectives;
- the monitoring of the results achieved;
- the exclusion of the use of financial instruments for speculative purposes.

The policies to manage and the sensitivity analyses of the above financial risks by Telecom Group are described below.

- **Market risk**

The main Telecom Group's market risks are its exposure to changes in foreign currency exchange rates in the markets in which it operates principally Argentina and Paraguay. As regards to changes in interest rates, as of December 31, 2015 the Telecom Group has mainly outstanding floating rate borrowings (see Note 12).

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the future fair values or cash flows of a financial instrument may fluctuate due to exchange rate changes. Telecom Group's exposure to exchange variation risks is related mainly to its operating activities (when income, expenses and investments are denominated in a currency other than the Telecom Group's functional currency).

The financial risk management policies of the Group are directed towards diversifying market risks by the acquisition of goods and services in the functional currency and minimizing interest rate exposure by an appropriate diversification of the portfolio. This may also be achieved by using carefully selected derivative financial instruments to mitigate long-term positions in foreign currency and/or adjustable by variable interest rates.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, Telecom Argentina has no financial debt outstanding during the fiscal years ended in those dates and to their closing dates. However, Telecom Argentina, Personal and Núcleo have part of its commercial debt nominated in USD and euros. Additionally, Personal's and Núcleo's bank overdrafts and Personal's Notes are denominated its functional currency (argentine pesos and guaranties, respectively) and accrued interests at variable rates, while Personal's financial debt is denominated in US\$ at variable rates and Núcleo's financial debt is denominated in guaraníes (its functional currency) and accrued interests at fixed rates.

Additionally, the Telecom Group has cash and cash equivalents and investments denominated in US\$ and euros (approximately 89% of these items) that are also sensitive to changes in peso/dollar exchange rates and contribute to reduce the exposure to trade payables in foreign currency. On the other hand the Telecom Group holds investments adjustable to the variation of the US\$/€ exchange rate (dollar linked), and other short-term investments whose main underlying asset is also dollar linked. They are also sensitive to variations in exchange rates and contribute to reduce the exposure of the commercial commitments in foreign currency. Dollar linked investments and dollar linked other short-term investments represent approximately 54% of total cash and cash equivalent and investments of Telecom Group as of December 31, 2015.

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The following table shows a breakdown of Telecom Argentina's net assessed financial position exposure to currency risk as of December 31, 2015 and 2014:

	12.31.15		
Amount of foreign currency (i)	Exchange rate		Amount in local currency (ii)
Assets			
US\$	102	12.940	(iii) 1,340
G	234,194	0.002	520
EURO	4	14.068	54
	Total assets		1,914
Liabilities			
US\$	(538)	13.040	(7,015)
G	(348,051)	0.002	(771)
EURO	(14)	14.210	(191)
	Total liabilities		(7,977)
	Net liabilities		(6,063)

(i) US\$ = United States dollar; G= Guaraníes; SDR= Special Drawing Rights.

(ii) As foreign currency figures and their amount in Argentine pesos are in millions, the calculation of the amount of the foreign currency by its exchange rate could not be exact.

(iii) Includes 616 corresponding to Government bonds at fair value (equivalent to US\$ 46 million).

In order to partially reduce this net liability position in foreign currency, the Telecom Group, as of December 31, 2015, hold investments adjustable to the variation of the US\$/\$ exchange rate (dollar linked) by \$1,105 and other short-term investments whose main underlying asset are financial assets dollar linked for a total amount of \$314. According to this, the Telecom Group's net liability position in foreign currency amounts to \$4,644 as of December 31, 2015, equivalent to approximately US\$ 357 million. Additionally, the Group entered into several NDF contracts as of December 31, 2015 amounting to US\$ 165 million, so, the portion of the net liability position in foreign currency not covered by these instruments amounted to US\$ 192 million as of December 31, 2015.

	12.31.14		
Amount of foreign currency (i)	Exchange rate		Amount in local currency (ii)
Assets			
US\$	67	8.451	567
G	141,182	0.002	256
EURO	1	10.265	13
	Total assets		836
Liabilities			
US\$	(436)	8.551	(3,725)
G	(276,621)	0.002	(503)
EURO	(9)	10.407	(97)

SDR	(1)	12.240	(8)
	Total liabilities		(4,333)
	Net liabilities		(3,497)

- (i) US\$ = United States dollar; G= Guaraníes; SDR= Special Drawing Rights.
- (ii) As foreign currency figures and their amount in Argentine pesos are in millions, the calculation of the amount of the foreign currency by its exchange rate could not be exact.

In order to partially reduce this net liability position in foreign currency, the Telecom Group, as of December 31, 2014, hold investments adjustable to the variation of the US\$/ exchange rate (dollar linked) by \$332 and other short-term investments whose main underlying asset are financial assets dollar linked for a total amount of \$359. According to this, the Telecom Group's net liability position in foreign currency amounted to \$2,806 as of December 31, 2014, equivalent to approximately US\$ 328 million. Additionally, the Group entered into several NDF contracts as of December 31, 2015 amounting to US\$ 149 million, so, the portion of the net liability position in foreign currency not covered by these instruments amounted to US\$ 179 million as of December 31, 2014.

The exposure to the various market risks can be measured by sensitivity analyses, as set forth in IFRS 7. These analyses illustrate the effects produced by a given and assumed change in the levels of the relevant variables in the various markets (exchange rates, interest rates and prices) on finance income and expenses and, at times, directly on Other comprehensive income. A description on the sensitivity analysis of exchange rate and interest rate risks is given below:

Exchange rate risk Sensitivity analysis

Based on the composition of the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2015, which is a net liability position in foreign currency of \$6,063 equivalent to US\$465 million, Management estimates that every variation in the exchange rate of \$0.10 peso against the U.S. dollar and proportional variations for Euros and guaraníes against the Argentine peso, plus or minus, would result in a variation of approximately \$47 of the consolidated amounts of foreign currency position.

