

TELECOM ARGENTINA SA
Form 20-F
April 20, 2018
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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 20, 2018

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 20-F

(Mark One)

REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR 12(g) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

OR

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from to

OR

SHELL COMPANY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Date of event requiring this shell company report

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)

Gabriel Blasi

(Tel: 54-11- 4968-4019, Fax: 54-11-4313-9801, E-mail: GBlasi@teco.com.ar,

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 Class B Ordinary Shares, nominal value P\$1.00 per share	New York Stock Exchange 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	340,994,852
Class B Ordinary Shares, nominal value P\$1.00 each	627,930,005
Class C Ordinary Shares, nominal value P\$1.00 each	234,748

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, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer, and emerging growth company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

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Large accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer

Accelerated filer
Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company that prepares its financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

The term "new or revised financial accounting standard" refers to any update issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board to its Accounting Standards Codification after April 5, 2012.

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, 2017. 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, 2017, Núcleo S.A., Personal Envíos S.A. ("Envíos"), Tuves Paraguay S.A., Telecom Argentina USA Inc. ("Telecom Argentina USA") and Micro Sistemas S.A. ("Micro Sistemas"). 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 until November 30, 2017 and then absorbed by Telecom Argentina (See Item 4 "Information on the Company - Recent Developments - The Reorganization"), which was engaged in the provision of mobile telecommunication services in Argentina. The term "Núcleo" refers to Núcleo S.A., a 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 and Tuves Paraguay, is Núcleo's subsidiary whose main purpose is the provision of telecommunications services and also the distribution of digital audio and television signals to homes in Paraguay, in accordance with the license granted by CONATEL. Telecom Argentina USA Inc. is our subsidiary engaged in the provision of telecommunication services in USA and Micro Sistemas is a Telecom Argentina subsidiary whose corporate purpose is the provision of electronic payment services in Argentina which had no activities since 2001.

Our Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 and for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, and the notes thereto (the "Consolidated Financial Statements") are set forth on pages F-1 through F-115 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 March 7, 2018 and have been audited by an independent registered public accounting firm.

Telecom Argentina and Micro Sistemas maintain their accounting records and prepare their financial statements in Argentine Pesos, which is their functional currency. Our subsidiaries Núcleo, Envíos, Tuves Paraguay and Telecom Argentina USA, however, maintain their accounting records and prepare their financial statements in Guaraníes (Núcleo, Envíos and Tuves Paraguay) and in U.S. dollars (Telecom Argentina USA), respectively. 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\$18.65 = US\$1.00, the U.S. dollar ask rate published by the Banco de la Nación Argentina (Argentine National Bank) on December 31, 2017. On April 17, 2018, the exchange rate was P\$20.18 = 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.

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

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.

Telecom's Consolidated Financial Statements and the selected financial data incorporated in this Annual Report have been prepared on a consolidated basis using Telecom's historical accounting records and represent our historical operations prior to the Merger. As a result, Telecom's historical financial data incorporated in this Annual Report may not be indicative of the future operating results, cash flows or financial position of Telecom upon consummation of the Merger on January 1, 2018. For more information, see note 32 to our Consolidated Financial Statements and Item 3 Key Information Risk Factors Risks Relating to Telecom and its Operations Telecom's Consolidated Financial Statements and the selected financial data included in this Annual Report may not be indicative of, and may differ materially from, our future results of operations after the Merger.

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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 synergies expected from the Merger;
- the implementation of our business strategy;
- the changing dynamics and growth in the telecommunications and cable markets in Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay;
- 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 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 the Merger and any conditions that may be imposed by the ENACOM and the Antitrust Authority (See Item 4 Information on the Company The Merger);
- our ability to successfully implement our business strategy and to achieve synergies resulting from the Merger;
- our ability to introduce new products and services that enable business growth;
- uncertainties relating to political and economic conditions in Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay;

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- inflation, the devaluation of the peso, the Guaraní and the Uruguayan peso and exchange rate risks in Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay;
- restrictions on the ability to exchange pesos into foreign currencies and transfer funds abroad;
- the manner in which the Argentine government regulates Law No. 27,078, the Argentina Digital Law or LAD, as amended by Decree No. 267/15, as well as the impact of the new Telecommunications Law, which has been announced, but has not yet been submitted to Congress;
- 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;
- the effects of increased competition; and
- challenges in integrating the business and operations of the Absorbed Companies, which integration may take longer and be more costly than anticipated and may have unanticipated adverse results relating to the business and operations as existing prior to the Reorganization.

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.

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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.

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).

Absorbed Companies: Sofora, Nortel and Telecom Personal, companies absorbed by Telecom Argentina after the Reorganization.

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

ADS: American Depositary Shares issued by JP Morgan, listed on the New York Stock Exchange, each representing rights to five (5) Class B Shares under a Deposit Agreement.

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 Autonomous 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.

ANSES FGS: The Fondo de Garantía y Sustentabilidad *del Sistema Integrado Previsional Argentino* managed by ANSES.

Antitrust Authority: The Argentine enforcing authority of the antitrust statutes comprising Argentine Law 25,156, as amended, modified or supplemented from time to time, and its related decrees, resolutions and statutes, which currently is the Argentine *Secretaría de Comercio Interior* with the technical assistance of the CNDC.

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.

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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 which offers satellite and wholesale services.

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

Backbone: Main connection network (mainly by fiber optics) that connect local areas.

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, currently known as the *BYMA (Bolsas y Mercados Argentinos)*.

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.

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BYMA (Bolsas y Mercados Argentinos S.A.): The stock market formed by a spin-off of certain assets of the Merval relating to its stock market operations and capital contributions on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange. Effective April 17, 2017, the listing of all securities listed on Merval were automatically transferred to BYMA, as successor of Merval's activities.

Cablevisión: Cablevisión S.A.

Carrier: Company that makes available the physical telecommunication network.

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.

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.

CEO: Chief Executive Officer.

CFO: Chief Financial Officer.

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, which was replaced by the ENACOM (in December 2015).

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

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

CONATEL: National Communications Commission of Paraguay.

Convergence Products: The purpose of the Merger is to enable Telecom to efficiently offer, in line with the trend both at a national and international level, technological convergence products between media and telecommunications services, in a separate or independent basis, to provide voice, data, sound and image services, both fixed and wireless, in a single product or groups of products for the benefit of consumers of such multiple individual services.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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COO: Chief Operating Officer.

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.

CVH: Cablevisión Holding S.A.

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.

Decree No. 267/15: Decree that modifies some aspects of the LAD and Audiovisual Communication Services Law published in the Official Gazette on January 4, 2016. This Decree was subsequently amended by Decree No. 1,340/16 issued by PEN and published in the Official Gazette on January 2, 2017.

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 *Ministerio de Modernización*, acting as Regulatory Authority as of the date of this Annual Report. ENACOM absorbed the functions of AFTIC.

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.

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 copper cable ones.

Fintech: Fintech Telecom LLC.

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 access 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.

FTTC (Fiber to the Curb or Fiber to the Cabinet): In the case of FTTC the fiber connection reaches the equipment (distribution cabinet) located on the pavement, from where copper connections are run to the customer.

FTTH (Fiber to the Home): In the case of FTTH the fiber connection terminates inside the customer premises.

GCL: General Corporations Law.

GDP: Gross Domestic Product.

GPON: Gigabit-capable Passive Optical Network. A flexible optical fiber access network capable of supporting the bandwidth requirements of business and residential services. GPON systems are characterized, in general, by an optical line termination (OLT) system and an optical network unit (ONU) or optical network termination (ONT) with a passive optical distribution network interconnecting them. There is, in general, a one-to-many relationship between the OLT and the ONU/ONTs, respectively.

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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.

IASB: International Accounting Standards Board.

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.

ICT services (Information and Communication Technology services): Services to transport and distribute signals or data, such as voice, text, video and images, provided or requested by third-party users, through telecommunications networks. Each service is subject to its specific regulatory framework.

IFC: International Finance Corporation

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

IGJ (Inspección General de Justicia): General Board of Corporations.

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

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): Argentine 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 were the rate regulations and those related to the quality of service; the obligations related to the expansion of the network are no longer required.

Merger: Merger between Telecom Argentina and Cablevisión, effective as of January 1, 2018.

MERVAL (Mercado de Valores de Buenos Aires S.A.): Securities Market of Buenos Aires S.A. On April 17, 2017, BYMA, a stock market authorized by CNV who succeeded to the MERVAL, started the automatic transfer of all the species listed in the MERVAL to BYMA. BYMA was created as a result of the spin-off (*escisión*) of some of the assets of the MERVAL and the capital contribution by the BCBA of its participation in Caja de Valores S.A., the clearing house for securities traded in that market.

Micro Sistemas: Micro Sistemas S.A.

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

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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.

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 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 direct parent company of Telecom Argentina S.A. until November 30, 2017, when it was absorbed by Telecom Argentina pursuant to the Reorganization.

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 offer for the provision of mobile telecommunication services.

OTT (Over the Top): Over the Top applications or services are those services that bypass traditional network distribution approaches and run over, or on top of, internet networks. OTT refers, in general, to content from a third-party that is delivered to an end-user over the internet that is not provided directly by end-user Internet Service Provider.

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.

Participating Companies: Sofora, Nortel, Telecom Argentina and Telecom Personal.

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. Until November 30, 2017, Telecom Argentina owned 100% of Personal. Commencing December 1, 2017, pursuant to the Reorganization, mobile services provided by Personal have been provided by Telecom Argentina.

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

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

POPs of contents: *Point Of Presence* , Netflix, Google or other Internet content providers traffic cache servers where Internet contents are stored locally.

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, which was in effect until December 31, 2017. Among others, the Public Emergency Law granted 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. The Public Emergency Law ceased to be effective on December 31, 2017.

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

Quadruple play: Means the integration of fixed and mobile telecommunication services as well as pay television and Internet services.

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

Reorganization: Corporate reorganization pursuant to which Telecom Argentina absorbed Sofora, Nortel and Telecom Personal.

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.

SECTIC (Secretariado de Tecnologías de la Información y la Comunicación): Secretariat of Information and Communication Technologies.

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., the indirect parent company of Telecom Argentina S.A. through its participation in Nortel until November 30, 2017, when it was absorbed by Telecom Argentina pursuant to the Reorganization.

Southern Region: See Northern Region.

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

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

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STM (Servicio Telefónico Móvil): Mobile Telephone Service.

SU Fund: Universal Service Fiduciary Fund.

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.

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.

Tuves Paraguay: Tuves Paraguay S.A.

UBB (Ultra Broad Band): High speed Internet connection with download speed of 15MB or more.

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.

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): A superior technology for Internet access connections. VDSL is superior to ADSL, offering connections speed of over 10Mb.

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

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

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 selected consolidated income statement data for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 and the selected consolidated financial position data as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB 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, 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 and have been derived from our consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 and for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 included in our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2015, filed on April 28, 2016. The selected consolidated financial position data as of December 31, 2013 prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB have been derived from our consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 and for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 included in our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2014, filed on April 24, 2015.

Our Consolidated Financial Statements and the financial information included elsewhere in this Annual Report have been prepared on historical basis in accordance with IFRS. However, due to the high level of inflation prevailing in Argentina in the last few years, the Company's Management analyzed the conditions established by IAS 29 paragraph 3 to consider an economy as hyperinflationary. Based on the analysis made as of December 31, 2017, the Company's Management considers that there was insufficient evidence to consider Argentina's economy as hyperinflationary under IAS 29. See Risk factors Risk Related 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.

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Telecom's Consolidated Financial Statements and the selected financial data incorporated in this Annual Report have been prepared on a consolidated basis using Telecom's historical accounting records and represent our historical operations prior to the Merger. As a result, Telecom's historical financial data incorporated in this Annual Report may not be indicative of the future operating results, cash flows or financial position of Telecom upon consummation of the Merger on January 1, 2018. For more information, see note 32 to our Consolidated Financial Statements and Item 3 Key Information Risk Factors Risks Relating to Telecom and its Operations Telecom's Consolidated Financial Statements and the selected financial data included in this Annual Report may not be indicative of, and may differ materially from, our future results of operations after the Merger.

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.

The following table presents our summary financial data for each of the years in the five-year period ended December 31, 2017.

PART I - ITEM 3 KEY INFORMATION SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

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	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
	(P\$ million, except per share and per ADS data in P\$)				
INCOME STATEMENT DATA					
Total revenues and other income	65,319	53,323	40,540	33,388	27,350
Operating expenses (without depreciation and amortization)	(45,963)	(38,899)	(29,674)	(24,686)	(19,786)
Operating expenses - depreciation and amortization	(6,928)	(6,198)	(4,438)	(3,243)	(2,873)
Disposals and impairment of PP&E	(316)	(383)	(199)	(16)	(173)
Operating income	12,112	7,843	6,229	5,443	4,518
Other, net (1)	(486)	(2,244)	(1,102)	253	528
Income tax expense	(3,902)	(1,594)	(1,692)	(1,967)	(1,792)
Net income	7,724	4,005	3,435	3,729	3,254
Other Comprehensive Income, net of tax	403	263	257	243	133
Total Comprehensive Income	8,127	4,268	3,692	3,972	3,387
<i>Total Comprehensive Income attributable to Telecom Argentina</i>	<i>7,904</i>	<i>4,142</i>	<i>3,580</i>	<i>3,837</i>	<i>3,285</i>
<i>Total Comprehensive Income attributable to Non-controlling Interest</i>	<i>223</i>	<i>126</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>102</i>
Number of shares outstanding at year-end (in millions of shares) (2)	969	969	969	969	969
Net income per share (basic and diluted) (3)	7.87	4.10	3.51	3.79	3.27
Net income per ADS (4)	39.36	20.51	17.56	18.95	16.35
Dividends per share (5)	4.28	2.06	0.83	1.24	1.03
Dividends per ADS (6)	21.41	10.32	4.15	6.20	5.11
FINANCIAL POSITION DATA					
Current assets	18,238	15,562	11,492	6,393	9,751
PP&E and intangible assets	35,636	30,757	25,622	19,140	12,745
Other non-current assets	3,714	1,595	1,351	784	634
Total assets	57,588	47,914	38,465	26,317	23,130
Current liabilities	21,987	16,511	16,914	9,097	9,050
Non-current liabilities	11,722	11,525	3,941	2,451	2,029
Total liabilities	33,709	28,036	20,855	11,548	11,079
Total equity	23,879	19,878	17,610	14,769	12,051
<i>Equity attributable to Telecom Argentina</i>	<i>23,086</i>	<i>19,336</i>	<i>17,194</i>	<i>14,418</i>	<i>11,783</i>
<i>Equity attributable to Non-controlling Interest</i>	<i>793</i>	<i>542</i>	<i>416</i>	<i>351</i>	<i>268</i>
Total Capital Stock (7)	984	984	984	984	984

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

(2) Number of ordinary shares outstanding at year-end (excludes treasury shares).

(3) Calculated based on the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during each period (969,159,605 ordinary shares for the years 2017, 2016, 2015 and 2014 and 978,939,079 ordinary shares for the year 2013).

(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 2017, 2016, 2015 and 2014, and 195,787,816 ADSs for the year 2013).

(5) Dividends per share translated into U.S. dollars amounts to US\$0.23; US\$0.14; US\$0.09; US\$0.15 and US\$0.16 as of December 31, 2017, 2016, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The translation into US Dollar was made 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 to Telecom Argentina shareholders.

(6) Dividends per ADS translated into U.S. dollars amounts to US\$1.15; US\$0.70; US\$0.46; US\$0.75 and US\$0.79 as of December 31, 2017, 2016, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The translation into US Dollar was made using the ask rate published by the Banco de la Nación Argentina (National Bank of

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Argentina) prevailing as of the date when dividends were available to Telecom Argentina shareholders.

(7) Ordinary shares of P\$1 of nominal value each.