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If we consider only the portion not covered by derivative financial instruments and other assets adjusted by the variation of the U.S. dollar, the net liability position totaled \$2,508 equivalent to US\$ 192 million, and a variation of the exchange rate of \$ 0.10 as described in the previous paragraph, would generate a variation of \$19 in the consolidated financial position in foreign currency.

This analysis is based on the assumption that this variation of the Argentine peso occurred at the same time against all other currencies.

This sensitivity analysis provides only a limited, point-in-time view of the market risk sensitivity of certain of the financial instruments. The actual impact of market foreign exchange rate changes on the financial instruments may differ significantly from the impact shown in the sensitivity analysis.

Interest rate risk Sensitivity analysis

Within its structure of financial debt, Personal has bank overdrafts denominated in Argentine pesos accruing interest at rates that are reset at maturity, notes that bear at interest at a mixed rate (fixed rate and floating rate) and a foreign bank loan denominated in U.S. dollar that bears interest at a floating rate.

Management believes that any variation of 10 bps in the agreed interest rates would become in the following results:

Financial debt	Amount (in millions)	Effect (in millions)
Bank overdrafts	\$ 3,146	3.1
Notes	\$ 720	0.7
Bank loan	US\$ 40	0.5

This analysis is based on the assumption that this change in interest rates occurs at the same time and for the same periods.

This sensitivity analysis provides only a limited point of view of the sensitivity to market risk of certain financial instruments. The actual impact of changes in interest rates of financial instruments may differ significantly from this estimate.

- **Credit risk**

Credit risk represents Telecom Group's exposure to possible losses arising from the failure of commercial or financial counterparts to fulfill their assumed obligations. Such risk stems principally from economic and financial factors, or from the possibility that a default situation of a counterpart could arise or from factors more strictly technical, commercial or administrative.

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions.

Telecom Group's maximum theoretical exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of the financial assets and trade receivables, net recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Date due	Banks and cash equivalents	Investments	Trade receivables, net	Other receivables, net	Total
Total due			1,301		1,301
Total not due	870	1,763	4,843	810	8,286
Total as of December 31, 2015	870	1,763	6,144	810	9,587

The accruals to the allowance for doubtful accounts are recorded: (i) for an exact amount on credit positions that present an element of individual risk (bankruptcy, customers under legal proceedings with the Company); (ii) on credit positions that do not present such characteristics, by customer segment considering the aging of the accounts receivable balances, customer creditworthiness and changes in the customer payment terms. Total overdue balances not covered by the allowance for doubtful accounts amount to \$1,301 as of December 31, 2015 (\$938 as of December 31, 2014).

Regarding the credit risk relating to the asset included in the Net financial debt or asset, it should be noted that the Telecom Group evaluates the outstanding credit of the counterparty and the levels of investment, based, among others, on their credit rating and the equity size of the counterparty. Deposits are made with leading high-credit-quality banking and financial institutions and generally for periods of less than three months.

The Telecom Group serves a wide range of customers, including residential customers, businesses and governmental agencies. As such, the Telecom Group's account receivables are not subject to significant concentration of credit risk.

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In order to minimize credit risk, the Group also pursues a diversification policy for its investments of liquidity and allocation of its credit positions among different first-class financial entities. Consequently, there are no significant positions with any one single counterpart.

- Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk represents the risk that the Telecom Group has no funds to accomplish its obligations of any nature (labor, commercial, fiscal and financial, among others).

The Group's working capital breakdown and its main variations are disclosed below:

	2015	2014	Variation
Trade receivables	5,663	4,124	1,539
Other receivables	1,336	670	666
Inventories	2,193	721	1,472
Current liabilities (not considering financial debt)	(13,463)	(8,918)	(4,545)
Operative working capital - negative	(4,271)	(3,403)	(868)
<i>Over revenues</i>	<i>(10.5)%</i>	<i>(10.2)%</i>	
Cash and cash equivalents	870	825	45
Investments	1,430	53	1,377
Current financial debt	(3,451)	(179)	(3,272)
Net Current financial debt	(1,151)	699	(1,850)
Negative operating working capital (current assets - current liabilities)	(5,422)	(2,704)	(2,718)
Liquidity rate	0.68	0.70	(0.02)

The Telecom Group has a typical working capital structure corresponding to a company with intensive capital that obtains spontaneous financing from its suppliers (especially PP&E) for longer terms than those it provides to its customers. According to this, the negative operating working capital amounted to \$4,271 as of December 31, 2015 (increasing \$868 vs. December 31, 2014) but continued positioning at similar levels (10.5% of consolidated revenues as of December 31, 2015). The principal change is related to the commercial debt to acquire PP&E that increased by approximately \$3,058. The mentioned increase is mainly related to the Personal's investment plan for 4G (LTE) deployment. The debt increase was partially offset by higher financing provided to subscribers to acquire handsets and the increase in handsets' quantity and prices, among other reasons.

The investments made to acquire mobile spectrum totaled \$5,786 (Note 2.h) and were financed with current and non-current loans, turning the Group's net financial asset into a net financial debt. The current Group's net financial debt as of December 31, 2015 amounted to \$1,151 (higher financial debt of \$1,850, where is worth mentioning the bank overdrafts at very reasonable rates, net of higher investments in Government bonds in foreign currency). During 2015 the Telecom Group returned to demand funds to the financial market in Argentina, what has allowed

financing the Group's growth in PP&E and intangible assets at very reasonable rates. The Group has an excellent credit rating (Personal's notes have been qualified AA+(arg) by FIX SCR S.A) related to the Group's operating cash flow record and low leverage (net financial debt ratio over company market value amounts only 5%). This change in the Group's financial structure has been prudently managed in what relates to foreign exchange risk, as disclosed in Market Risk section, and without neglecting the Group's shareholders compensation, who received cash dividends amounting to \$804 in 2015. All the above mentioned generates that the total working capital (current assets - current liabilities) amounted to a net debt of \$5,422 as of December 31, 2015, resulting from an increase in negative operating working capital and an increase in current net financial debt amounting to \$868 and \$1,850, respectively.

Despite these increases in absolute terms, consolidated liquidity ratio (current assets / current liabilities) remained at previous year's similar levels, amounting to 0.68.

The Group has several financing sources and several offers from first-class international institutions to diversify its current short-term funding structure, which includes accessing to domestic and international capital market and obtaining competitive bank loans in what relates to terms and financial costs.

The low financial debt of the Group makes possible to obtain financial resources for longer terms at a reasonable cost. The Group's management evaluates the national and international macroeconomic context to take advantage of market opportunities that allows it preserving its financial health for the benefit of its investors.

The Telecom Group manages its cash and cash equivalents and its financial assets, matching the term of investments with those of its obligations. The average term of its investments should not exceed the average term of its obligations. Cash and cash equivalents position is invested in highly-liquid short-term instruments through first-class financial entities.

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The Telecom Group maintains a liquidity policy that results into a significant volume of available cash through its normal course of business as it is shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows. The Telecom Group has consolidated cash and cash equivalents amounting to \$870 (equivalent to US\$ 67 million) as of December 31, 2015 (in 2014, \$825, equivalent to US\$ 98 million).

The table below contains a breakdown of financial liabilities into relevant maturity groups based on the remaining period at the date of the consolidated statement of financial position to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Maturity Date	Trade payables	Debt	Salaries and social security payables	Other liabilities	Total
Due	(*) 1,051				1,051
January 2016 thru December 2016	8,833	3,698	1,261	53	13,845
January 2017 thru December 2017	38	1,959	90	6	2,093
January 2018 thru December 2018	8	459	32		499
January 2019 and thereafter	6		35		41
	9,936	6,116	1,418	59	17,529

(*) As of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, \$506 were paid.

Capital management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments considering the business evolution and changes in economic conditions.

To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders and the level of indebtedness.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014.

The Telecom Group does not have to comply with regulatory capital adequacy requirements.

Note 27 Related party balances and transactions

(a) Controlling group

Nortel, residing in A. Moreau de Justo 50 - 11th floor Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires, holds 54.74% stake in the Company, meaning that exercises control of the Company in the terms of Art. 33 of Law No. 19,550. As of December 31, 2015, Nortel owns all of the Class A Preferred shares (51% of total shares of the Company) and 7.64% of the Class B Preferred shares (3.74% of total shares of the Company).

As a result of the Company's Treasury Shares Acquisition Process described in Note 19.d), Nortel's equity interest in Telecom Argentina amounts to 55.60% of the outstanding shares. Pursuant to Section 221 of the LGS, the rights of treasury shares shall be suspended until such shares are sold, and shall not be taken into account to determine the quorum or the majority of votes at the Shareholders' Meetings.

All of the common shares of Nortel belong to Sofora. As of December 31, 2015 these shares represent 78.38% of the capital stock of Nortel.

During 2011, Telecom Italia International N.V. acquired 8% of all Nortel Preferred Class B Shares and Telecom Argentina Class B shares, representing 1.58 % of Telecom Argentina's capital stock, through Tierra Argentea S.A. (Tierra Argentea), its controlled company incorporated in Argentina.

On November 14, 2013, Telecom Italia S.p.A y Telecom Italia International N.V. (jointly, the Sellers) and Tierra Argentea (a company controlled by the Sellers) announced the acceptance of an offer by the Fintech Group to acquire the controlling stake held by the Telecom Italia Group in Telecom Argentina, owned by the Sellers, through its subsidiaries Sofora, Nortel and Tierra Argentea. Closing of the transfer of the Telecom Italia Group's shares in Sofora was subject to the prior obtaining of certain regulatory authorizations therefore required.

On December 10, 2013, Tierra Argentea transferred to the Fintech Group Telecom Argentina's Class B shares representing 1.58% of its capital stock and Nortel's ADRs representing 8% of the total Nortel's Preferred Class B Shares.

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On October 25, 2014, Telecom Italia S.p.A. announced the acceptance of an offer by the Fintech Group to amend and restate the agreement announced on November 14, 2013. Within the frame of this amendment agreement: 1) on October 29, 2014 Telecom Italia International N.V. agreed the transfer of 17% of the capital stock of Sofora to the Fintech Group; 2) it was confirmed that the transfer of the 51% controlling interest in Sofora is subject to the prior regulatory approval of the SC (or the regulatory authority that replaces it) and closing of the transaction will not occur until such approval is obtained. It is expected that the transfer of such controlling interest will take place within the next two and one-half years.

It was informed that the majority of the members of Sofora's Board of Directors will continue to be appointed by the Telecom Italia Group until the regulatory authorizations in Argentina are obtained and the transfer of the 51% controlling interest in Sofora is completed. No material changes in Sofora and its subsidiaries' corporate governance are expected.

It was also informed that: *if the sale of 51% of Sofora to Fintech is not completed within two and one-half years, Telecom Italia may then elect to either (i) terminate the agreement with Fintech and receive a six-month call option to purchase (or designate a Telecom Italia Group company to purchase) the 17% minority interest in Sofora previously sold to Fintech pursuant to an agreed formulation or (ii) pursue a sale of its 51% controlling interest in Sofora to a third party purchaser, subject to applicable regulatory approval and as to which Fintech has agreed to guarantee that Telecom Italia will receive an overall amount of at least US\$ 630.6 million. After such third party sale is consummated, if the overall amount received in connection with such approved sale exceeds the purchase price amount guaranteed by Fintech, any excess will be allocated between the parties according to an agreed formula.*

If it was not possible for Telecom Italia to sell to a third party within a period of two and one-half years, the agreement with Fintech will be terminated, Fintech will pay to Telecom Italia an amount of US\$ 175 million and Telecom Italia will have an option to purchase (or designate a Telecom Italia Group company to purchase) within a period of six months the 17% minority interest in Sofora previously transferred to Fintech, pursuant to a formula agreed by the parties.