PART I - ITEM 3 KEY INFORMATION SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

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	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Number of fixed lines in service (thousands)(1)	3,795	3,920	4,043	4,093	4,124
Lines in service per employee (2)	355	360	371	370	375
ARBU (in P\$/month) (national + international)	152.3	97.9	67.7	57.4	52.5
Fixed Internet access lines (thousands)	1,744	1,738	1,814	1,771	1,707
Arnet subscribers (thousands)	1,757	1,726	1,791	1,749	1,687
ARPU ADSL (access + ISP) (in P\$/month)	359.6	270.9	207.4	153.0	124.7
Mobile subscribers in Argentina (thousands)	18,980	19,514	19,656	19,585	20,088
Subscribers at year-end per employee (2)	4,418	4,187	4,005	3,950	3,897
ARPU (in P\$/month)	142.3	112.3	91.5	74.2	66.8
MOU (in minutes/month)	86.9	89.9	93.7	99.5	111.7
MBOU (in Mb per user/month) (3)	1,813	1,038	658	n/a	n/a
Mobile subscribers in Paraguay (thousands)(4)	2,450	2,538	2,546	2,481	2,420
Subscribers at year-end per employee (2) (5)	6,238	6,317	6,225	6,159	5,696
ARPU (in P\$/month)	77.9	71.7	46.5	47.9	34.6
MOU (in minutes/month)	56.0	56.0	68.5	57.5	61.3
Telecom Group Headcount(6)	15,396	15,970	16,224	16,416	16,581

(1) Includes lines customers, own usage, public telephony and Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) channels.

(2) Excluding temporary employees, if any.

(3) Correspond to customers with consumption higher than 10Mb.

(4) Including Wi-Max Internet customers.

(5) Excluding Wi-Max Internet customers.

(6) 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 published by Banco de la Nación Argentina). See Item 10 Additional Information Foreign Investment and Exchange Controls in Argentina.

	High(1)	Low(1)	Average(2)	End of Period
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
Year Ended December 31, 2016	15.89	13.96	14.99	15.89

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Year Ended December 31, 2017	18.65	15.39	16.73	18.65
Month Ended October 31, 2017	17.70	17.34	17.46	17.66
Month Ended November 30, 2017	17.65	17.31	17.48	17.31
Month Ended December 31, 2017	19.20	17.23	17.73	18.65
Month Ended January 31, 2018	19.65	18.41	19.04	19.65
Month Ended February 28, 2018	20.20	19.38	19.83	20.11
Month Ended March 31, 2018	20.41	20.15	20.24	20.15
April 2018 (through April 17, 2018)	20.22	20.16	20.19	20.18

(1) Yearly data is based on month-end rates.

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

Sources: *Banco de la Nación Argentina*

On April 17, 2018, the exchange rate was P\$20.18= US\$1.00.

Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not applicable.

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Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

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 materialize 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 currency devaluation. Argentina experienced economic growth in the last decade, although according to INDEC's official figures, the Argentine economy contracted in 2016 and recovered in 2017. 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 generate 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 of 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 and financial debt 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 partially or completely 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 liabilities denominated in foreign currencies as well as international operations in the U.S., Uruguay and Paraguay that generate profits in foreign currencies. See Item 11 Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk and Item

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5 Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Liquidity and Capital Resources Debt Obligations and Debt Service 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, 2017 the devaluation of the peso against the U.S. dollar was 17.4% (compared to 21.9% and 52.5% in the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively). The Argentine Peso lost 7.1% of its value against the U.S. dollar in the first two months of 2018.

Beginning on December 17, 2015, the current administration lifted most of the restrictions to access the foreign exchange markets (FX Markets) and the multiple exchange rate system was unified into a floating rate regime. As a result, the value of the peso depreciated significantly against the U.S. dollar. This measure allowed almost a total unification of the multiple exchange rate system applicable at that time 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 Telecom Argentina 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 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.

PART I - ITEM 3 KEY INFORMATION - RISK FACTORS

TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

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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.

On January 2014, a new consumer price index, the National Urban Consumer Price Index (*Indice de Precios al Consumidor Nacional Urbano*, or IPCNu) was published with the aim of improving the accuracy of measurements of the evolution of prices in the Argentine economy. The IPCNu integrates a set of price indexes which allows for 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 in Argentina. The IPCNu increased by 11.9% over the period from January to October 2015 (according to last available data); and by 23.9% in 2014. In the past, there has been a substantial disparity between the inflation indexes published by the INDEC and the higher inflation indexes estimated by private consulting firms. The INDEC estimated that the Argentine wholesale price index increased by 13.1% in 2012, 14.8% in 2013, 28.3% in 2014 and 10.6% in the period of January to October 2015 (according to the last available data because INDEC has not disclosed figures for November and December 2015). The INDEC resumed publication of the wholesale price index for full year since 2016, the Argentine Wholesale Price Index increased by 34.6% in 2016 and 18.8% in 2017, on a year-over-year comparison.

On January 8, 2016, the current 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 (which was not extended). During this state of emergency, the INDEC had suspended publication of certain statistical data (regarding prices, poverty, unemployment and GDP) until it completed a reorganization of its technical and administrative structure capable of producing sufficient and reliable statistical information. As of the date of this Annual Report, INDEC has resumed publication of mentioned statistical data, although for some indicators it has not disclosed or provided reestimated figures for certain time periods.

As a consequence of the aforementioned events, the full year 2015 inflation measure for IPCNu index was not disclosed, and according to last available data (from October 2015) the IPCNu registered an increase of 11.9% over the January to October 2015 period. As alternative guidance to IPCNu, the authorities suggested that other measures should be observed, such as those published by the statistical entity of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires (IPC CABA) and the San Luis Province that registered an annual increase of 26.9% and 31.6% in 2015, respectively. IPCNu publication was resumed in June 2016 disclosing May 2016 monthly inflation figures, while data for the months in the period January to April 2016 remains unavailable. Taking this into account, IPCNu variation from May to December 2016 was 16.9% and, as alternative guidance, the indexes published by the Province of San Luis and the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires from January to April 2016 represented an increase of 13.9% and 19.2%, respectively. During 2017, the INDEC published monthly IPC index regularly, registering an increase of 24.8% on a year-over-year comparison. The respective IPC variation was of 1.8% and 2.4% for the months of January and February 2018, in each case compared against the previous month.

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, an increase in inflation rates could be expected.

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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, thus increasing the risk of a lower level of service consumption from our fixed and mobile customers in Argentina.

PART I - ITEM 3 KEY INFORMATION - RISK FACTORS

TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

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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. Regulations such as SC Resolution No. 5/13 regarding the quality of telecommunication services could further increase penalties imposed by the regulatory authorities. 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 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 their tax rates, particularly the turnover tax rates. 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.

If claims against us are not resolved in our favor, and changes to the existing laws and regulations lead to adverse consequences for the Company, our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows may be adversely affected.

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 current 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 the Argentine economy and our business in particular.

We cannot assure you that the Argentine government will not adopt other policies that could adversely affect the Argentine economy or our business, financial condition or results of operations. In addition, we cannot assure you that future economic, regulatory, social and political developments in Argentina will not impair our business, financial condition or results of operations, or cause the market value of our common shares to decline.

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

In November 2008, through Law No. 26,425, Argentina nationalized 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 Argentine 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-FGS, such as the case of Telecom. See Item 7 Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions. The Argentine 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 and active market traders in Argentina, the nationalization of the private pension and retirement system affected the access to financing in capital markets for publicly traded companies as well as liquidity within the market.

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Since assuming office on December 10, 2015, President Macri has implemented and 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 current administration will have on the Argentine economy as a whole and the telecommunication sector in particular cannot be predicted.

In addition, prior administrations took several steps to re-nationalize the concessions and utilities that were privatized during the 1990s. We cannot predict whether current or future administrations will take similar or further measures, including nationalization, expropriation and/or increased Argentine governmental intervention in companies.

The matters described above could create uncertainties for some investors in public companies in Argentina, including Telecom Argentina.

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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. Global financial instability may impact the Argentine economy and cause a slowdown in Argentina's growth rate or could lead to a recession with consequences in the trade and fiscal balances and in the unemployment level.

Moreover, Argentine economic growth 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. Access to the international financial markets could be limited. Consequently, an increase in public spending not correlated with an increase in public revenues could affect the Argentina's fiscal results and generate uncertainties that might affect the economy's level of growth.

Moreover, several trading partners of Argentina (such as Brazil, Europe and China) are experiencing significant slowdowns or recession periods in their economies. This may impact the demand for products coming from Argentina and hence affect its economy.

If international and domestic economic conditions for Argentina were to worsen, the Argentine economy 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 could 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 operating 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 case law on labor matters and requiring companies to assume greater 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 ability to obtain financing from international markets is limited, which could affect its capacity to implement reforms and sustain economic growth.

After Argentina's default on certain debt payments 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 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, Germany and Japan. As of the date of this Annual Report, creditors with favorable judgments have not succeeded, with a few minor exceptions, in executing on those judgments.

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In 2014, the New York courts enjoined Argentina from making payments on its bonds issued in the 2005 and 2010 exchange offers unless it satisfied amounts due to the holders of defaulted bonds. 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, aiming to include payment by the Argentine government on debt other than the 2005 and 2010 exchange bonds and disputed albeit and successfully the independence of the BCRA.

The current administration submitted a settlement proposal to 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 agreements in principle 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: (i) obtaining approval by the Argentine National Congress and (ii) the lifting of the pari passu injunctions. On March 31, 2016, the Argentine Congress eliminated the legislative obstacles to the settlement and approved the settlement proposal. On April 22, 2016, Argentina performed an issuance of government bonds for US\$16.5 billion, of which US\$9.3 billion were applied to satisfy payments under the settlement agreements reached with holders of defaulted debt. Since then, substantially all of their remaining claims under defaulted bonds have been settled. Judge Thomas Griesa ordered the lifting of the precautionary measures that prevented payments to participants from the debt exchange offers of 2005 and 2010, subject to confirmation of the payments indicated above.

As of the date of this Annual Report, litigations initiated by bondholders that have not accepted Argentina's settlement offer continues in several jurisdictions, although the size of the claims involved has decreased significantly.

In addition, since 2001 foreign shareholders of some Argentine companies initiated claims for substantial amounts before the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) against Argentina, pursuant to the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law. Claimants allege that certain measures of the Argentine government issued during the economic crisis of 2001 and 2002 were inconsistent with the norms or standards set forth in several bilateral investment treaties by which Argentina was bound at the time. To date, several of these disputes have been settled, and a significant number of cases are in process or have been temporarily suspended due to the agreement of the parties.

Notwithstanding that the lifting in 2016 following the settlements with holdout bondholders of the injunction affecting payments to bondholders that participated in the debt exchange offers of 2005 and 2010 eliminates an important obstacle for the country's access to international capital markets, there can be no assurance that litigation initiated by non-accepting bondholders as well as pending claims before the ICSID could result in legal procedures against the Argentine government and this could entail embargoes/seizures or precautionary measures in relation to Argentine assets that the Argentine government allocated to other uses. As a result, the Argentine government may not have the financial resources to implement reforms and boost growth, which could have a significant adverse effect on the country's economy and, consequently, on our activities. Likewise, Argentina's inability to obtain credit in international markets could have a direct impact on the Company's ability to access those markets to finance its operations and its growth, including the financing of capital investments, which would negatively affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. In addition, we have investments in Argentine sovereign bonds amounting to P\$3,041 million as of December 31, 2017. Any new event of default by the Argentine government could negatively affect their valuation and repayment terms.

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 financial institutions, and improved liquidity of the financial system. However, since 2008 certain events such as internal conflicts with certain sectors of the Argentine economy, the international financial crisis and the increased regulation on the FX Market, have decreased depositors' confidence. In recent years, the Argentine financial system grew significantly with a marked increase in loans and

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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 short-term deposits and the sources of medium and long-term funding for financial institutions are currently limited. In 2017, private deposits in pesos rose by 26% year-over-year, fueled by the growth of saving accounts and current accounts with a 31% increase, and followed by time deposits with a 19% increase. Meanwhile, Peso-denominated loans continued expanding, where the mortgage loans experienced the highest increase, followed by personal loans and to a lower extent credit card financing. In addition, loans in foreign currency (composed mainly of corporate loans) showed great dynamism, increasing by 62% at the end of 2017.

Financial institutions are particularly subject to significant regulation from multiple Regulatory Authorities, all of whom may, among other things, establish limits on commissions and impose sanctions on the financial 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 Argentina's financial 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 limit in the future, the availability of international credit.

Our shareholders may be subject to liability under Argentine law for certain votes of their securities.

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. However, shareholders who have a conflict of interest with us and who do not abstain from voting at the respective shareholders' meeting may be liable for damages to us, but only if the transaction would not have been approved without such shareholders' votes. Furthermore, shareholders who willfully or negligently vote in favor of a resolution that is subsequently declared void by a court as contrary to the law or our bylaws may be held jointly and severally liable for damages to us or to other third parties, including other shareholders.

Risks Relating to Telecom and its Operations

Telecom's Consolidated Financial Statements and the selected financial data included in this Annual Report may not be indicative of, and may differ materially from, our future results of operations after the Merger.

Telecom's Consolidated Financial Statements and the selected financial data incorporated in this Annual Report have been prepared on a consolidated basis using Telecom's historical accounting records and represent our historical operations prior to the Merger. As a result, Telecom's historical financial data incorporated in this Annual Report is not indicative of the future operating results, cash flows or financial

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position of Telecom upon consummation of the Merger on January 1, 2018. Telecom's Consolidated Financial Statements do not reflect future events that may occur, including the costs related to a potential integration and any future nonrecurring charges resulting from the Merger, and do not consider potential impacts of current market conditions on revenues or expense efficiencies nor the effects of the acquisition method accounting of the Merger under the requirements of IFRS 3. Further, the market price of the combined company's common shares may be affected by factors other than those that affected the independent results of operations of each of Telecom and Cablevision.

In addition, we are conducting a review of our fixed assets, especially of the networks and antenna infrastructures as a result of the Merger, with the assistance of specialized advisors, in order to plan the optimal use of our resources for the development of our activities. The above consideration, together with the accounting treatment of the Merger as provided under IFRS 3 (Business

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Combinations) in connection with the recognition and valuation of net identifiable assets (the allocation of the amount paid in excess by the acquirer to the net identifiable assets of the acquiree, among them, the fixed assets) and the unification of the accounting criteria for the valuation and disclosure of the merged companies, may generate significant changes in the valuation and composition of the consolidated fixed assets.

Current or future regulatory policies could affect the operations of the telecommunications industry, including the Company.

In Argentina, telecommunications markets developed within a 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.

For example, SC Resolution No. 5/13 regarding the quality of telecommunication services increased the penalties imposed by the Regulatory Bodies by setting higher compliance standards that exceeds the then prevailing 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. On March 3, 2017, SECTIC Resolution No. 3-E/17 was issued declaring the opening of the consultation procedure regarding the quality of services of ICT networks, with the aim of ruling a new quality of service framework.

If the technical comments are not taken into account or changes in the parameters of Resolution No.5/13 do not occur, compliance with the current standards could be difficult which may result in penalties for telecommunications operators, including Telecom Argentina, affecting our ability to execute our business plan since such penalties could impose increased operation costs, among other effects.

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) could be revoked.

Furthermore, the LAD, which became effective on December 19, 2014 and regulates ICT services, incorporated numerous modifications to the regulatory framework applicable to telecommunications services in Argentina. Since the law requires the enactment of new regulations most of which have not been issued to date, 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. Recently, some public consultation documents procedures were opened with the aim to rule new standards, such as SECTIC Resolution No. 2-E/17 which opened the consultation document related to the project for the interconnection and access regime, whose provisions could negatively affect the Company's operations. See Item 4 Information on the Company Regulatory and Legal Framework Regulatory Framework Other Regulations.

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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. This 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 (company absorbed by Telecom Argentina) business and operations, as well as that of its competitors, in the coming years.

Additionally, the LAD (as amended by Decree No. 267/15), under Article 48 of Title VI, established that licensees of ICT services may freely set their prices which shall be fair and reasonable, to offset the costs of exploitation and to tend to the efficient supply and reasonable margin of operation. However, the Regulatory Authority is entitled to monitor, and intervene with respect to, prices set by the Company if it understands that such prices do not comply with Article 48 of the LAD. If prices are deemed unreasonable, and the Regulatory Authority consequently imposes restrictions on our prices,

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our operating margins may be adversely affected. Our ability to comply with the conditions in our license, as well as the relevant provisions in applicable regulations and laws, may be affected by events or circumstances outside of our control, and therefore we cannot predict whether such events or circumstances result in an adverse effect on our financial condition, our operations and cash flows.

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 of our network 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 4G network. See Item 4 Information on the Company Regulatory and Legal Framework Regulatory Framework 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 respect to the quality of our services. 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 under the brand Personal. If we are not successful in obtaining those permits and if our competitors do obtain them, this could result in a competitive disadvantage for us.

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.

Competitiveness is and will continue to be affected by our competitors' business strategies and alliances. We may face additional pressure on the prices 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.

Additionally, if modifications to the LAD occur through the issuance of a DNU or new legislation allows licensees of ICT services to register and provide subscription broadcasting service by satellite link is not permitted, although it would mean that we can provide the service under this modality and enter areas where we currently do not provide subscription broadcasting service, it will surely also ease the entry of new competitors into said market. As a result, we may have to face additional pressure with respect to the prices we charge for our services or experience a loss of participation in the subscription broadcasting market.

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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 Risk Factors , it is difficult for us to predict with precision and accuracy our future market share in relevant geographic areas and customer segments, the possible drop in our customer s consumption that could result in a reduction of our revenue market share, the speed with which such 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.

See Item 4 Information on the Company The Business Competition.

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

The Auction Terms and Conditions approved by Resolution SC No. 38/14 established strict coverage and network deployment commitments that will require significant capital expenditures on the part of Telecom. 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 the obligations of our mobile telephone business and our competitors 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 broadcasting licensees prior to the public auction. Pursuant to Decree No. 1,340/16 the term of authorizations for the use of all the frequencies that make up Lot 8 for the provision of SCMA, as well as the corresponding deployment obligations, shall be computed since the effective migration of services currently operating in these bands in the scope of Area II, defined according to the provisions of Decree No 1,461/93 and its amendments.

The Merger is subject to Argentine antitrust laws and regulations

As a consequence of the Merger, Telecom Argentina s radio spectrum currently exceeds the legal cap set forth by Section 5 of Resolution No. 171-E/17, issued by the Ministry of Communications. Therefore, pursuant to Decree No. 764/2000 and the refarming agreement executed by Nextel and the ENACOM, Telecom Argentina must submit a proposal to conform to that legal cap, by no later than a year following approval of the Merger by the Antitrust Authority. ENACOM may accept or reject said proposal, and/or request further information, as necessary.

As of the date of this Annual Report, a pronouncement by the Antitrust Authority regarding the Merger is still pending.

Cablevisión Holding S.A. (CVH), and through CVH, GC Dominio S.A. (GC Dominio), have the ability to determine the outcome of any shareholder decision relating to significant matters affecting us.

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As a result of the Merger, CVH owns Class D Shares which represent 38.81% of Telecom Argentina's total capital stock (direct and indirect). GC Dominio owns 64.25% of the voting stock of CVH, which represents 26.44% of the total capital stock of CVH and 64.25% of the total votes as of the date of this Annual Report.

After the Merger, Fintech Telecom LLC (Fintech) owns Class A Shares which represent 31.53% of the total capital stock of Telecom Argentina and additionally owns Class B Shares which represent 8.24% of total stock of Telecom Argentina.

Through its ownership of Telecom Argentina Class D Shares and pursuant to the arrangements resulting from the Telecom Shareholders Agreement, CVH, as a general matter, has the ability to determine the outcome of any action requiring our shareholders' approval. In addition, our bylaws provide Class A and Class D Shares, and the directors appointed by Class A and D Shares, with veto powers, with respect to certain matters relating to us. See Item 7 Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Major Shareholders Shareholders Agreement.

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In the past, we conducted transactions with the shareholders of Nortel and/or Sofora, including Fintech and its affiliates and expect to engage in transactions with CVH and its affiliates as from January 1, 2018. Certain decisions concerning our operations or financial structure may present conflicts of interest between the shareholders owners directly or indirectly, of our capital stock and as parties with interests in these related-party contracts.

Nevertheless, all of our related-party transactions are made on an arm's-length basis. Related-party transactions involving Telecom Argentina that 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.

Telecom may fail to integrate its business and the business of Personal with that of Cablevisión as planned and, as a result, the combined company may not realize all of the anticipated benefits of the Merger.

Telecom and Cablevisión entered into the Merger with the expectation that the Merger will result in various benefits, including, among other things, the ability to become a successful quadruple-play services provider in Argentina. The success of the Merger will depend, in part, on the ability of the combined company to realize such anticipated benefits from combining the businesses of Telecom (including the business of Personal) and that of Cablevisión and the implementation of certain regulatory changes in the telecommunications sector that began in January 2018. The past financial performance of each of Telecom and Cablevisión may not be indicative of their future financial performance as a combined company. The anticipated benefits and cost savings of the Merger may not be realized fully, or at all, or may take longer to realize than expected. Failure to achieve anticipated benefits could result in increased costs and decreases in the amounts of expected revenues or results of the combined company. Additionally, the accounting treatment of the Merger under IFRS 3 may have a significant impact on our financial positions and income statement.

Telecom and Cablevisión have operated independently until the completion of the Merger. It is possible that the integration process could result in the loss of key employees, the disruption of each company's ongoing businesses or inconsistencies in standards, controls, procedures or policies that adversely affect the combined company's ability to maintain relationship with customers and employees or to achieve the anticipated benefits of the Merger.

The future results of the combined company will suffer if the combined company does not effectively manage its expanded operations following the Merger.

Following the Merger, the size of the business of the combined company will increase significantly beyond the previous size of either Telecom's or Cablevisión's business. The combined company's future success depends, in part, upon its ability to manage this expanded business, which could pose substantial challenges for management. There can be no assurances that the combined company will be successful or that it will realize the expected operating efficiencies, cost savings, revenue enhancements and other benefits currently anticipated from the Merger.

The Merger could generate risks not evaluated at the time of analysis of the operations.

Although both Telecom and Cablevisión made detailed assessments of the potential impacts of the Merger in order to properly manage the process, obtain all the necessary regulatory authorizations, minimize impacts on the operation and ensure continuity and quality in the provision of services to its customers, we cannot ensure that unforeseen issues may arise and generate operational, compliance, technology and / or service provision risks, which in turn could affect our operation, our profitability and / or damage our image.

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Telecom may fail to realize the synergies and benefits anticipated from the Reorganization.

The Reorganization may not achieve the synergies and benefits that the Participating Companies anticipate. Telecom may face operational challenges as a result of the Reorganization, including difficulties integrating and developing Personal's technology platform. If Telecom experiences significant disruptions in its technology platform as a result of new technology acquired, Telecom's business, results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected. In addition, higher than expected overhead, operating and administrative expenses or an inability to eliminate duplicative overhead and administrative functions could cause Telecom not to realize the expected cost savings and synergies and leave Telecom's business less profitable.

Restrictive covenants in Telecom's outstanding indebtedness may restrict its ability to pursue its business strategies.

Telecom has outstanding financial debt (including but not limited to Cablevisión's existing notes to which Telecom became a successor by virtue of the Merger) that contains a number of restrictive covenants that impose significant operating and financial restrictions on it and may limit Telecom's ability to engage in acts that may be in its long term best interests. These agreements governing its indebtedness include covenants restricting, among other things, Telecom's ability to:

- incur or guarantee additional debt;
- create liens on its assets to secure debt; and
- merge or consolidate with another person or sell or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of its assets.

A breach of any covenant contained in the indentures governing Telecom's notes or the agreements governing any of its other indebtedness could result in a default under those agreements. If any such default occurs, the holders of the relevant debt may elect (after the expiration of any applicable notice or grace periods) to declare all outstanding amounts, together with accrued and unpaid interest and other amounts payable thereunder, to be immediately due and payable. If any of Telecom's debt, including its notes, were to be accelerated, its assets may not be sufficient to repay in full that debt or any other debt that may become due as a result of that acceleration.

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

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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.

Telecom 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.

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

In Argentina, labor organizations have substantial support and 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.

Labor costs are one of the largest cost items of the merged company. 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 by the Company's 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.

In addition, certain telecommunication unions have initiated claims against the Company alleging non-compliance of certain conditions provided for in the collective bargaining agreements that could allow them to negotiate the inclusion of some suppliers' employees in their collective bargaining agreements. See Item 8 Financial Information Legal Proceedings Labor Claims.

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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 attention and financial resources. As of December 31, 2017, 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 suppliers, contractors 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. Certain judicial rulings have created a negative precedent in these matters and could increase our labor costs.

Personal (absorbed by Telecom Argentina) was and is subject to claims by former representatives (commercial agents) who end their business relationship by making claims for reasons that are not always justified by contractual terms.

Customers and consumers' trade unions brought up different claims against Personal regarding improperly billed charges. See Item 8 Financial Information Legal Proceedings Consumer Trade Union Proceedings. Although Personal has taken certain actions in order to reduce risks in connection with these claims, we cannot assure that new claims will not be filed 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 are probable. Although sanctions are appealed in the administrative stage, if the appeals are not resolved in our favor in administrative or judicial stage or if they are resolved for amounts larger than those recorded, it could have an adverse effect on our financial situation, results of our operations and cash flows. See Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

As of the date of this Annual Report there are still pending administrative appeals filed by Telecom Argentina in 2012 against several resolutions that rendered deductions in the payments to the Universal Service (SU) ineffective with reference to several programs provided by Telecom Argentina in the play mode of the SU.

In October 2016, the Company modified the criteria used for the statement of some of its commercial plans (*Abono fijo*) for purposes of paying the radioelectric spectrum fees (*derecho de uso de espectro radioeléctrico* or *DER*), taking into account certain changes in such plans

composition. This meant a reduction in the amount of fees paid. In March 2017, the ENACOM demanded Personal to rectify its statements, requiring that such plan's statements continue to be prepared based on previous criteria. Management believes that it has solid legal arguments to defend its position. However, it cannot be assured that such arguments will be accepted by the ENACOM.

Certain content providers filed administrative and judicial claims against Personal requesting that contracts be considered under the interconnection regulation. Notwithstanding the request made by the content providers, the ENACOM through Resolution No. 2017-1122-APN-ENACOM # MCO, established specific rules stating that: (i) mobile operators may receive, for every service they provide, a percentage that should not exceed 40% of the services invoiced by the content providers, and (ii) the application of the same rules for providers of audiotext and mass calling value added services. On March 22, 2017, Personal filed an appeal requiring that ENACOM revoke Resolution No. 2017-1122-APN-ENACOM # MCO which is still pending of resolution. However, if the recourse is not successful Telecom's revenues could be negatively impacted. If this occurs, we cannot guarantee that it will not have an adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

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In 2009, the Argentine national environmental agency (*Secretaría de Medioambiente y Desarrollo Sustentable*) required that Telecom Argentina register before the National Registry of Generators and Operators of Hazardous Waste as a result of alleged problems with our liquid drainage in an underground chamber. Such registration would require Telecom Argentina to pay an annual fee calculated in accordance with a formula that takes into consideration the hazard's extent effect and the quantity of the waste. Telecom Argentina filed a request for administrative review seeking the rejection of the environmental agency's order. We cannot guarantee that the order will be left without effect. 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 order of the environmental agency is not left without effect, Telecom Argentina would face increased costs which may include retroactive fees.

Telecom Argentina may face increased risk of employment, commercial, regulatory, tax, consumer trade union and customers' proceedings, among others. If this occurs, we cannot guarantee that those proceedings 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 for a detail of the legal proceedings in which the Company is a party.

The enforcement of the 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 for the Promotion of Registered Labor and Prevention of Labor Fraud (*Ley de Promoción del Trabajo Registrado y Prevención del Fraude Laboral*) was published in the Official Gazette. This law, among other things, establishes a Public Record of Employers subject to 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 are subject to 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 Argentine government, or the inability to participate in the awarding of concessions of public services and licenses. Employers that commit the same infringement for which they were added to the Repsal within a 3-year period after the final first decision imposing sanctions, 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, whose employees could initiate claims to Telecom for direct or indirect responsibility.

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

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

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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* or *MULC*) with significant regulations and restrictions for the purchase and transfer of foreign currency.

Between 2011 and 2015, the Argentine government implemented a series of measures aimed to increase procedures and controls on the foreign trade and capital flows. To that effect, certain measures were implemented to 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

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financial debt, and also established demanding procedures that must be met to pay certain trade payables with related parties. Although no regulations prohibited making dividend payments to foreign shareholders, in practice authorities substantially limited any purchase of foreign currency to pay dividends during the 2011 through 2015 period.

The Macri administration has eliminated all substantial exchange restrictions implemented by the previous administration. Notwithstanding the measures adopted by the current government, there can be no assurance that the BCRA or other government agencies will not in the future 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.

A cyberattack, could adversely affect our business, balance sheet, results of operations and cash flow.

In general, information security risks have increased in recent years as a result of the proliferation of new and more sophisticated technologies and also due to cyberattack activities. As part of our development and initiatives, more equipment and systems have been connected to the Internet. We also rely on digital technology including information systems to process financial and operational information. Due to the nature of our business and the greater accessibility allowed through the Internet connection, we could face an increased risk of cyberattacks. In the event of a cyberattack, we could experience an interruption of our commercial operations, material damage and loss of customer information; a substantial loss of income, suffering response costs and other economic losses; and it could subject us to more regulation and litigation, affecting our reputation. As a result, a cyberattack could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Operational risks could adversely affect our reputation and our profitability.

Telecom faces operational risks inherent in its business, including those resulting from inadequate internal processes; fraud; employee errors or misconduct; failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations; failure to document transactions properly; systems failures; errors or failures not foreseen in the foundational projects that the Company is carrying out for updating its core systems inadequate maintenance of posts or its electrification by proximity to the electric network; inadequate environmental management including reverse logistics of goods and materials in disuse that could become hazardous waste; incomplete or inappropriate municipal habilitations resulting of changes in operations or changes in regulations; failure to preserve the secrecy and content of telecommunications required by law; weaknesses in datacenters energy scheme; launching of IoT products and services without proper security measures; excessive dependence on certain providers with which a large number of operations are concentrated due to the exclusivity of the technology or service they provide, economic convenience or for strategic reasons; among others. In addition, cyber-attacks or unauthorized accesses to the Company's information systems or institutional sites could cause the loss or improper use of confidential information, unauthorized changes in the Company's information and network systems or alterations to the information that the Company publishes on these sites. Moreover, certain assets of the Company could be damaged by acts of vandalism or theft of components or by works of third parties on public thoroughfare that damage infrastructure that do not have a second safety path to provide the service. These events could result in direct or indirect losses, inaccurate information for decision making, adverse legal and regulatory proceedings, technical failures in the Company's ability to provide its services, damages to third parties, and harm our reputation and operational effectiveness, among others. As of the date of this Annual Report, we are not insured against damages caused by cyber-attacks and related events.

The Company maintains insurance policies to cover its main assets, particularly its properties. If economic and financial conditions in Argentina were to deteriorate (i.e. devaluation, inflation, etc.), the insurance coverage may not be representative of the market value of the properties which

could result in losses for the Company.

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 and must require similar compliance by their employees and subcontractors. Despite these legal safeguards and monitoring efforts made in the Telecom Group in

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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.

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

However, the Company can give no assurances 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.