More information about the operation celebrated between the Telecom Italia Group and the Fintech Group is available in Relevant Facts section of the CNV at www.cnv.gob.ar, and in Company filings search section (Telecom Italia S.p.A and Telecom Argentina) of the SEC in www.sec.gov.

As of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, Sofora's shares belong to Telecom Italia S.p.A. (32.5%), Telecom Italia International N.V. (18.5%); W de Argentina - Inversiones S.A. (32%) and Fintech Telecom LLC (17%). According to its indirect equity interest, the economic rights of Telecom Italia Group in Telecom Argentina amounted to 14.5% as of December 31, 2015.

On October 16, 2015 Resolution No. 491/15 of the Federal Authority of Information Technology and Communications (AFTIC) was published in the Official Bulletin. This body has absorbed, among others, the duties of the SC. Through the mentioned Resolution, the authorization to transfer to Fintech the controlling interest of Telecom Italia in Sofora Telecomunicaciones S.A. was denied. The Resolution is available in www.boletinoficial.gob.ar.

It should be noted that, in 2010, the SC issued Resolution No. 136/10 whereby, at the Company's request, the Operator figure included in the List of Conditions for the privatization of Entel approved by Decree No. 62/90, as amended, is annulled. The grounds for this SC Resolution 136/10 states that as the exclusivity period ended and after twenty years of service provision by Telecom Argentina, the experience is deemed to have been acquired by the licensee and is not imperative at present the maintenance of such figure. Article 3 of the Resolution disposals provides:

Rescind the Operator figure included in the List of Conditions, Decree No. 62/90, as amended, regarding Telecom Argentina S.A. Accordingly, the Company has been developing its activities since 2010 based on this regulatory framework in force.

As informed by Telecom Italia S.p.A, Fintech refused the AFTIC Resolution No. 491/15.

Telecom Argentina also refused the AFTIC Resolution No. 491/15 related to its rights as licensee.

On February 17, 2016 Telecom Argentina was notified of ENACOM Resolution No.64/16, which partially considered the appeal filed by the Company and other companies against the AFTIC Resolution No.491/15, and provides to continue the analysis of the transfer transaction of Sofora's stake interest hold by Telecom Italia in accordance with current regulations, particularly article 13 of Law No.27,078 (LAD), as amended by Decree No.267/15.

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On February 24, 2016 the Company was notified of the Mandatory Acquisition Public Offer (OPA), which implicates change of control, promoted and formulated by Fintech Telecom LLC related to all Class B shares issued by Telecom Argentina that are listed in Mercado de Valores de Buenos Aires S.A. The OPA background and purpose, price, timing and terms of acceptance and the detail of the facts that condition its performance are described in the OPA notice published in the newspaper El Cronista Comercial on February 24, 2016 in its page No.5. Additional information is available in Relevant Facts section of the CNV at www.cnv.gob.ar, and in Company filings search section (Telecom Italia S.p.A and Telecom Argentina) of the SEC in www.sec.gov.

Demerger of Telco S.p.A. and Telefónica, S.A. (of Spain) indirect stake

Telefónica, S.A. (of Spain) has reported that, having obtained the approval of CADE (the Brazilian antitrust authority), ANATEL (Brazilian regulatory authority); CNDC (Argentinean antitrust authority) and Istituto per la Vigilanza sulle Assicurazioni IVASS (Italian insurance regulatory authority), the demerger of Telco S.p.A. has been formalized and its shareholders have assumed, through its subsidiaries, the direct stakes in Telecom Italia S.p.A. The Telco S.p.A. Shareholders Agreement has also become ineffective.

Regarding the Telefónica, S.A. (of Spain) stake, on June 24, 2015 such company informed to the CNV and the BCBA the *divesting of its entire stake in Telecom Italia S.p.A.* .

Telco and TI-W Commitments

In Telecom Argentina's 2014 Annual Report, Note B.4.2, a reference was made to the commitment accepted through Resolution No. 148/10 of the Secretariat of Economic Policy (Telco Commitment) and the commitment accepted through Resolution No. 149/10 of the Secretariat of Economic Policy (TI-W Commitment) (the Telco Commitment and the TI-W Commitment , together, the Commitments), both presented through the CNDC with the purpose of ensuring the segregation and independence between the activities in the Argentine market of (a) Telefónica, S.A (of Spain) and its subsidiaries, on one side and (b) the Telecom Italia Group, certain subsidiaries of Telecom Italia and the Telecom Group, on the other side, aimed to preserve and encourage the level of competition of their activities in the Argentine market.

On June 24, 2015 Telefónica, S.A. (of Spain) informed to the CNV and the BCBA the *divesting of its entire stake in Telecom Italia S.p.A.* .

According to the provisions of Clause 9.2 from the Telco Commitment and to Clause 3 of the TI-W Commitment, the mentioned Telefónica, S.A. (of Spain) divestment and the end of the validity of the Telco S.p.A Shareholders Agreement also represents the end of the validity of the Commitments.

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For that reason, on July 6, 2015, Telecom Italia S.p.A. submitted a note to the CNDC informing that the end of the validity of the Commitments had been configured, according to that contemplated in Clause 9.2 from the Telco Commitment and Clause 3 of the TI-W Commitment.

On July 7, 2015, the Chairmen of the Board of Directors of Telecom Argentina and Personal submitted a note to the CNDC adhering to the presentation made by Telecom Italia S.p.A. and requiring the extinction of the validity of the Commitments for the same reasons exposed by Telecom Italia S.p.A on its note.

As of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, the CNDC has not expressed its opinion about this matter.

(b) Balances and transactions with related parties

Related parties (as described in IAS 24) are those legal entities or individuals which are related to the entity that is preparing its financial statements. Related party transactions and balances are disclosed in an entity's financial statements. The transactions between the companies controlled by Telecom Argentina (Telecom USA, Micro Sistemas, Personal, Núcleo and Springville) are eliminated in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

Under IAS 24, Telefónica, S.A. (of Spain) and its controlled companies, including Telefónica and Telefónica Móviles de Argentina S.A. are not considered related parties. As of the date 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.