The Company and/or its administrators are subject to environmental and safety regulations whose non-compliance could result in increased costs and/or penalties for the Company's administrators

Some of the goods and facilities used in our operation are subject to federal, state and municipal environmental and safety regulations. If such rules are not adequately complied they could result in fines, potential delays or inability to obtain authorization for the Company's facilities and operations which could have an adverse effect in our business, but also could result in penalties for the Company's administrators. In addition, according with global trends, new and stricter standards may be issued, or authorities may enforce or construe existing laws and regulations in a more restrictive manner, which may force us to make expenditures or to incur increased costs to comply with such new rules. Moreover, as a result of the Company's change of controlling shareholders, environmental regulations are being reviewed in order to implement the measures to remediate non-compliances, if any.

Risks Relating to the Cablevisión Business Industry

Following the Merger and the integration of Cablevisión business and operations, we face substantial and increasing competition in the Argentine cable television and data cable transmission industry (the Cablevisión Business).

The cable television and data transmission business in Argentina is very competitive. Cable operators are not given exclusive territorial broadcasting licenses, and Argentina's regional telephone companies are allowed to provide data transmission services and pursue this market. To the extent telephone companies are given the right to provide cable television services, we may lose a portion of our market share within this industry due to increased competition. In order to confront competition, we may consider transactions that result in a further consolidation of the industry and convergence with the telecommunications industry, which may create additional risks and adversely impact our financial condition and results of operations. See The Cablevisión Business may become subject to burdensome government regulations and legal uncertainties affecting its Internet/digital content services which could adversely affect its operations.

We compete with other cable television operators that have built networks in the areas in which we operate, providers of other pay television services, including direct broadcasting, direct-to-home satellite and multi-channel multi-point distribution system services, licensed suppliers of basic telephone services and cooperative entities providing utility services and also with free broadcasting services which are currently available to the Argentine population in certain areas from four privately-owned television networks (including one owned by Grupo Clarín) and their

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local affiliates and one state-owned national public television network. We expect competition to increase in the future due to a number of factors, including the development of new technologies.

Technological innovation relating to cable transmission of cable television and data increases the level of competition that the Cablevisión Business faces and requires us to make frequent investments to develop new and innovative programming services and products to attract and retain cable television subscribers. We cannot assure you that the Cablevisión Business will be able to make investments necessary to remain competitive, or that the Cablevisión Business will be able to attract new subscribers and retain its current subscribers. A substantial loss of the Cablevisión Business subscribers to competitors would have a material adverse effect on Cablevisión's business results of operations.

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The Cablevisión Business also faces competition from other broadband service providers, including large competitors associated with Argentine's regional telephone companies that provide fixed telephony services in the country. Certain competitors of the Cablevisión Business have well-established name recognition, larger customer bases, and significant financial, technical and marketing resources. This may allow them to devote greater resources than the Cablevisión Business to the development and promotion of their business. These competitors may also engage in more extensive research and development, adopt more aggressive pricing policies and make more attractive offers to advertisers. Competitors may develop products and services that are equal or superior to the Cablevisión Business' offers or that achieve greater market acceptance. As a result, competition may have a material adverse effect on the Cablevisión Business' operations.

We cannot assure you that Cablevisión Business will expand broadband service to other areas or continue to provide it in the areas in which it is currently offered, or that Cablevisión Business' will be able to compete successfully with other broadband providers.

The Cablevisión Business' revenues are cyclical and depend upon the condition of the Argentine economy.

Revenues generated by the Cablevisión Business' cable television and internet access operations have proven cyclical and depend on general economic conditions. In the past, a general economic downturn in Argentina has had, and would be expected to have in the future, a negative effect on the Cablevisión Business' revenues and a material adverse effect on its results of operations. Historically, increases in losses of cable television subscribers have corresponded with general economic downturns and regional and local economic recessions. In particular, the 2001-2002 Argentine economic crisis had a material adverse effect on the Cablevisión Business' cable television revenues. Moreover, most of the Cablevisión Business' revenues are denominated in Pesos, exposing us to risks related with fluctuations in the value of the Peso. See 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.

The Cablevisión Business may become subject to burdensome government regulations and legal uncertainties affecting its Internet/digital content services which could adversely affect its operations.

Activities in the Cablevisión Business are subject to risks associated with the adoption and implementation of governmental regulations that reflect changing governmental policies over time. After the deregulation of Argentina's telecommunications and media industries in 1995, the Broadcasting Law (as defined below), the Digital Argentina Law and their implementing regulations have been amended on a number of occasions, modifying requirements to hold or transfer broadcasting licenses. In addition, the Cablevisión Business is subject to the regulations of certain other governmental entities, including the SCI, which has issued resolutions requiring Argentine cable television operators to apply a formula to calculate their customers' monthly subscription prices. Although Cablevisión contested such SCI regulations, we can offer no assurances that it will not be subject to similar regulations in the future, which could force us to modify the prices of subscription services and have a material adverse effect on the revenues generated by our activities relating to the Cablevisión Business.

New regulations may be adopted to limit the Cablevisión Business' ability to operate or to permit new competitors to enter the cable television industry.

The Cablevisión Business may also be subject to additional and unanticipated governmental regulations in the future. For more information on the regulatory framework, see Item 4 Information on the Company Regulatory and Legal Framework.

Technological advances and replacement of the Cablevisión Business' s equipment may require us to make significant expenditures to maintain and improve the competitiveness of the services we offer.

The cable and broadband industries are subject to significant changes in technology and the introduction of new products and services. We cannot predict the effect of technological changes on the Cablevisión Business. New services and technological advances related to the Cablevision Business are likely to offer additional opportunities to compete against us on the basis of cost, quality or functionality. It may not be practicable or cost-effective for the Cablevisión Business to replace or upgrade its installed technologies in response to its competitors actions. Responding to such change may require the Cablevisión Business to devote substantial capital to the development, procurement or implementation of new technologies, and may depend on the final cost in local currency of imported technology and our ability to obtain additional financing. No assurance can be given that we will have the funds to make the capital expenditures to improve our systems, compete with others in the market or replace equipment used in connection with the Cablevisión Business.

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The media industry is a dynamic and evolving industry, and if it does not develop and expand as we currently expect, our results and operations relating to the Cablevisión Business may suffer.

We expect to derive an increasing amount of revenues from our activities in the Cablevisión Business, but we may not do so if these non-traditional media operations do not develop and expand as we currently expect. The role of cable television in Argentina became increasingly important in the past. More recently, non-traditional technologies, including Over-The-Top services (which are services provided by a telecommunications provider through IP networks not necessarily owned by the provider, including communications, content and cloud-based offerings), such as Netflix or HBO, have come to play a larger role in the Argentine telecommunications industry. These companies take advantage of the deregulation of the sector to bring their services through third-party networks without paying any fee or right to use it. These technology and new services areas are in the early stages of development, and growth may be inhibited for a number of reasons, including:

- the cost of connectivity;
- concerns about security, reliability, and privacy;
- unexpected changes in the regulatory framework;
- the appearance of technological innovations;
- the ease of use; and
- the quality of service.

Our business, financial condition and results of operations relating to the Cablevisión Business will be materially and adversely affected if these markets do not continue to grow or grow more slowly than we anticipate.

In addition, unlike the Argentine cable television industry, which has traditionally been dominated by companies located in Argentina, competitors in the Cablevisión Business may be based outside of Argentina and enjoy certain competitive advantages such as scale and access to financial resources on terms that are better than those available to us.

We may not be able to renew programming contracts on favorable terms.

We purchase basic and premium programming from approximately 52 programming suppliers. Several programming suppliers agreed to offer it volume discount pricing structures because of its growth and market share. Following Argentina's economic crisis in 2002, participants in the Cablevisión Business renegotiated the terms of a majority of the respective programming contracts that had originally been denominated in U.S. Dollars to provide for Peso-denominated pricing formulas that were generally linked to the number of subscribers and eliminated minimum purchase requirements. As a result of the renegotiation, contract terms were generally shortened and pricing provisions were adjusted in order to transfer the benefit of increases in the monthly fee for basic cable television services to the programming companies. The new contracts also provided for automatic termination upon the occurrence of major macroeconomic disruptions. We cannot assure you that our activities in the Cablevisión Business will continue to be able to regularly negotiate renewals of its programming contracts at current cost levels, particularly since many of its suppliers have U.S. Dollar-based costs. Additionally, suppliers are expected to seek price increases as a reflection of improved economic conditions in Argentina. There can similarly be no assurances that we will be able to obtain volume discounts in the future.

We may not be able to renew some leases of the facilities for the installation of its cable system.

Cable programming is distributed through wire networks installed in facilities leased from third parties, either through the lease of space on roofs or on utility poles. We regularly renegotiate the renewal of its short-term lease contracts for the use of poles in different areas of the country in the ordinary course of its business. If we are not able to renew some of those lease contracts related to the Cablevisión Business, its operations in such areas may be suspended if alternative third party facilities are not promptly obtained on a cost-efficient basis. Underground distribution of the Cablevisión Business's wire network would require additional governmental authorizations and significant capital expenditures that it may not be able to afford or that it may be restricted from making pursuant to the terms and conditions of its indebtedness and its existing covenants. There can be no assurance that such renewals of lease contracts will be granted.

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Our activities relating to the Cablevisión Business may not be in compliance with local ordinances.

Prior to the Merger, Cablevisión was initially required to bring its cable systems fully into compliance with municipal regulations prohibiting above-ground cables in Mar del Plata by November 2001, although pursuant to a modification in municipal regulations in February 2005, the deadline was extended to December 2007. We will seek to continue to upgrade our existing cable systems, including any network upgrades or modifications required by regulatory or local authorities if we have sufficient cash flow and financing is available at commercially attractive rates. The applicable ordinance provides that certain penalties may be imposed, including the suspension of the right to use the air space; however the city generally has not imposed penalties on non-compliant cable systems. As of the date of this Annual Report, no fines have been imposed in relation to this matter.

Our revenues relating to the Cablevisión Business may be adversely affected by an increase in churn rates.

Our revenues relating to the Cablevisión Business will depend partially on its ability to retain customers by limiting its churn rates. The churn rate is determined by calculating the total number of disconnected customers over a given period as a percentage of the initial number of customers for the same period. We seek to enforce a strict disconnection policy, which provides for the disconnection of cable television services after a three-month period of non-payment and delivery of a notice of disconnection. With respect to broadband, we disconnect services after a two-month period of non-payment and delivery of a corresponding notice of disconnection. For the year ended December 31, 2017, Cablevisión's cable customer churn rate was 14.6% and its broadband customer churn rate was 17.1%. Any substantial increase in churn rates may have a material adverse effect on our revenues and results of operations.

Our revenues relating to the Cablevisión Business are subject to uncertainty due to, and may be adversely affected by, the formula provided by Resolution No. 50/10 to estimate monthly fees paid by cable television subscribers.

In 2010, the Secretariat of Domestic Trade (SCI) issued Resolution No. 50/10 (Resolution 50), which sets forth certain rules for the sale of pay television service. These rules provide that cable television operators must apply a specific formula to estimate monthly fees to be paid by cable television subscribers and report these estimates to the Office of Business Loyalty (*Dirección de Lealtad Comercial*). Given the broad variables provided by Resolution 50 to calculate such formula, as of the date of issuance of this Annual Report, the actual impact of these rules on the monthly fees we collect is uncertain and may have a material adverse effect on our revenues and results of operations relating to the Cablevisión Business.

Risks Relating to Telecom Argentina's Shares and ADSs

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: (i) changes in market expectations; (ii) changes in the economic, financial and political situation in Argentina; (iii) the way the ANSES will exercise its corporate,

political, and economic rights and will manage its share ownership in Telecom Argentina; and (iv) 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.

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In addition, on March 16, 2017, Telecom Argentina's Board of Directors approved the submission to the SEC of a Shelf Registration Statement with the aim, once the SEC declares it effective, of permitting the secondary sale of Class B Shares issued by Telecom Argentina and the underlying ADSs of such Class B Shares in the United States.

Future sales of substantial amounts of Telecom Argentina Class B Shares and ADSs, or the perception that such future sales may occur, may depress the price of Telecom Argentina Class B Shares and ADSs. Additionally, future sales of treasury shares, may also depress the price of Telecom Argentina Shares and ADSs.

We cannot assure you that the price of our Class B Shares and ADSs would recover from any such decline in value.

Trading of Telecom Argentina's Class B Shares in the Argentine securities markets is limited and could experience further illiquidity and price volatility.

Argentine securities markets are substantially smaller, less liquid and more volatile than major securities markets in the U.S. In addition, Argentine securities markets may be materially affected by developments in other emerging markets, particularly other countries in Latin America. Our Class B Shares underlying ADSs are less actively traded than securities in more developed countries and, consequently, an ADS holder may have a limited ability to sell the Class B Shares underlying ADSs upon withdrawal from the ADSs facility in the amount and at the price and time that it may desire. This limited trading market may also increase the price volatility of Telecom Argentina Class B Shares underlying the ADSs.

Holders of ADSs may be adversely affected by currency devaluations and foreign exchange fluctuations.

If the peso exchange rate falls relative to the U.S. dollar, the value of the ADSs and any distributions made thereon from the depositary could be adversely affected. Cash distributions made in respect of the ADSs may be received by the depositary (represented by the custodian bank in Argentina) in pesos, which will be converted into U.S. dollars and distributed by the depositary to the holders of the American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) evidencing those ADSs if in the judgment of the depositary such amounts may be converted on a reasonable basis into U.S. dollars and transferred to the United States on a reasonable basis, subject to such distribution being impermissible or impracticable with respect to certain ADR holders. In addition, the depositary will incur foreign currency conversion costs (to be borne by the holders of the ADRs) in connection with the foreign currency conversion and subsequent distribution of dividends or other payments with respect to the ADSs.

The relative volatility and illiquidity of the Argentine securities markets may substantially limit your ability to sell the Class B Shares underlying the ADSs on the BYMA at the price and time desired by the shareholder.

Investing in securities that trade in emerging markets, such as Argentina, often involves greater risk than investing in securities of issuers in the United States, and such investments are generally considered to be more speculative in nature. The Argentine securities market is substantially smaller, less liquid, more concentrated and can be more volatile than major securities markets in the United States, and is not as highly regulated or supervised as some of these other markets. There is also significantly greater concentration in the Argentine securities market than in major

securities markets in the United States. The ten largest companies in terms of market capitalization represented approximately 81% of the aggregate market capitalization of the BYMA as of December 31, 2017. Accordingly, although shareholders are entitled to withdraw the Class B Shares underlying the ADSs from the depositary at any time, the ability to sell such shares on the BYMA at a price and time shareholders might want may be substantially limited.

We are traded on more than one market and this may result in price variations; in addition, investors may not be able to easily move shares for trading between such markets.

Trading in the Class B Shares underlying ADSs or ADSs in the United States and Argentina, respectively, will use different currencies (U.S. dollars on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) and pesos on the BYMA), and take place at different times (resulting from different trading platforms, different time zones, different trading days and different public holidays in the United States and Argentina). The trading prices of the Class B Shares underlying ADSs on these two markets may differ

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due to these and other factors. Any decrease in the price of the Class B Shares underlying ADSs on the BYMA could cause a decrease in the trading price of the ADSs on the NYSE. Investors could seek to sell or buy the Class B Shares underlying ADSs to take advantage of any price differences between the markets through a practice referred to as arbitrage. Any arbitrage activity could create unexpected volatility in both our share prices on one exchange, and the ADSs available for trading on the other exchange. In addition, holders of ADSs will not be immediately able to surrender their ADSs and withdraw the underlying Class B Shares for trading on the other market without effecting necessary procedures with the depository. This could result in time delays and additional cost for holders of ADSs.

As a foreign private issuer, we will not be subject to U.S. proxy rules and will be exempt from filing certain reports under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

As a foreign private issuer, we are exempt from the rules and regulations under the Exchange Act of 1934 (the Exchange Act) related to the furnishing and content of proxy statements, and our officers, directors, and principal shareholders are exempt from the reporting and short-swing profit recovery provisions contained in Section 16 of the Exchange Act. In addition, we are not be required under the Exchange Act to file annual and current reports and financial statements with the SEC as frequently or as promptly as domestic companies whose securities are registered under the Exchange Act, and we are generally exempt from filing quarterly reports with the SEC under the Exchange Act.

In addition, if a majority of our directors or executive officers are U.S. citizens or residents, we would lose our foreign private issuer status and we would fail to meet additional requirements necessary to avoid such loss. Although we have elected to comply with certain U.S. regulatory provisions, our loss of foreign private issuer status would make such provisions mandatory for us. The regulatory and compliance costs to us under U.S. securities laws as a U.S. domestic issuer may be significantly higher for us. If we are not a foreign private issuer, we will be required to file periodic reports and registration statements on U.S. domestic issuer forms with the SEC, which are more detailed and extensive than the forms available to a foreign private issuer. We would have to present our financial statements under US GAAP and may also be required to modify certain of our policies to comply with corporate governance practices applicable to U.S. domestic issuers. Such conversion and modifications will involve additional costs. In addition, we may lose our ability to rely upon exemptions from certain corporate governance requirements on U.S. stock exchanges that are available to foreign private issuers.

If we do not file or maintain a registration statement and no exemption from the Securities Act of 1933 (Securities Act) registration is available, U.S. holders of ADSs may be unable to exercise preemptive rights granted to our holders of Class B Shares underlying ADSs.

Under the GCL, if we issue new shares as part of a capital increase, our shareholders may have the right to maintain their existing ownership percentage in the Company through the subscription of a proportional number of shares of the same class in case the capital increase is made in shares of all four of our classes of shares in their respective proportions, or through the subscription of a proportional number of the shares of the class being issued if the relative proportion among the four classes is not respected. Rights to subscribe for shares in these circumstances are known as preemptive rights. In addition, shareholders are entitled to the right to subscribe for the unsubscribed shares remaining at the end of a preemptive rights offering on a *pro rata* basis, known as accretion rights.

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According to our Bylaws, in the case of a capital increase through the issuance of all four of our classes of common stock (Class A ordinary shares, Class B Shares, Class C ordinary shares and Class D ordinary shares), accretion rights of the holders of each class shall be limited to the shares of the same class for which there has been no subscription. Also if, after accretion rights have been exercised within the Class B and Class C shares, there are any unsubscribed shares, such unsubscribed Class B or Class C shares, shares may be subscribed by the shareholders of the rest of our classes of common stock, with no distinction, in proportion to the shares of common stock for which such shareholder has subscribed on such occasion.

Upon the occurrence of any future increase in our Class B Shares, U.S. persons (as defined in Regulation S under the Securities Act) holding our Class B Shares underlying ADSs or ADSs may be unable to exercise preemptive and accretion rights granted to our holders of Class B Shares underlying ADSs in connection with any future issuance of our Class B Shares underlying ADSs unless a registration statement under the Securities Act is effective with respect to both the preemptive rights and the new Class B Shares underlying ADSs, or an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act is available.

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We are not obligated to file or maintain a registration statement relating to any preemptive rights offerings with respect to Telecom Argentina's Class B Shares underlying ADSs, and we cannot assure that we will file or maintain any such registration statement or that an exemption from registration will be available. Unless those Class B Shares underlying ADSs or ADSs are registered or an exemption from registration applies, a U.S. holder of Telecom Argentina's Class B Shares underlying ADSs or ADSs may receive only the net proceeds from those preemptive rights and accretion rights if those rights can be assigned by the ADS depository. If the rights cannot be sold, they will be allowed to lapse. Furthermore, the equity interest of holders of shares or ADSs located in the U.S. may be diluted proportionately upon future capital increases.

Our status as a foreign private issuer allows us to follow alternate standards to the corporate governance standards of the NYSE, which may limit the protections afforded to investors.

We are a foreign private issuer within the meaning of the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) corporate governance standards. Under NYSE rules, a foreign private issuer may elect to comply with the practices of its home country and not comply with certain corporate governance requirements applicable to U.S. companies with securities listed on the exchange. We currently follow certain Argentine practices concerning corporate governance and intend to continue to do so. For example, according to Argentine securities law, our audit committee, unlike the audit committee of a U.S. issuer, will only have an advisory and/or supervisory role, such as assisting our board of directors with the evaluation the performance and independence of the external auditors and exercising the function of our internal control. Accordingly, holders of our ADSs will not have the same protections afforded to shareholders of U.S. companies that are subject to all of the NYSE corporate governance requirements.

If we were a passive foreign investment company for U.S. federal income tax purposes for any taxable year, U.S. holders of our ADSs could be subject to adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences.

If we were a passive foreign investment company, (a PFIC) within the meaning of Section 1297 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, for any taxable year during which a U.S. holder (as defined in Item 10 Additional Information Taxation United States federal income taxes) holds our ADSs or Class B Shares underlying ADSs, certain adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences may apply to the U.S. holder. We do not expect to be a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes for our current taxable year or the reasonably foreseeable future, although there can be no assurance in this regard. Our possible status as a PFIC must be determined annually and therefore may be subject to change. This determination will depend on the composition of our income and assets, the market valuation of our assets (including, among others, our goodwill) from time to time, and our spending schedule for cash balances and the proceeds of any offering, as well as on the application of complex statutory and regulatory rules that are subject to potentially varying or changing interpretations. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that we will not be considered a PFIC for any taxable year. If we were a PFIC, U.S. holders of our ADSs or Class B Shares underlying ADSs may be subject to adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences, such as taxation at the highest marginal ordinary income tax rates on gains recognized and on certain actual or deemed distributions, interest charges on certain taxes treated as deferred, and additional reporting requirements.

Changes in Argentine tax laws may adversely affect the tax treatment of our Class B Shares underlying ADSs or ADSs for transactions made until December 31, 2017.

On September 23, 2013, the Argentine income tax law was amended by the passage of Law No. 26,893 (the Argentine Income Tax Law). The Argentine Income Tax Law establishes that the sale, exchange or other transfer of shares and other securities is subject to a capital gain tax at a rate of 15% for Argentine resident individuals and foreign beneficiaries. Until the enactment of Law No. 27,430, in force since fiscal year 2018, there was an exemption for Argentine resident individuals if certain requirements were met. However, there was no such exemption for

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non-Argentine residents. For transactions made until December 31, 2017, many aspects of the Argentine Income Tax Law still remain unclear and they are subject to further regulation and interpretation which may adversely affect the tax treatment of our Class B Shares underlying ADSs and/or ADSs. The income tax treatment of income derived from the sale of ADSs or exchanges of shares from the ADS facility may not be uniform under the revised Argentine Income Tax Law. The possibly varying treatment of source income could impact both Argentine resident holders as well as non-Argentine resident holders.

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Law No. 27,430 requires the capital gains tax to be paid for transactions carried out between September 2013 (when taxation on the sale of shares for nonresidents was introduced) and the effective date of the tax reform, providing that no tax, however, will be due for stock exchange transactions as long as the tax has not yet been paid due to the lack of regulations for the withholding or collection by the stock exchange agents or intermediaries. Further regulations are expected to be published. See Item 10 Additional Information Taxation Argentine taxes .

Consequently, holders of our Class B Shares, including in the form of ADSs, are encouraged to consult their tax advisors as to the particular Argentine income tax consequences under their specific facts.

We are organized under the laws of Argentina and holders of the ADSs may find it difficult to enforce civil liabilities against us, our directors, officers and certain experts.

We are organized under the laws of Argentina. A significant portion of our and our subsidiaries' assets are located outside the U.S. Furthermore, almost all of our directors and officers and some advisors named in this Annual Report reside in Argentina. Investors may not be able to effect service of process within the U.S. upon such persons or to enforce against them or us in U.S. courts judgments predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the federal securities laws of the U.S. Likewise, it may also be difficult for an investor to enforce in U.S. courts judgments obtained against us or these persons in courts located in jurisdictions outside the U.S., including judgments predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws. It may also be difficult for an investor to bring an original action in an Argentine court predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws against us or these persons.

In addition, a portion of our assets is not subject to attachment or foreclosure, as they are used for the performance of the public service we provide. In accordance with Argentine law, as interpreted by the Argentine courts, assets which are necessary for the provision for an essential public service may not be attached, whether preliminarily or in aid of execution.

Prior to any enforcement in Argentina, a judgment issued by a U.S. court will be subject to the requirements of 517 through 519 of the Argentine Federal Civil and Commercial Procedure Code if enforcement is sought before federal courts or courts with jurisdiction in commercial matters of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires. Those requirements are: (1) the judgment, which must be valid and final in the jurisdiction where rendered, was issued by a competent court in accordance with the Argentine principles regarding international jurisdiction and resulted from a personal action, or an in rem action with respect to personal property which was transferred to Argentine territory during or after the prosecution of the foreign action; (2) the defendant against whom enforcement of the judgment is sought was personally served with the summons and, in accordance with due process of law, was given an opportunity to defend against foreign action; (3) the judgment must be valid in the jurisdiction where rendered, and its authenticity must be established in accordance with the requirements of Argentine law; (4) the judgment does not violate the principles of public policy of Argentine law; and (5) the judgment is not contrary to a prior or simultaneous judgment of an Argentine court. Any document in a language other than Spanish, including, without limitation, the foreign judgment and other documents related thereto, requires filing with the relevant court of a duly legalized translation by a sworn public translator into the Spanish language.

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ITEM 4. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

INTRODUCTION

The Company

We are one of the largest private-sector companies in Argentina in terms of revenues, net income, capital expenditures and number of employees. We have a non-expiring license (the License) to provide fixed-line telecommunications services in Argentina, mobile telecommunications services, other telephone-related services such as international long-distance and wholesale services, data transmission, IT solutions outsourcing and Internet services.

As from January 1, 2018, after giving effect to the Merger, Telecom Argentina and Cablevisión S.A. have started to operate as a telecommunications convergent provider. The Merger is part of a global process of convergence in the provision of fixed and mobile telecommunications services, video and internet distribution known as quadruple play .

The Merger should allow the combined company to achieve synergies in the development of convergence products that will bring significant benefits for consumers, the sector and the economy in general. In addition, the combination of both companies should boost investment (estimated capital expenditures of approximately US\$ 5,000 million for the next three years) in the most modern infrastructure of mobile technologies as well as the deployment of a high-speed fiber optic network.

In addition, we have amended our bylaws (*Estatutos Sociales*) to permit us to provide audiovisual communications services, and have obtained all required regulatory authorizations and approvals with respect to such amendment.

As of December 31, 2017, (i) Telecom's mobile business had approximately 19.0 million subscribers in Argentina and approximately 2.5 million subscribers in Paraguay, (ii) Telecom's internet business reached approximately 1.7 million accesses, and (iii) Telecom had approximately 3.8 million fixed lines in service, which are equivalent to 355 lines in service per employee.

In 2017, our revenues totaled P\$65,186 million, our net income totaled P\$7,724 million, our Adjusted EBITDA (see the purpose of use of adjusted EBITDA and reconciliation of net income to Adjusted EBITDA in Item 5 Operating and Financial Review and Prospects (A) Consolidated Results of Operations Adjusted EBITDA) amounted to P\$19,356 million and our total assets were P\$57,588 million.

The Merger

Overview

On June 30, 2017, Telecom Argentina and Cablevisión S.A. executed a preliminary merger agreement and on October 31, 2017, Telecom Argentina and Cablevisión executed the definitive merger agreement, by which they agreed on the terms on which Telecom Argentina would absorb Cablevisión by merger, which was to be dissolved without liquidation as of the Merger Effective Date, in accordance with the provisions of Sections 82 and 83 of the LGS, and subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, including regulatory approvals from the ENACOM (the Merger).

The conditions precedent to the consummation of the Merger were satisfied as of January 1, 2018, and, consequently, the Merger and the Telecom Shareholders Agreement became effective. For more information, see **Item 7 Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions**.

In accordance with the merger agreement, as of January 1, 2018, Cablevisión merged into Telecom Argentina, with Telecom Argentina as the surviving entity. As a result of the Merger, all of Cablevisión's assets and liabilities were transferred to Telecom Argentina as of January 1, 2018, in accordance with the terms of the definitive merger agreement. Certain administrative procedures related to the Merger are still pending, including the administrative conformity by the CNV and the registration of the Merger with the Argentine public registry of commerce carried out by the *Inspección General de Justicia* in the City of Buenos Aires. We expect that the Merger will allow us to provide

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quadruple play services, combining the provision of fixed and mobile telecommunications services as well as pay television and Internet services, pursuant to the new regulatory framework in effect since January 2018 (for more information about the Merger see Recent Developments).

Cablevisión

Cablevisión is the largest operator of cable television services and data cable transmission systems in Argentina and one of the largest providers of cable services in Latin America in terms of subscribers. Cablevisión engages in the installation, operation and development of cable television and data cable transmission services. It is the largest Multiple System Operator (MSO) in Argentina and Latin America in terms of subscribers.

Cablevisión operates in some of the most populated regions of Argentina and Uruguay, including the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires and the provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fe, Entre Ríos, Córdoba, Corrientes, Formosa, Misiones, Salta, Chaco, Neuquén and Río Negro, among others.

As of December 31, 2017, Cablevisión had 3.92 million *clientes únicos* or active customer relationships, of which 60% received broadband services, 89% received cable services and 49% received both services. As of December 31 2017, Cablevisión also had 498,000 mobile post-paid customers. Between 2013 and 2017 Cablevisión's customer base grew by 4%, while ARPU (in Pesos) increased by 243% during the same period. Cablevisión operates under the brands Cablevisión, Fibertel, FiberCorp and Nextel (Nextel Argentina provides trunking telephony and other telecommunications services in Buenos Aires and cities in the provinces of Argentina. Nextel Argentina's service currently focuses on business subscribers in the main cities of Argentina).

We believe that, as of the Merger Effective Date, Cablevisión's cable networks are the most technologically advanced in Argentina and Uruguay. As of December 31, 2017, its networks passed through approximately 7.9 million homes in Argentina and Uruguay (homes are considered passed through if Cablevisión can connect them to its distribution system without further extending the transmission lines). Cablevisión can deliver a two-way bandwidth capacity of more than 750 MHz to approximately 80% of the homes passed through by its networks, reaching approximately 6.3 million homes. Through these networks, Cablevisión offers not only cable services and broadband services but also additional revenue-generating services and products, such as premium services and pay-per-view, as well as high-speed data transmission and Internet access using two-way high-speed cable modems. As of December 31, 2017, Cablevisión served more than 38% of the Argentine pay television market and more than 32% of the Argentine Internet broadband market, in each case in terms of the number of subscribers.

Merger Integration

We believe that the combination of the two companies will enhance our ability to better serve our customers as a result of gaining scale and access to innovations that are driving the telecommunication sector, through offering our customers a broad range of products. We expect that combining Cablevisión and Telecom will strengthen our financial position, which should help us to perform the needed investments to continue developing our infrastructure and therefore strengthen our position in the market.

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Joining Telecom and Cablevisión's operations will convert us in one of the largest companies in Argentina and we expect to continue to deploy state-of-the-art wireless and high speed fixed internet networks throughout our service areas.

We also believe the combination of the businesses will allow us to reduce costs as we realize synergies. We expect savings in network rentals and connectivity as we can combine the two existing backbone networks, which have a low level of overlap and are highly complementary.

In addition, we expect to achieve savings in back office services such as billing, collection, and advertising through the implementation of convergent solutions. We will strive to achieve SG&A (Selling, General and Administrative) optimization and reduction in network maintenance costs by combination of field services and network operations capabilities.

On the capital expenditures side, adding the Nextel mobile phone network to Telecom's existing network represents an immediate increase of 20% in the number of available cell sites, which will result in savings in our previously planned investments in infrastructure and equipment installation costs. In addition, due to the overlap of fixed networks in the Northern Area, an optimization is expected in the investments and costs for the planned upgrade of access networks and fiber deployment and we expect to continue to deploy state-of-the-art wireless and high speed fixed internet networks throughout our services area.