The Telecom Group 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.

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The following is a summary of the balances and transactions with related parties as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 and for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively:

	Type of related party	As of December 31,		
		2015	2014	
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents				
Banco Atlas S.A.(a)	Other related party	2		
	Total cash and cash equivalents	2		
Trade receivables				
TIM Participações S.A. (b)	Other related party	13	5	
Latin American Nautilus Argentina S.A. (b)	Other related party	1	3	
Telecom Italia S.p.A. (b)	Parent company	3	1	
Telecom Italia Sparkle S.p.A. (b)	Other related party		1	
Experta Aseguradora de Riesgos del Trabajo ART S.A. (d) (f)	Other related party	1		
	Total trade receivables, net	18	10	
Other receivables				
Latin American Nautilus Ltd. (b) (e)	Other related party	36	52	
Caja de Seguros S.A. (c)	Other related party	3	46	
Telteco S.A. (i)	Other related party		3	
	Total other receivables, net	39	101	
NON CURRENT ASSETS				
Other receivables				
Latin American Nautilus Ltd. (e)	Other related party			36
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Trade payables				
Italtel Group (b)	Other related party	160	61	
Latin American Nautilus Ltd. (b)	Other related party	53	11	
Telecom Italia S.p.A. (b)	Parent company	28	16	
Telecom Italia Sparkle S.p.A. (b)	Other related party	27	13	
Latin American Nautilus USA Inc. (b)	Other related party	3	2	
Latin American Nautilus Argentina S.A. (b)	Other related party	2		
TIM Participações S.A. (b)	Other related party	2		
Caja de Seguros S.A. (c)	Other related party	46	57	
Experta Aseguradora de Riesgos del Trabajo ART S.A. (d) (f)	Other related party	12	8	
Universal Music Argentina S.A. (g)	Other related party	10		
Haras El Capricho S.A. (h)	Other related party	1		
Telteco S.A. (i)	Other related party	5		
	Total trade payables	349	168	
Services rendered				
Transaction description	Type of related party	Years ended December 31,		
		2015	2014	2013
Editorial Azeta S.A. (a)	Other related party	3	3	
Banco Atlas S.A. (a)	Other related party	1	1	
Telecom Italia Sparkle S.p.A. (b)	Other related party	23	26	17
TIM Participações S.A. (b)	Other related party	6	11	13
	Other related party	7	9	2

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Latin American Nautilus Argentina S.A. (b)	International inbound calls and roaming				
Telecom Italia S.p.A. (b)	Roaming	Parent company	4	2	3
Caja de Seguros S.A. (c)	Recovery of insurance, voice retail and data	Other related party	524	404	231
Total services rendered			568	456	266

Services received	Transaction description	Type of related party	Years ended December 31,		
			2015	2014	2013
Editorial Azeta S.A. (a)	Advertising	Other related party	(2)	(2)	
Latin American Nautilus Ltd. (b).	International inbound calls and data	Other related party	(71)	(147)	(104)
Grupo Italtel (b)	Maintenance, materials and supplies	Other related party	(125)	(63)	(65)
Telecom Italia Sparkle S.p.A. (b)	International outbound calls and others	Other related party	(58)	(52)	(31)
TIM Participações S.A. (b)	Roaming	Other related party	(11)	(19)	(13)
Telecom Italia S.p.A. (b)	Fees for services and roaming	Parent company	(33)	(18)	(23)
Latin American Nautilus Argentina S.A. (b)	International outbound calls	Other related party	(7)	(12)	(9)
Latin American Nautilus USA Inc. (b)	International outbound calls	Other related party	(7)	(8)	(7)
Caja de Seguros S.A. (c)	Insurance	Other related party	(36)	(29)	(18)
Experta Aseguradora de Riesgos del Trabajo ART S.A. (d) (f)	Salaries and social security - Insurance	Other related party	(100)	(61)	(47)
La Estrella Seguros de Retiro S.A. (d)	Insurance	Other related party	(5)	(9)	(9)
Universal Music Argentina S.A. (g)	VAS costs	Other related party	(4)		
Haras El Capricho S.A. (h)	Advertising	Other related party	(1)		
Telteco S.A. (i)	Fees for services	Other related party	(14)	(7)	
Total services received			(474)	(427)	(326)

- (a) Such companies relate to ABC Telecommunications Group of Paraguay.
- (b) Such companies relate to Telecom Italia Group.
- (c) Until March 30, 2015 this company related both to Telecom Italia Group and W de Argentina - Inversiones S.A. Since March 31, 2015 it relates to Telecom Italia Group.
- (d) Until March 30, 2015 this company related both to Telecom Italia Group and W de Argentina - Inversiones S.A. Since March 31, 2015 it relates to W de Argentina - Inversiones S.A.
- (e) Corresponds to an agreement of lease-mode IP international capacity until December 2016. Telecom Argentina paid approximately \$267.6 on February 2013 for this agreement.
- (f) Until September 9, 2015 this company was La Caja Aseguradora de Riesgos del Trabajo ART S.A.
- (g) Such companies relate to Telecom Italia Group since November 1, 2015.
- (h) Such companies relate to W de Argentina Inversiones S.A.
- (i) Such companies relate to a Board of Directors member appointed by W de Argentina Inversiones S.A.