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We expect that the combination of product portfolio and commercial capabilities will drive cross selling to the combined customer base and growth in the unserved portion of the eventual quadruple play or fully convergent solution.

Moreover, Cablevisión's fixed coverage in the southern region allows Telecom to increase its retail and corporate sales while it reduces network rental expenses paid to other operators. Finally, incremental revenues are expected by the extension of the duration of the customer or churn reduction, which we believe will occur as a result of a convergent solution.

We believe these factors will help create a leading fully convergent South American independent telecommunications company that will be able to compete with the world-class operators present in the market, in line with global trends in the telecommunications market.

Telecom Argentina's Business Strategy

Our long-term business strategy focuses on the continued upgrading of our networks to improve the quality of our services and increase our mobile and broadband business penetration, permitted by Argentina's recently approved regulatory framework oriented towards convergence.

Our priority is to generate value for our customers, investors, suppliers, employees and, from a broader perspective, for the communities in which we operate, by providing services and solutions that improve people's quality of life, education, grant them opportunities for personal development, and by improving the productivity of the economy as a whole.

To achieve these objectives, we prepare and execute business plans consistent with the microeconomic and macroeconomic environment of Argentina and the telecommunications and technology market, investing both in the development of innovative products and services, as well as in the professional development of our employees, with the aim of adding value to our customers experience with content, interactivity and convenience in communication.

Our strategy prioritizes the digitalization of our operations, focusing on human capital development, organizational culture, general and transformational processes, technological tools and key factors for achieving competitiveness and ensuring the long-term sustainability of our business. Additionally, we strategically focus on being a facilitating tool for our customers, both in their corporate and business segments, as well as developing, providing and prioritizing solutions and digital services in our *nube* (cloud services), which is provided through our four state of the art data centers and serves, and is an essential node of our next-generation networks, fulfilling our customers' demand for quality, safety and availability. Our portfolio of solutions will evolve with the incorporation of new services such as big data and IoT (Internet of things), focusing on industry pillars such as agroindustry, finance, manufacturing, health and government, among others.

As part of our commitment with local entrepreneurs, we also focus on incubating and accelerating new business developments, investing in projects led by Argentine entrepreneurs and materializing ideas into businesses by providing technological solutions to small and medium-sized Argentine companies which will enable these companies to grow and develop.

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Residences have historically been the principal environment through which the services we offer are delivered to, and consumed by, our end-user customers. To this day, our strategy consists on focusing on our customers' homes as the main channel to deliver the convergence of the solutions we offer, including equipment and sensors services, as well as other Value Added Services. In particular, we focus on delivering home services solutions that integrate access to video platforms, applications, social networks, digital content in various formats, e-commerce and entertainment.

Investing in technology is one of the milestones of our strategy, as we are focused on (i) the coverage and capacity of our infrastructure and (ii) new service platforms with better quality to meet the increasing needs and demands created by traffic and bandwidth due to new consumer habits and the expansion of our customer base. Investing in cutting-edge technologies ensure us that we will be able to provide products and services that are prepared for our customers future needs and demands.

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Our strategic priorities are customer centered, focused on innovation, and the pursuit of operational excellence. We plan to support our business growth with experienced and professional management, transforming processes by focusing on customer centered and innovation as the pillar of self improvement, and creativity to transform our traditional businesses, while at the same time capturing opportunities to offer new services to our individual and business customers.

In order to implement the aforementioned strategy, the development of new forms of work, projects or initiatives is a priority, as creativity will serve our customers, and our multidisciplinary teams will enrich our value proposition. We will strive to turn this process into a competitive advantage sustainable over time. Strategic initiatives will be implemented through the following business initiatives.

Following the consummation of the Merger and the integration of Cablevisión into our operations, our long-term strategy also includes the following important elements:

- ***Pursue additional growth from our mobile services and by expanding our Wi-Fi network.***

We intend to continue to facilitate internet connectivity any time and anywhere for our customers. Since 2014, Telecom invested heavily to deploy the most modern and solid 4G network in Argentina, and following the Merger we will continue to invest in mobile infrastructure deployment with an aggressive capital expenditures plan in networks. In addition, in 2012, Cablevisión launched Fibertel Zone, the first Wi-Fi circuit in Argentina, through its fixed fiber optic networks. Users can access a Wi-Fi network free of cost at the best speeds available in bars, restaurants, movie theaters, gyms and parks, among other public spaces. Cablevisión's Wi-Fi network reached approximately 2,100 outside wireless access points in high-usage areas during 2017. We will continue to offer this service (which was offered by Cablevisión before the Merger) to both Fibertel's customers and non-customers, granting our customers additional benefits, such as faster speeds, priority in surfing and connection without time limit.

- ***Increase our internet bandwidth penetration and expand our Internet bandwidth services.***

We will seek to expand our broadband internet subscriber base by emphasizing our bandwidth capabilities and compelling value offer. We intend to continue to provide and offer bandwidth connectivity to our existing customers of cable television, mobile and fixed-line services, and to new customers, offering higher speeds and more value at competitive prices. We intend to increase our share of new broadband internet customers and add subscribers from our competitors by launching new products and services with faster speed options tailored to customers evolving needs, such as the increasing demand for higher speed bandwidth whether at customers' homes or outside their homes.

We will seek to preserve and enhance customer loyalty of our subscriber base by continuing to offer a high-quality bandwidth service with the best selection of speeds in the market at competitive prices. We plan to continue upgrading our 4G (LTE) network coverage and capacity and intend to increase our two-way coverage in the fixed line, in addition, we have incorporated technology that allows for the addition of high-bandwidth data transfer to an existing cable television (CATV) system (known as Data Over Cable Service Interface Specification or Docsis 3.0). We are also currently in the process of upgrading our network to 1 Ghz with Docsis 3.1 technology.

- ***Increase our cable television penetration by offering digital TV and other premium digital cable services.***

We seek to expand our cable television subscriber base by providing innovative premium digital services. We plan to continue up-selling premium digital cable services to our existing customer base and provide innovative multimedia and entertainment service packages to existing and new customers in new areas. We have enhanced our TV product by introducing additional HD channels and premium subscription channels that we offer in packages. We seek to make the greatest amount of content available to customers through the most diverse range of devices, enabling customers to access TV programming from any device at any time. By introducing an innovative OTT online platform, known as Cablevisión Flow, we will seek to increase customer satisfaction and loyalty. This online platform service complements Cablevisión's video-on-demand (VOD) legacy service through time shift TV services, integral searcher, personalized recommendation engine and cloud DVR, and provide our customers access to a broad library of content such as movies, shows and live sport events.

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- ***Continue to seek opportunities for growth.***

In addition to organic growth, we have expanded our business through acquisitions. If, as a result of the change in the regulatory framework, opportunities for consolidation in the telecommunications industry arise, we may consider opportunities that we believe may add value to our shareholders and are compatible with our business strategy.

- ***Maintain focus on operational excellence and emphasize customer service.***

We believe that customer satisfaction is key to the development and growth of our brand. We continuously monitor our customers' perception of the quality of our services. We closely monitor key performance indicators to assess our operational processes, sales and marketing efficiency and the reliability of our infrastructure. To enhance customer loyalty, we maintain training and development programs for our sales force and call center agents.

- ***Targeted focus on individual customers and Home Convergence.***

We recognize that the various individual members of any household have a unique set of needs and preferences. As a result we will continue to provide a tailored and targeted offering to our customers in order to satisfy our clients' needs in every step of their lives, rather than focusing on household units in a generalized manner. Since single households may have multiple screens, we will seek to tailor our programming and services to meet the demands of each individual customer.

- ***Expand our corporate businesses and branding.***

We will seek to continue developing our corporate businesses through our brands *Telecom Empresas* and *FiberCorp*, seizing the operational advantages of economies of scale created by the capabilities of our fiber optic network, providing connectivity, cloud storage, virtualization sharing, housing and hosting to the corporate sector.

- ***Maintaining and increasing our focus on innovation.***

Our fiber optic systems and our 4G (LTE) network in Argentina have the advantage of greater capacity and reliability, resistance to electrical interference and cost reductions. These systems can be readily adjusted to accommodate technological developments. We will continue to make investments in our systems and infrastructure, and commit resources to maintain our business on the cutting edge of technological advances and innovation.

Organizational Structure

The chart set forth below show our general consolidated corporate structure as of December 31, 2017:

- (a) Dormant entity as of and for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016.
- (b) Non-controlling interest of 32.50% is owned by the Paraguayan company ABC Telecomunicaciones S.A.
- (c) Remaining 1% is owned by the Paraguayan company ABC Telecomunicaciones S.A.
- (d) The Non-controlling interest of 22.75% is owned by the Paraguayan company ABC Telecomunicaciones S.A and 30% is owned by TU VES S.A. (Chile). On June 30, 2017, the transaction by which Núcleo acquired the 70% of shares and votes of Tuves Paraguay was performed.

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The chart set forth below show our general consolidated corporate structure as of January 1, 2018, after giving effect to the Merger, showing the most significant companies and the companies controlled in countries other than Argentina:

Revenues generated by each company in the Telecom Group

The following table presents information relating to the percentage of revenues and other income, net of intercompany transactions, generated by each operating segment in the Telecom Group during the year ended December 31, 2017:

Operating Segment (1)	Activity	Segment	Percentage of Telecom's Total Revenues and other income (5)
Telecom Argentina S.A.	Fixed Services	Fixed services	30.93
Telecom Personal S.A.	Mobile Services	Personal Mobile Services	63.99
Núcleo S.A. (2)	Mobile Services	Núcleo Mobile Services	4.32
Personal Envíos S.A. (2)	Financial Mobile Services	Núcleo Mobile Services	0.06
Tuves Paraguay S.A. (3)	Television signal distribution	Núcleo Mobile Services	0.20
Telecom Argentina USA Inc.	International Wholesale Services	Fixed Services	0.50
Micro Sistemas S.A. (4)		Fixed Services	
Total			100.00

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

(2) Non-controlling interest of 32.50% is owned by the Paraguayan company ABC Telecomunicaciones S.A.

(3)

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On June 30, 2017, Núcleo acquired the 70% of shares and votes of Tuves Paraguay. Non-controlling interest of 22.75% is owned by the Paraguayan company ABC Telecomunicaciones S.A and 30% is owned by TU VES S.A. (Chile).

- (4) Dormant entity as of December 31, 2017.
- (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.

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.

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Recent Developments

Fintech Telecom LLC, was the controlling company of Telecom Argentina until December 31, 2017. As of the date of issuance of this Annual Report, CVH can be considered to have acquired control of Telecom Argentina following effectiveness of the Merger and of the Telecom Shareholders Agreement on January 1, 2018 (See The Merger).

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

Telecom Argentina s Board of Directors, at its meeting held on March 19, 2018, convened an Ordinary Shareholders meeting to be held on April 25, 2018, to consider among other issues the allocation of Telecom Argentina s retained earnings as of December 31, 2017, net of P\$5,640,728,444 distributed in advance, that is to say P\$1,989,254,041, and the allocation of Cablevisión s retained earnings as of December 31, 2017 net of P\$4,502,777,155 distributed in advance, that is to say P\$1,311,975,449.

The proposal of the Board of Directors is to: (i) ratify the advance distribution of dividends of P\$5,640,728,444 resolved by the Board at its meeting of January 31, 2018, based on the Special-purpose Unconsolidated Financial Statements of Telecom Argentina as of September 30, 2017; (ii) allocate P\$1,989,254,041, to set up the Voluntary reserve for future dividends payments ; and (iii) delegate power to Telecom Argentina s Board of Directors so that, based on the evolution of the business, it may determine the withdrawal, in one or more times, of an amount up to P\$994,627,020 from the Voluntary reserve for future dividends payments for distribution to the shareholders as cash dividends, enabling such delegated powers to be exercised until December 31, 2018. With respect to Cablevisión s retained earnings, the proposal of the Board of Directors is to: (i) ratify the advance distribution of dividends of P\$4,502,777,155 resolved by the Board at its meeting of January 31, 2018, based on the Special-purpose Unconsolidated Financial Statements of Cablevisión as of September 30, 2017; (ii) allocate P\$1,311,975,449, to set up a Facultative Reserve to Maintain the Level of Investments in Capital Goods and the Current Level of the Company s Solvency.

Amortization of Sofora Shares

In March 2017, Sofora accepted WAI s offer to amortize in two tranches 140,704,640 shares of Sofora owned by WAI, in accordance with the provisions of Sections 223 and 228 of the GCL. As a result of the amortization, Sofora agreed to pay WAI an amount equal to the par value of WAI s shares of capital stock issued by Sofora (\$140,704,640), and to issue to WAI one or more dividend certificates (Class A Bonos de Goce) evidencing WAI s right to receive US\$461.3 million out of any dividends paid by Sofora going forward.

On May 23, 2017, Sofora amortized 74,749,340 of its shares owned by WAI, representing 17% of Sofora s capital stock. In connection with that first amortization, Sofora paid WAI \$74,749,340 and issued a Class A Bono de Goce to WAI which granted its holder the right to receive US\$ 245.0 million out of any dividends paid by Sofora thereafter. In addition, the members and alternate members of the Board of Directors and of the Supervisory Committee of Telecom Argentina, Personal, Nortel and Sofora appointed by WAI tendered their resignations. On June 6, 2017, our shareholders appointed two directors, two alternate directors, one member of the Supervisory Committee and one alternate member of the Supervisory Committee to complete the term of duties of the resigning members and alternate members of our Board of Directors and our Supervisory Committee.

Upon obtaining ENACOM's approval of the Reorganization, on June 22, 2017, Sofora amortized the remaining 65,955,300 shares owned by WAI, representing 15% of Sofora's capital stock prior to the amortization of common shares agreed with WAI. As a result of this amortization, Sofora paid WAI \$65,955,300 and issued an additional Class A Bono de Goce which granted its holder the right to dividends in the amount of US\$ 216.3 million out of any dividends paid by Sofora thereafter.

As of the date of this Annual Report, the Class A Bonos de Goce have collected the full amount of dividends that they had the right to collect.

The Reorganization

On March 31, 2017, Sofora, Personal and Nortel and Telecom Argentina entered into a preliminary reorganization agreement (the Preliminary Reorganization Agreement) and on November 13, 2017, executed the definitive reorganization agreement (the Definitive Reorganization Agreement). Under the terms of the Preliminary Reorganization Agreement and the Definitive Reorganization Agreement, Telecom Argentina agreed to absorb Nortel, Sofora and Personal which would be dissolved without liquidation pursuant to the provisions of sections 82 and 83 of the GCL.

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The effectiveness of the Reorganization was subject to certain conditions which were complied with and the Reorganization became effective on December 1, 2017 and on that date each of Sofora, Personal and Nortel effectively transferred their operations and activities and their assets and liabilities to Telecom Argentina in accordance with the terms of the Preliminary Reorganization Agreement and the Definitive Reorganization Agreement.

As a result of the Reorganization, Telecom Argentina succeeded in all rights, obligations and responsibilities of any nature to Personal, Sofora and Nortel, which were dissolved without liquidation. Telecom Argentina assumed all of Sofora's obligations under the Class A Bonos de Goce and all of Personal's obligations under the notes issued under its Medium Term Notes Global Program. As of the date of this Annual Report, the Class A Bonos de Goce have collected the full amount of dividends to which they were entitled. The balance of Personal's Series II, III and IV notes as of December 31, 2017 amounted to approximately P\$2,344 million (including accrued interests). The Series I notes were paid in full on their due date.

On March 21, 2018, the Reorganization and the dissolution without liquidation of each of the absorbed companies were registered with the IGJ.

Pursuant to the Reorganization:

- (i) 340,994,852 Class A Common Shares of Telecom Argentina were distributed to Fintech as the only holder of Sofora Common Shares,
- (ii) 161,039,447 Class A of Telecom Argentina were converted into Telecom Argentina Class B Common Shares,
- (iii) the Class B Common Shares of Telecom Argentina owned by Nortel (including any Class B Shares resulting from the conversion mentioned above) were distributed to the holders of Nortel Series B preferred Shares.

Telecom Argentina did not issue any new Class B Common Shares or Class A Common Shares in connection with the Reorganization. For more information see Item 7 Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions.

The Merger

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On June 30, 2017, Telecom Argentina and Cablevisión S.A. executed a preliminary merger agreement providing that Telecom Argentina would absorb Cablevisión, which was to be dissolved without liquidation as of January 1, 2018 (the Merger Effective Date), in accordance with the provisions of Sections 82 and 83 of the GCL, subject to prior satisfaction or waiver of certain conditions stated in the Preliminary Merger Agreement, including certain regulatory approvals (the Merger).

All the conditions to which the Merger was subject were satisfied and the Merger was consummated on January 1, 2018. As of the date of this Annual Report, the Merger is pending administrative conformity from the CNV and registration with the IGJ. For more information see Item 7 Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions.

In addition, pursuant to the Preliminary Merger Agreement, Telecom Argentina assumed all of Cablevisión's obligations under its US\$500,000,000 6.500% Senior Notes due 2021, issued under its Global Notes Program.

In connection with the Preliminary Merger Agreement and the Final Merger Agreement and the notification received from Fintech Telecom and Fintech Media LLC (Fintech Media) on December 29, 2017 informing of a corporate reorganization process by which Fintech Media and VLG Argentina Escindida LLC (a spin-off of VLG Argentina LLC) merged into Fintech Telecom with effect on the Merger Effectiveness Date, the new Class A and Class D shares to be issued by Telecom Argentina pursuant to the terms of the Merger were delivered as follows: (i) to Fintech Telecom LLC: 342,861,748 Class A shares; (ii) to Cablevisión Holding S.A.: 406,757,183 Class D shares; and (iii) to VLG Argentina LLC: 434,909,475 Class D shares.

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Telecom Argentina's capital stock as of January 1, 2018 was comprised of the following:

Shares	Outstanding shares	Treasury shares	Total capital stock
Class A	683,856,600		683,856,600
Class B	627,930,005	15,221,373	643,151,378
Class C	234,748		234,748
Class D	841,666,658		841,666,658
Total	2,153,688,011	15,221,373	2,168,909,384

For more information see Item 7 Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions .

Acquisition of Cubecorp Argentina S.A. (Cubecorp)

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

In March 2009, the Board of Directors of Cubecorp and Telecom Argentina approved a preliminary merger agreement, by which Cubecorp would merge into Telecom Argentina and Cubecorp would be dissolved without liquidation.

On October 12, 2017, the CNV granted its administrative conformity to such merger and on February 27, 2018, the dissolution without liquidation of Cubecorp and the merger with Telecom Argentina were recorded with the Argentine Public Registry of Commerce carried by the *Inspección General de Justicia* in the City of Buenos Aires.

Withdrawal of the Voluntary reserve for future dividends payments

On January 31, 2018, the Board of Directors of Telecom Argentina approved:

1. The reversal of P\$9,729,418,019 of the *Voluntary reserve for future dividends payments* of Telecom Argentina as of December 31, 2017, and its distribution as cash dividends in two installments: (i) P\$2,863,000,000 on February 15, 2018 and (ii) P\$6,866,418,019 on March 21, 2018 (as subsequently decided at the Board of Directors Meeting held on March 7, 2018).

2. The distribution of P\$5,640,728,444 as interim cash dividends under the provisions of section 224, 2nd paragraph of the GCL, corresponding to the net distributable profit of the period ranging from January 1, 2017 to September 30, 2017 as it arises from the Special-Purpose Unconsolidated Financial Statements of Telecom Argentina as of September 30, 2017, which were settled on February 15, 2018; and

3. The distribution of P\$4,502,777,155 on account of interim cash dividends under the provisions of section 224, 2nd paragraph of the GCL, corresponding to the net profit (liquid and realized) of the period ranging from January 1, 2017 to September 30, 2017 as it arises from the Special-Purpose Unconsolidated Financial Statements of Cablevisión S.A.-absorbed by Telecom Argentina- as of September 30, 2017, which were settled on February 15, 2018.

Payment by Telecom Argentina of dividends declared by Cablevisión

On January 8, 2018, Telecom Argentina, as successor to Cablevisión prior to the Merger effective date, paid dividends declared by Cablevisión on December 18, 2017, in an amount of P\$4,077,790,056.

Syndicated Term Loan

On February 2, 2018, the Company entered into a term loan agreement (the *Term Loan Agreement*) with a consortium of international banks for an aggregate principal amount of \$1,000 million. On February 9 and March 9, 2018, the Company borrowed \$650 million and \$350 million (the *Loans*), respectively, under the *Term Loan Agreement*. The *Loans* mature in February 2019. The

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proceeds of the Loans were used to finance capital expenditures, working capital and other general corporate purposes. The Loans bear interest at an annual rate equivalent to LIBOR plus the following margins: 1.25 percentage points during the first four months, 1.50 percentage points, during the following two months, 1.75 percentage points during the following three months and 2.25 percentage points during the last three months prior to the maturity date. Interest is payable quarterly or semiannually, at the Company's option. The aggregate principal amount of the Loans is due at maturity. The Company is permitted to make voluntary prepayments at any time without premium or penalty. The Company is required to make prepayments under the Loans (without payment of a premium) with net cash proceeds from bilateral or syndicated bank financings in excess of \$500 million, or underwritten offerings or private placements of any non-Peso denominated debt securities of the Company governed by a law other than the laws of Argentina with a tenor of at least three years. The Company is also required to prepay the Loans upon the occurrence of a change of control, at each lender's option.

The Term Loan Agreement contains customary representations and warranties, events of default and affirmative and negative covenants, including covenants related to financial statements and other information, notices of material events, conduct of the business, payment of taxes, maintenance of properties and insurance, submission to certain inspections, compliance with laws and further assurances, as well as limitations on the ability to incur or suffer any security with respect to certain indebtedness and assets, to enter into transactions with affiliates to the extent they are not entered on an arms-length basis, to make accounting changes or to make changes to the Company's line of business. Among others, an event of default is triggered if the Company breaches payment of any obligation equal or greater to \$100 million. As of the date of this Annual Report, the aggregate principal amount of \$1,000 million remains outstanding.

Acquisition of CV Berazategui S.A. (CV Berazategui)

On April 4, 2018, the Company acquired shares representing 30% of the capital stock and votes of CV Berazategui constituted in Argentina, for a total amount of approximately US\$ 9.0 million. The remaining 70% of the capital stock and votes of CV Berazategui are owned by PEM S.A., a company controlled by Telecom Argentina.

CV Berazategui is a licensee of Broadcasting Services provided by Subscription through Physical Link, license which was originally granted by Resolution N°630/COMFER/91, and provides the service in the Berazategui Department, Province of Buenos Aires to 21,392 Cable TV (CATV) subscribers and 7,190 broadband subscribers.

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 IGJ (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;

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- 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 Compañía Argentina de Teléfonos S.A. 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.

Until November 30, 2017, Nortel was our direct controlling shareholder with 54.74% of Telecom Argentina's total capital. 100% of Nortel's ordinary capital belonged to Sofora. Sofora's shares belonged to Fintech, our indirect controlling shareholder (68%) and to W de Argentina Inversiones (32%) before the Amortization of Sofora Shares, described above.

As of December 1 2017, as a result of the Reorganization becoming effective, Fintech became Telecom Argentina's direct controlling shareholder.

Fintech, a Delaware (United States) 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. Fintech Advisory Inc., a Delaware (United States) corporation, is directly controlled by Mr. David Martínez. Fintech Advisory Inc. is an investor and investment manager in equity and debt securities of sovereign and private entities primarily in emerging markets.

Cablevisión Holding S.A. is an Argentine corporation and its primary purpose is to hold capital stock in corporations whose object and purpose is to provide Information and Communication Technology Services (ICT Services) and to provide Audiovisual Communication Services (ICT Services). Its controlling shareholder, in turn, is GC Dominio S.A, another Argentine corporation.

THE BUSINESS

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The following description is current as of December 31, 2017 and does not include a description of the business of Cablevisión S.A., which merged with Telecom Argentina effective as of January 1, 2018.

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 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.

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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, Telecom Argentina and many other small independent operators.

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

During the year 2017, we conduct our business through seven 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 (2)
Núcleo Mobile Services	Núcleo (3) Envíos (3) Tuves Paraguay (4)

(1) Dormant entity as of December 31, 2017.

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- (2) Until November 30, 2017, Telecom Argentina owned 100% of Personal. Since December 1, 2017 the Reorganization was effective and from that date, mobile services provided by Personal are continued by Telecom.
- (3) Non-controlling interest of 32.50% is owned by the Paraguayan company ABC Telecomunicaciones S.A.
- (4) Non-controlling interest of 22.75% is owned by the Paraguayan company ABC Telecomunicaciones S.A and 30% is owned by TU VES S.A. (Chile). On June 30, 2017, the transaction by which Núcleo acquired the 70% of shares and votes of Tuves Paraguay was performed.

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:

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- *Basic Telephone Services.* Telecom Argentina provides Basic Telephone Services, including local, domestic and international long-distance telephone services and public telephone services. As of December 31, 2017, Telecom Argentina had approximately 3.8 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, 2017, Telecom Argentina had approximately 1.7 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 in Argentina and through our subsidiary in Paraguay.

Our service offerings under the brand Personal 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, Modems mifi and wingles, smart watches). The services are supported in the different technologies of the mobile network (2G/3G/4G).

We also provide mobile services in Paraguay through our subsidiary Núcleo.

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As of December 31, 2017, we had approximately 19.0 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, 2017, 2016 and 2015 (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.

Telecom Argentina's Telephone Network

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, 2017	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Number of lines in service (1)	3,795,327	3,919,577	4,042,624	4,093,038	4,123,795
Net (Reductions)/Additions in lines in service for the year	(124,250)	(123,047)	(50,414)	(30,757)	(4,063)
Net (Reductions)/Additions in lines in service cumulative	2,393,358	2,517,608	2,640,655	2,691,069	2,721,826
Pending applications (2)	76,933	75,300	64,093	75,213	91,950

(1) Includes lines customers, own usage, public telephony and ISDN channels.

(2) Corresponds to lines requested by clients, but not yet installed.

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The following table illustrates the evolution of Internet services:

	2017	2016	December 31, 2015	2014	2013
Fixed Internet access lines	1,744,169	1,737,534	1,813,590	1,771,050	1,706,787
Arnet subscribers	1,756,622	1,725,609	1,791,030	1,749,111	1,686,982

Arnet customer base increased by 2% in 2017, decreased by 4% in 2016 while it increased by 2% and 4% in 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Revenues

Fixed services include, among other charges, monthly charges, measured service charges, installation charges, public telephone services and interconnection services related to essential facilities. The prices for these services 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 was 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 freely 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 freely set the corresponding prices. Market conditions could limit price increases.

a) *Retail Residential and SME (Small and Medium Enterprises)*

Monthly Charges. Telecom Argentina bills a monthly charge to its customers. As of December 31, 2017 approximately 83% of lines in service were for residential customers and public telephony (82% in 2016) and approximately 17% were for corporate and government customers (18% in 2016). Additionally, due to the regulatory regime, Telecom Argentina is obligated to offer discounts to certain retired individuals and low-consumption residential customers.

Measured Service Charges. In addition to a monthly charge, Telecom Argentina bills to a portion of its customers for a monthly measured service charge, 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. 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.

During 2017 and 2016, the volume of local minutes decreased by approximately 19.3% and 13.9%, respectively, due to the strong growth in mobile telephony and the resulting migration of traffic to mobile service.

Total volume of domestic long-distance minutes also decreased by approximately 16.9% and 13.2% in 2017 and 2016, 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.

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Revenues from local and domestic long distance traffic also decreased during 2017, associated both to the lower traffic volume abovementioned and to the gradual migration of clients toward the new offer Arnet + Voz , which includes internet and unlimited local and national calls for a fixed monthly charge.

International Long-Distance Service. International long-distance traffic minutes decreased approximately 43.8% in 2017 and 49.9% in 2016. 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 Renegotiation of the contract with the public administration Telecom Argentina also has reduced international long-distance prices 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 other domestic telephone services including 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.

Broadband can be delivered through three technologies: cable Modem, ADSL and wireless; cable Modem and ADSL being the most widely used. Telecom Argentina markets its ADSL service through its Arnet brand and in partnership with other Internet services providers.

As of December 31, 2017, we reached approximately 1.7 million accesses. During 2017, 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. In November 2016, Telecom launched the new offer Arnet + Voz providing Internet and unlimited local and national calls, as part of a bundled package. During 2017, we announced its first convergent offer of the market called Combo Unico , offering a bundle, including Internet services, fixed line telephony and mobile connectivity, with a differential and convenient price. This new offer was consolidated during 2017.

Continuing the evolution of Internet access services, during the year 2017 services focused on offering higher speed access to customers, with the deployment of UBB and technologies that replace copper with fiber optics in different points of the network (FTTC, FTTB and FTTH).The number of customers with UBB has grown 106% in 2017, 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 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.

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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 2017, we maintained our efforts in 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 2017 included:

- Expansion of the truncated digital communications system for the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires Police force, the Emergency Medical Care System, and the subways.

- Installation of a security service in the public transport (buses) of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires.

- IP connectivity services, installation of dark fiber for broadcast, Network Security Services and Datacenter for the 2019 Youth Olympic Games.

- Extension and renegotiation of 911 systems for public safety management in a province of the Litoral region.

- A datacenter solution in alliance with Oracle, to optimize operation in databases for a supply chain management company.

- Launch of the solution connected-car in association with Chevrolet, integrating the Jasper service. Jasper is a platform for the administration of IoT services which allows both Telecom and the client to configure the accounts, to create automation rules, and to generate reports in order to measure traffic volume, among other variables.
- Datacenter services for a leading company in the food industry including connectivity, equipment and maintenance.
- Implementation of a solution for unified communications, networking, collaboration and firewall, with CISCO technology and equipment, for an insurance company.

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.

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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 provide 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 and the prices 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 265 million minutes in 2017 and 329 million minutes in 2016.

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

In order to meet the growth in our Internet access base, Telecom Argentina has acquired some IRUs on a submarine facility of Latin America Nautilus (LAN), 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 international capacity under lease modality (IP Transit) in Buenos Aires to ensure better performance regarding regional traffic. In order to have

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a reliable service these IP Transit is provided by two capacity providers in a redundancy geographical path (Latin American Nautilus and Telxius Cable Argentina).

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 2017, Telecom Argentina USA, continued operating a Node of high-definition video in Miami, thus extending the Telecom video matrix to the international market.

Network and Equipment

Our network strategy, for the medium- and long-range terms, focuses fulfilling services demands, improving our customers' experience and promoting technology evolution.

With respect to the core network, we seek for continuously increment capacities and availability of the services offered to our customers. In addition, we continued implementing protocols and network architectures standardization, which allow us a more efficient operation and maintenance, with costs reduction on those activities.

With respect to the access networks, strategy aims to satisfy the increasing broadband demanded for the services, mainly for downloading video and multimedia content from Internet access. In that sense, we continue the extension of access fiber optics infrastructure, in different modalities and technologies, which have been optimized according services demands and geographic locations.

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Personal Mobile Services and Núcleo Mobile Services

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

Mobile Telecommunication Services in Argentina Personal Mobile Services

The market for mobile telecommunications services in Argentina is characterized by intense competition. Operators are generally free from regulation to determine the pricing of services. There are currently three mobile operators offering nationwide service. According to the statistics published by the ENACOM, the penetration of mobile service in Argentina has reached approximately 141.9% of the population in 2015, 146.2% in 2016 and approximately 141.1% in the third quarter of 2017. This information regarding penetration of mobile service is an estimate, based on demographic data from 2010 national census 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).