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TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

Other income	Transaction description	Type of related party	Years ended December 31,		
			2015	2014	2013
Nortel	Rental revenues	Direct parent Company	1		
Total other income			1		

Finance income	Transaction description	Type of related party	Years ended December 31,		
			2015	2014	2013
Nortel	Interests	Direct parent Company			5
Total finance income					5

Purchases of PP&E and intangible assets	Type of related party	Years ended December 31,		
		2015	2014	2013
Italtel Group (b)	Other related party	103	153	153
Telcelo S.A. (i)	Other related party	4	12	2
Total purchases of PP&E and intangible assets		107	165	155

Commitments	Type of related party	As of December 31,	
		2015	2014
	Other related parties	221	329
		221	329

-
- (a) Such companies relate to ABC Telecommunications Group of Paraguay.
- (b) Such companies relate to Telecom Italia Group.
- (c) Until March 30, 2015 this company related both to Telecom Italia Group and W de Argentina - Inversiones S.A. Since March 31, 2015 it relates to Telecom Italia Group.
- (d) Until March 30, 2015 this company related both to Telecom Italia Group and W de Argentina - Inversiones S.A. Since March 31, 2015 it relates to W de Argentina - Inversiones S.A.
- (e) Corresponds to an agreement of lease-mode IP international capacity until December 2016. Telecom Argentina paid approximately \$267.6 on February 2013 for this agreement.
- (f) Until September 9, 2015 this company was La Caja Aseguradora de Riesgos del Trabajo ART S.A.
- (g) Such companies relate to Telecom Italia Group since November 1, 2015.
- (h) Such companies relate to W de Argentina Inversiones S.A

- (i) Such companies relate to a Board of Directors member appointed by W de Argentina Inversiones S.A.

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 and Law No. 26,831.

(c) Key Managers

Compensation for the Key Managers, including social security contribution, amounted to \$106, \$56 and \$70 for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively, and was recorded as expenses under the line item Employee benefits expenses and severance payments. The total expense remuneration is comprised as follows:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Salaries (1)	37	31	34
Variable compensation (1)	26	7	21
Social security contributions	18	11	12
Termination benefits	25	7	3
	106	56	70

(1) Gross compensation. Social security contributions and income tax retentions that are deducted from the gross compensation are in charge of the employee.

As of December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively, an amount of \$30, \$8 and \$25 remained unpaid.

The estimated compensation of the members of the Telecom Argentina's Board of Directors for fiscal year 2015 is approximately of \$21. The compensation for the members of the Telecom Argentina's Board of Directors approved by the Ordinary Annual Shareholders' Meeting for fiscal years 2014 and 2013 were approximately of \$16 and \$13, respectively. The members and alternate members of the Board of Directors do not hold executive positions in the Company or Company's subsidiaries.

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TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

Note 28 Segment information

Until fiscal year ended December 31, 2013, the Telecom Group carried out its activities through six companies, each identified as an operating segment. On February 19, 2014 Personal sold its equity interest in Springville; which results, assets and liabilities were included in the Personal Mobile Services segment and which figures were immaterial. Since July 2014, Núcleo has constituted a new Paraguayan controlled company (Personal Envíos), which is included in the segment Núcleo Mobile Services . Therefore, as from December 31, 2014 and 2015, the Telecom Group carries out its activities through six companies which were consolidated by the end of fiscal years 2015 and 2014.

The Telecom Group has combined the operating segments into three reportable segments: Fixed Services , Personal Mobile Services and Núcleo Mobile Services based on the nature of products provided by the entities and taking into account the regulatory and economic framework in which each entity operates.

Segment financial information for the years 2015, 2014 and 2013 was as follows:

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TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

For the year ended December 31, 2015

• Income statement information

	Fixed Services	Personal	Mobile Services Núcleo	Subtotal	Eliminations	Total
Total revenues and other income (1)	12,609	28,203	1,717	29,920	(1,989)	40,540
Employee benefit expenses and severance payments	(5,268)	(1,856)	(129)	(1,985)		(7,253)
Interconnection costs and other telecommunication charges	(719)	(2,686)	(154)	(2,840)	1,389	(2,170)
Fees for services, maintenance, materials and supplies	(1,769)	(2,417)	(152)	(2,569)	419	(3,919)
Taxes and fees with the Regulatory Authority	(818)	(3,071)	(54)	(3,125)		(3,943)
Commissions	(268)	(2,774)	(199)	(2,973)	48	(3,193)
Cost of equipments and handsets	(82)	(4,328)	(185)	(4,513)		(4,595)
Advertising	(108)	(628)	(78)	(706)		(814)
Cost of VAS	(38)	(1,136)	(82)	(1,218)		(1,256)
Provisions	(17)	(96)		(96)		(113)
Bad debt expenses	(79)	(462)	(23)	(485)		(564)
Other operating expenses	(934)	(960)	(93)	(1,053)	133	(1,854)
Operating income before D&A	2,509	7,789	568	8,357		10,866
Depreciation of PP&E	(1,341)	(1,379)	(326)	(1,705)		(3,046)
Amortization of intangible assets	(185)	(1,141)	(66)	(1,207)		(1,392)
Gain on disposal of PP&E and impairment of PP&E	(91)	(109)	1	(108)		(199)
Operating income	892	5,160	177	5,337		6,229
Financial results, net	(173)	(864)	(65)	(929)		(1,102)
Income before income tax expense	719	4,296	112	4,408		5,127
Income tax expense, net	(155)	(1,522)	(15)	(1,537)		(1,692)
Net income	564	2,774	97	2,871		3,435
Net income attributable to Telecom Argentina	564	2,774	65	2,839		3,403
Net income attributable to non-controlling interest			32	32		32
	564	2,774	97	2,871		3,435

(*) Includes Personal Envíos operations. This company started to operate on January 1, 2015. Its operations are not material (Revenues 9, Operating income before D&A (2), Operating income (4) and Net loss (4)).

(1)

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Service revenues	10,675	22,258	1,547	23,805		34,480
Equipment sales	61	5,796	159	5,955		6,016
Other income	39	5		5		44
Subtotal third party revenues and other income	10,775	28,059	1,706	29,765		40,540
Intersegment revenues	1,834	144	11	155	(1,989)	
Total revenues and other income	12,609	28,203	1,717	29,920	(1,989)	40,540

• *Balance sheet information*

PP&E, net	9,280	6,899	1,784	8,683		17,963
Intangible assets, net	443	7,131	86	7,217	(1)	7,659
Capital expenditures on PP&E (a)	2,846	3,157	393	3,550		6,396
Capital expenditures on intangible assets (b)	233	3,395	76	3,471		3,704
Total capital expenditures (a)+ (b)	3,079	6,552	469	7,021		10,100
Total additions on PP&E and intangible assets	3,514	7,158	490	7,648		11,162
Net financial asset (debt)	560	(2,372)	(465)	(2,837)		(2,277)

• *Geographic information*

	Total revenues and other income		Total non-current assets
	Breakdown by location of operations	Breakdown by location of the Group's customers	Breakdown by location of operations
<i>Argentina</i>	38,633	38,344	24,844
<i>Abroad</i>	1,863	2,152	2,129
Total	40,496	40,496	26,973

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TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

For the year ended December 31, 2014

• Income statement information

	Fixed Services	Personal	Mobile Services Núcleo	Subtotal	Eliminations	Total
Total revenues and other income (1)	10,357	23,353	1,588	24,941	(1,910)	33,388
Employee benefit expenses and severance payments	(4,021)	(1,452)	(118)	(1,570)		(5,591)
Interconnection costs and other telecommunication charges	(676)	(2,592)	(192)	(2,784)	1,386	(2,074)
Fees for services, maintenance, materials and supplies	(1,402)	(2,145)	(137)	(2,282)	351	(3,333)
Taxes and fees with the Regulatory Authority	(723)	(2,527)	(47)	(2,574)		(3,297)
Commissions	(210)	(2,181)	(156)	(2,337)	53	(2,494)
Cost of equipments and handsets	(72)	(3,959)	(112)	(4,071)		(4,143)
Advertising	(151)	(563)	(78)	(641)		(792)
Cost of VAS	(16)	(856)	(64)	(920)		(936)
Provisions	(115)	31		31		(84)
Bad debt expenses	(89)	(315)	(20)	(335)		(424)
Other operating expenses	(791)	(761)	(86)	(847)	120	(1,518)
Operating income before D&A	2,091	6,033	578	6,611		8,702
Depreciation of PP&E	(1,084)	(1,002)	(303)	(1,305)		(2,389)
Amortization of intangible assets	(146)	(648)	(60)	(708)		(854)
Gain on disposal of PP&E and impairment of PP&E	9	(25)		(25)		(16)
Operating income	870	4,358	215	4,573		5,443
Financial results, net	275		(22)	(22)		253
Income before income tax expense	1,145	4,358	193	4,551		5,696
Income tax expense, net	(403)	(1,542)	(22)	(1,564)		(1,967)
Net income	742	2,816	171	2,987		3,729
Net income attributable to Telecom Argentina	742	2,816	115	2,931		3,673
Net income attributable to non-controlling interest			56	56		56
	742	2,816	171	2,987		3,729

(1)

Service revenues	8,506	18,284	1,488	19,772		28,278
Equipment sales	53	4,920	90	5,010		5,063
Other income	26	21		21		47
Subtotal third party revenues and other income	8,585	23,225	1,578	24,803		33,388

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Intersegment revenues	1,772	128	10	138	(1,910)	
Total revenues and other income	10,357	23,353	1,588	24,941	(1,910)	33,388

- **Balance sheet information**

PP&E, net	7,751	4,688	1,370	6,058		13,809
Intangible assets, net	395	4,877	60	4,937	(1)	5,331
Capital expenditures on PP&E (a)	2,112	1,896	296	2,192		4,304
Capital expenditures on intangible assets (b)	165	4,427	61	4,488		4,653
Total capital expenditures (a)+ (b)	2,277	6,323	357	6,680		8,957
Total additions on PP&E and intangible assets	2,628	6,564	355	6,919		9,547
Net financial asset (debt)	219	693	(167)	526		745

- **Geographic information**

	Total revenues and other income		Total non-current assets
	Breakdown by location of operations	Breakdown by location of the Group's customers	Breakdown by location of operations
<i>Argentina</i>	31,697	31,428	18,414
<i>Abroad</i>	1,691	1,960	1,510
Total	33,388	33,388	19,924

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TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

For the year ended December 31, 2013

• Income statement information

	Fixed Services	Personal	Mobile Services Núcleo	Subtotal	Eliminations	Total
Total revenues and other income (1)	8,297	19,269	1,166	20,435	(1,382)	27,350
Employee benefit expenses and severance payments	(2,991)	(1,077)	(84)	(1,161)		(4,152)
Interconnection costs and other telecommunication charges	(525)	(2,148)	(171)	(2,319)	1,015	(1,829)
Fees for services, maintenance, materials and supplies	(1,126)	(1,634)	(101)	(1,735)	220	(2,641)
Taxes and fees with the Regulatory Authority	(578)	(2,076)	(35)	(2,111)		(2,689)
Commissions	(177)	(1,970)	(112)	(2,082)	56	(2,203)
Cost of equipments and handsets	(74)	(2,956)	(81)	(3,037)		(3,111)
Advertising	(159)	(442)	(55)	(497)		(656)
Cost of VAS	(11)	(663)	(34)	(697)		(708)
Provisions	(169)	(101)		(101)		(270)
Bad debt expenses	(58)	(214)	(11)	(225)		(283)
Recovery of restructuring costs / restructuring costs	8					8
Other operating expenses	(690)	(598)	(55)	(653)	91	(1,252)
Operating income before D&A	1,747	5,390	427	5,817		7,564
Depreciation of PP&E	(905)	(888)	(190)	(1,078)		(1,983)
Amortization of intangible assets	(114)	(740)	(36)	(776)		(890)
Gain on disposal of PP&E and impairment of PP&E	(106)	(68)	1	(67)		(173)
Operating income	622	3,694	202	3,896		4,518
Financial results, net	213	334	(19)	315		528
Income before income tax expense	835	4,028	183	4,211		5,046
Income tax expense, net	(297)	(1,472)	(23)	(1,495)		(1,792)
Net income	538	2,556	160	2,716		3,254
Net income attributable to Telecom Argentina	538	2,556	108	2,664		3,202
Net income attributable to non-controlling interest			52	52		52
	538	2,556	160	2,716		3,254

(1)

Service revenues	6,926	16,003	1,083	17,086		24,012
Equipment sales	80	3,126	69	3,195		3,275
Other income	33	24	6	30		63

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Subtotal third party revenues and other income	7,039	19,153	1,158	20,311		27,350
Intersegment revenues	1,258	116	8	124	(1,382)	
Total revenues and other income	8,297	19,269	1,166	20,435	(1,382)	27,350

• Balance sheet information

PP&E, net	6,557	3,604	1,065	4,669		11,226
Intangible assets, net	376	1,098	46	1,144	(1)	1,519
Capital expenditures on PP&E (a)	2,037	1,646	281	1,927		3,964
Capital expenditures on intangible assets (b)	118	723	46	769		887
Total capital expenditures (a)+ (b)	2,155	2,369	327	2,696		4,851
Total additions on PP&E and intangible assets	2,453	2,437	324	2,761		5,214
Net financial asset (debt)	1,669	3,896	(211)	3,685		5,354

• Geographic information

	Total revenues and other income		Total non-current assets
	Breakdown by location of operations	Breakdown by location of the Group's customers	Breakdown by location of operations
<i>Argentina</i>	26,118	25,937	12,233
<i>Abroad</i>	1,232	1,413	1,146
Total	27,350	27,350	13,379

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TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

Note 29 Quarterly consolidated information (unaudited information)

Quarter	Revenues	Operating income before D&A	Operating income	Financial Results, net (loss) gain	Net income	Net income attributable to Telecom Argentina
Fiscal year 2015:						
March 31	8,872	2,634	1,680	(89)	1,041	1,028
June 30	9,624	2,501	1,468	(30)	937	928
September 30	10,094	2,529	1,311	(73)	800	801
December 31	11,906	3,202	1,770	(910)	657	646
	40,496	10,866	6,229	(1,102)	3,435	3,403
Fiscal year 2014:						
March 31	7,466	2,112	1,377	(32)	906	889
June 30	8,119	2,007	1,241	186	930	916
September 30	8,598	2,067	1,225	76	848	839
December 31	9,158	2,516	1,600	23	1,045	1,029
	33,341	8,702	5,443	253	3,729	3,673
Fiscal year 2013:						
March 31	6,064	1,799	1,115	135	813	802
June 30	6,649	1,825	945	79	662	652
September 30	7,114	1,930	1,203	163	886	870
December 31	7,460	2,010	1,255	151	893	878
	27,287	7,564	4,518	528	3,254	3,202

Note 30 Restrictions on distribution of profits and dividends

(a) Restrictions on distribution of profits

Under the LGS, the by-laws of the Company and rules and regulations of the CNV, a minimum of 5% of net income for the year in accordance with the statutory books, 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). On May 21, 2014, Telecom Argentina reached the maximum amount of its Legal Reserve according to LGS and CNV provisions previously disclosed.

(b) Dividends

The Company is able to distribute dividends up to the limit of retained earnings determined under the LGS, and reserves constituted to such purpose. Retained earnings as of December 31, 2015 are positive and amounted to \$3,403, while Voluntary reserve for future dividends payment

amounted to \$2,869.

	2015	2014	2013
Dividends declared and paid by Telecom Argentina during the year (\$0.83, \$1.22 and \$1.03 peso per share, respectively)	804	1,202	(*) 1,000
Proposed for approval at the Annual General Meeting (not recognized as a liability as at December 31)	(**)		

(*) By reversal of the reserve for future cash dividends.

(**) The Company's Board of Directors has proposed to the Shareholder's Meeting the allocation of the retained earnings to the constitution of a Future Cash Dividends Reserve, allowing to the Company's Board of Directors to disaffect the mentioned reserve up to \$1,300 and to distribute this amount in cash dividends.

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EXHIBIT INDEX

- 1.1 *Estatutos* (bylaws) of Telecom Argentina, as amended (English translation) (incorporated by reference to Telecom's report on Form 6-K filed on February 5, 2016).
 - 4.1 Deposit Agreement, dated November 8, 1994 (incorporated by reference to Telecom's registration statement on Form F-6 (No. 333-07452)).
 - 4.2 Form of Amendment No. 1 to Deposit Agreement, dated August 28, 1997 (incorporated by reference to Telecom's registration statement on Form F-6 (No. 333-07452)).
 - 8.1 List of Subsidiaries.
 - 12.1 Certification of Elisabetta Ripa of Telecom Argentina S.A. pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
 - 12.2 Certification of Adrián Calaza of Telecom Argentina S.A. pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
 - 13.1 Certification of Elisabetta Ripa and Adrián Calaza pursuant to U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
 - 15.1 Amended and Restated Shareholders' Agreement between Telecom Italia S.p.A., Telecom Italia International N.V. and W de Argentina Inversiones S.L. dated August 5, 2010 (Shareholders' Agreement) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3 to Telecom Italia S.p.A.'s Schedule 13D filed on October 22, 2010).
 - 15.2 First Amendment to the Shareholders' Agreement dated October 13, 2010 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4 to Telecom Italia S.p.A.'s Schedule 13D filed on October 22, 2010).
 - 15.3 Second Amendment to the Shareholders' Agreement dated March 9, 2011 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3 to Telecom Italia S.p.A.'s Schedule 13D/A filed on March 10, 2011).
 - 15.4 Third Amendment to the Shareholders' Agreement dated November 13, 2013 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 6 to Telecom Italia S.p.A.'s Schedule 13D filed on November 14, 2013).
 - 15.5 Mutual Shareholder Release to the Shareholders' Agreement dated November 13, 2013 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 7 to Telecom Italia S.p.A.'s Schedule 13D filed on November 14, 2013).
 - 15.6 Deed of Adherence to the Shareholders' Agreement dated November 13, 2013 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 8 to Telecom Italia S.p.A.'s Schedule 13D filed on November 14, 2013).
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