During 2017, service providers in Argentina continued to make significant capital expenditures in new network infrastructure for the enhancement and 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 under the brand, 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 2014 and 2015 (1730-1745 MHz; 2130-2145; 713-723 MHz and 768-778 MHz). See Regulatory and Legal Framework Regulatory Framework Spectrum.

a) *Residential and Business Customers*

We offer to Personal subscribers a variety of flexible pricing options for mobile services. These options include prepaid, post-paid and mixed (*Abono Fijo*) plans.

Prepaid Plans. Under prepaid plans, subscribers pay in advance for their services, using prepaid credit. Since there are no monthly bills, prepaid plans allow subscribers to communicate with maximum flexibility while maintaining control over their consumption. Prepaid credit can be purchased through prepaid cards or virtual credit on Telecom's website, by phone, at ATMs and drugstores, or through authorized agents. This credit allows subscribers to use data to browse on the Internet, make and receive local, national and international calls and buy multimedia content.

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Telecom offers a variety of packs which enable customers to use the abovementioned services at a lower price. These packs may include a fixed amount of minutes to make national or international calls, SMS, a daily quota of megabytes to access the Internet during 1, 7 or 30 days or different combinations of these services.

In addition, customers can buy multimedia contents, or subscriptions to these contents, in order to receive them periodically.

Prepaid customers can access different benefits according to their monthly credit charges, such as days of free Whatsapp access, unlimited Whatsapp access for 30 days (even without credit), credit gifts, and two telephone numbers to communicate for free, one for calls and the other for SMS.

Post-Paid Plans. Under post-paid plans, a subscriber pays a monthly fee, plus charges for additional services not included in its plan. According to Telecom's current offer, most of the plans include a quota of megabytes for browsing Internet, unbounded airtime for on-net calls and SMS. Depending on the price, some plans include an amount of free seconds or unbounded airtime for off net calls. Once the free seconds have been used, they can continue using the mobile service at a set price per second. They can also buy packs of additional megabytes to continue browsing Internet after they have consumed the megabytes included in the monthly fee. The charges for additional airtime, megabytes or multimedia contents, will be added to the next month's bill. The plans offer Personal digital invoicing, enabling subscribers to view, download and print their invoices from the web.

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Under post-paid plans, we also offer M2M plans, based on the *Internet of Things* (IoT) concept, which refers to the digital interconnection of everyday objects with the Internet, and are specially focused on customers of the business segment. These plans include solutions such as geolocation and fleet monitoring, refrigeration control, information security solutions, sales management solutions, and cloud solutions for information storage and protection, among others.

Abono Fijo. Under the *Abono Fijo* plans, a subscriber pays a set monthly bill. Like in post-paid plans, most of these plans include a quota of megabytes for browsing in the Internet, unbounded airtime for on-net and off-net calls, SMS and a fixed amount of credit that can be used to buy packs or multimedia contents. Once the free seconds have been used or Internet quota has been met, the subscriber can obtain additional credit by recharging its line through the prepaid system. With this new credit, customers can buy packs of 100 MB, 500 MB or 1 GB to continue browsing Internet or packs of seconds for off net calls. The plans offer Personal digital invoicing, enabling subscribers to view, download and print their invoices from the web.

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

	2017		As of December 31, 2016		2015	
		% of Total		% of Total		% of Total
<i>Mobile subscribers:</i>						
Prepaid (1)	12,377,246	65.2	13,007,221	66.7	13,187,958	67.1
Post-paid (2)	1,994,843	10.5	2,159,797	11.1	2,134,376	10.9
<i>Abono Fijo</i> (2)	4,527,718	23.9	4,248,050	21.8	4,216,519	21.4
Mobile Internet dongles	79,923	0.4	98,906	0.4	117,802	0.6
Total	18,979,730	100.0	19,513,974	100.0	19,656,655	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 2017, we continued boosting our strategy with a customer-centric approach based on the concept *Internet para que todo suceda* (Internet to make it all happen). This concept is based not only in our integrated mobile and fixed internet service with Personal and Arnet, which is what differentiates us from the competition, but also in the idea of internet as the most important source of communications. Whether at home, on the street, at work, in the car or wherever they need, people are connected thanks to the Internet.

The Club Personal loyalty program continued operating throughout 2017 providing customers with certain benefits, such as discounts on gastronomy, shows, shopping, leisure and tourism, and the possibility of exchanging accumulated points for consumption, to maintain the satisfaction of the members and incorporate new ones. However, during 2017, Club Personal eliminated the exchanging of accumulated points for third-party products. Club Personal is one of the largest benefit programs in the country with more than 4.3 million members.

Finally, Telecom continued its strategy of repositioning its brand Personal by holding the 13th annual Personal Fest, one of the most important international music festival in Buenos Aires, and also its Summer edition in major cities of Argentina.

Personal's ARPU was approximately P\$142.3 per month for 2017 and P\$112.3 per month for 2016.

b) *Wholesale*

International Business: During 2017, Telecom continued to strengthen its position in the international roaming services market, expanding 3G and 4G LTE agreements, in order to provide a better user's experience to its subscribers.

Telecom entered into five (5) GPRS, 33 3G and 26 LTE agreements during 2017, reaching an overall total of 375 commercial agreements of international roaming, which provide service in more than 166 countries.

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

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Also, Telecom 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, Telecom has launched eleven LTE agreements in the modality Outbound (4G services for our customers abroad). These agreements allowed customers to use a higher Internet navigation speed.

Domestic Business: The main national wholesale revenues are composed by TLRD, CPP, and to a lesser extent, national roaming sold to other operators in connection with the use of Telecom s network, as well as by leasing of infrastructure sites.

During 2017, Telecom 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.

Telecom also signed new agreements with cooperatives for installing new cell sites in their local area with the purpose of achieving or improving the mobile coverage in their influence areas and in accordance with the Company s deployment plan.

Telecom 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 s Mobile Services Segment Network and Equipment

During 2017, Telecom continued improving the coverage and capacity of its mobile access network. To reach these goals, it implemented an important deployment plan of 4G technology (LTE), together with 2G/3G network modernization, using the new spectrum acquired in the public tender of year 2014.

From the very beginning of this deployment, in the locations where 700 MHz Band is not interfered, Personal turned on simultaneously 700 MHz and 1,700/2,100 MHz Bands, which allows an optimal and efficient spectrum usage, through carrier aggregation functionality. Together with these actions, it continued increasing existent sites capacity, reassigning 2G spectrum and adding new spectrum obtained from the aforementioned public tender.

Additionally, the Company continued to increase the number of radio base stations connected with optical fiber and full IP protocol, allowing for the availability of needed broadband, in the present and for future services.

Finally, we can mention the startup of the new core mobile, over a virtualized platform. This new platform includes all existents functionalities that were migrated, plus new IMS (IP Multimedia Subsystem) functionalities, oriented to the convergence and evolution of services such as VoLTE (Voice over LTE), VoWifi (Voice over Wifi), VoIP (Voice over IP), etc.

Mobile Telecommunications Services in Paraguay Núcleo

We provide nationwide mobile telecommunication services in Paraguay through our subsidiary, Núcleo, under the trade name Personal . Telecom Argentina holds 67.5% of the capital stock of Núcleo and the remaining 32.5% is held by ABC Telecomunicaciones S.A., a Paraguayan corporation. Núcleo was granted licenses to provide commercial mobile services, Internet access and videoconference and data transmission services in Paraguay.

CLIENTE+ was launched in 2017 to provide our customers with an exclusive benefits platform that rewards customers who use all the products offered by Personal: Telephony, TV, Billetera Personal and Club Personal. The purpose is to engage more customers as users of all our products and services and provide benefits for choosing us, thus boosting the positioning of a multi-product company through which we can offer communication and connectivity integrated solutions to our customers. The last month of 2017 reflects the yield of all the actions taken over the last two years, achieving a record high in the Prepaid product, with over 940,000 prepaid customers in the 0-30 base, and beating the record of Gs. 45,000 million in recharging sales.

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Total Mobile subscribers in the Mobile Telecommunication Services in Paraguay amounted to 2.5 million as of December 31, 2017.

Núcleo implemented several customer management modules, among them, *Front de Informes* , *Condiciones Comerciales* , *Portabilidad Numérica* and *Promociones*.

In addition, within the framework of technological upgrading, Núcleo implemented the databases of the modules *Registradores de Tráfico* , *Roaming Inbound* and *Tasadores/Retasadores de Llamadas y SMS* in the new Production environments.

WebVAS (Web and Value-Added Services): Núcleo achieved the development of interfaces that facilitate the operation of Points of Sale and Trigger Points, highlighting the improvement of several customer-focused services.

Envíos, a subsidiary of Núcleo, is engaged in the provision of mobile financial services in Paraguay. This year, Envíos recorded a 49% growth compared to 2016, closing the year with 839,725 billeteras (ewallets).

In October 2016, Núcleo requested the National Communications Commission of Paraguay (CONATEL) its authorization for the transfer in favor of Núcleo of 70% of the shares of Tuves Paraguay, which was granted in April 2017. Upon obtaining the regulatory authorization, the transfer became effective on June 30, 2017.

Tuves Paraguay is a company engaged in the provision of direct-to-home subscription audio and television services. Tuves Paraguay customer base decreased by 4% compared to the previous year. As of December 31, 2017, Tuves Paraguay recorded 1,750 prepaid customers and 69,297 postpaid customers.

Núcleo s Network and Equipment

In September 2017, CONATEL began the public consultation process for the auction of 700 MHz spectrum bands. The final bidding terms were launched on October 30, 2017 and, in December 2017, NUCLEO S.A. was selected as one of the prequalified bidders. The process ended on January 4, 2018, with the simultaneous ascending price auction of 7 sub bands of 5 + 5 MHz each. Núcleo was awarded two of them for US\$ 12 million (equivalent to PS\$278 million as of December 31, 2017) per sub band subject to compliance with certain conditions provided by CONATEL s resolution. On March 6, 2018, CONATEL notified Núcleo Resolution No. 375/2018 through which H-H and I-I sub bands included in 700 MHz spectrum bands were assigned to Núcleo. The license is for five years that can be renewed with a payment of a 3% of the total investment.

In 2017 we completed the Project Dream 2 concerning the Modernization of our Network, as established under the initial schedule. We completed the last phase of the expansion and adjustment of the Cellular Network nodes.

In 2017, Núcleo expanded the capacity and coverage of its LTE 1900 MHz mobile network, installing, as of December 31, 2017, 709 LTE nodes that provide coverage to 86 locations throughout Paraguay, reaffirming our nationwide leadership in 4G coverage.

In addition, Núcleo successfully completed the expansion of the capacity of the Huawei DWDM Network to 100 Gbps. It also expanded the 3G coverage with the commissioning of 95 Nodes B in cellular sites, which already existed but until then they only operated on 2G. This has enabled Núcleo to provide 3G coverage in 100% of the Network.

Program #Fan

Towards the end of 2016, we began a path of Transformation towards a Digitalization and Omnichannel approach upgrading our management platforms. Our Program called #Fan comprises the comprehensive refurbishment of the platforms that manage the relationship, delivery, charging, billing and collections of our customers, integrating different Cloud and On premise architectures in line with the new business scenarios towards the convergence of products and services. It is one of the biggest challenges we faced because we are reaching the core architecture of our company, generating a strategic transformation in business management in order to fulfill the vision of putting the customer at the core.

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The main drivers of the Program #Fan are achieving a better Customer Experience, ensuring a single vision of the Customer, simplifying commercial processes and increasing operating efficiency. This will lead to:

- Improving customer care quality and ensuring the unified management of all of our contact points: in-person, telephone and Internet, in a coherent and coordinated manner.
- Increasing resolutions on the first contact and accelerating time-to-market.
- Ensuring efficiency in management times: faster assistance as a result of simpler operating systems.
- Ensuring Omnichannels, incorporating the digital world: Introducing more self-management options, as a result of simpler management platforms and more flexible services.
- Providing greater accessibility and transparency in the information available through multi-device and multiplatform access.
- Ensuring alignment with Customer Profile, streamlining and reducing billing cycles, setting maturity dates, reducing collection periods.
- Generating unified clear and simple billing for all the products and services we offer and those managed by third parties.

Due to the Merger, we will work in a solution that also incorporates Cablevision's products.

In addition, best practices suggest that companies shall ensure a sound Project Management for this type of challenges; therefore, Telecom chose IBM as Transformation Management Office (IBM TMO: #01 Salesforce Global Strategic Partner | Active member TM Forum & Other Key Industry Boards).

During 2017 the Discovery stage of each module (CRM / OM and CBS) was successfully completed and we started developing a mixed model (Agile and Waterfall). It is estimated that the first Go Live (Mobile), will take place during the first six months of 2018 and that the start of customer migration will be during the second half of 2018. At the end of the project it is expected that there will be more than 20 million customers reached by this project.

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 Telmex, AMX Argentina (commercially known as Claro), Level 3 Argentina (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. 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 prices 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, and Telecentro (providing a triple-play offer), among others. Our data services business faces competition from Telefónica, AMX Argentina (commercially known as Claro), and from several providers of niche data services such as Level 3 Argentina, 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 main operators providing nationwide mobile telecommunications services. These three operators are Telecom Argentina, Telefónica Móviles Argentina and América Móvil.

On May 5, 2016, the Ministry of Communications issued Resolution No. 38/16 approving the new Regulation of Virtual Mobile Operators (VMO), thus allowing the entrance of new competitors.

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

Further, see Regulatory and Legal Framework Regulatory Framework Licenses granted as of December 31, 2017 below for details on Telecom Argentina s license.

Mobile Telecommunications Services in Paraguay. Currently, there are four participants in the mobile telecommunications services market in Paraguay. As of December 31, 2017, Núcleo s main competitor was Tigo (a Millicom International Cellular subsidiary). The operators provide services using 2G, 3G and 4G technology. The Paraguayan market is highly competitive. Tigo holds a significant market share in terms of revenues.

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REGULATORY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Regulatory Authority

Telecom Argentina is 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 Gazette on December 19, 2014 and has been in force since its publication, the telecommunication services provided by Telecom Argentina 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 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 Gazette 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 acted as an autonomous agency within the scope of the Ministry of Communications. See *Decree No. 267/15 - Amendments to the LAD* below.

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

The Board of ENACOM is composed of a Chairman and three directors appointed by the PEN, as well as three directors appointed by the Bicameral Commission of Audiovisual Communication and ICT services. **The quorum is met with the attendance of four members.**

No special eligibility conditions are established to be a member of the Board; the only limitation is the non-existence of incompatibilities, under the terms of Law No. 25,188 (Public Ethic). The ENACOM members can be removed directly and without cause by the PEN.

On August 11, 2017, the National Government issued Decree No. 632, whereby it approved the organizational structure of the Ministry of Modernization, according to the organization chart established in said Decree. Pursuant to this Decree, the ENACOM is now placed within the sphere of the Ministry of Modernization.

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 Telecom Argentina and its domestic subsidiaries is worth mentioning:

- The LAD, as amended by Decree of Need and Urgency No. 267/15 and Decree No. 1,340/16;
- 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; and
- The Licenses for providing telecommunication services granted to Telecom Argentina and Telecom Personal through several regulations (transferred to Telecom Argentina after the Reorganization) and the List of Conditions and their respective regulations.

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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.

Law 26,522, which is only applicable with regard to the registration of the TV Signal METRO and its activity as an Agency and Intermediary of Advertising and Direct Advertiser.

Núcleo and Tuves Paraguay, are 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 Argentina USA, Telecom Argentina's subsidiary in the United States, is supervised by the Federal Communications Commission (the FCC).

Licenses granted to Telecom Argentina

Telecom Argentina holds a non-expiring Unique Argentine Digital License (*Licencia Única Argentina Digital*) over which the following telecommunications services are registered:

- 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;

- Internet access;
- Mobile telecommunication services (STM);
- Data transmission and Value Added Services;
- Mobile radio communication services (SRMC) ;
- PCS services;
- National and international long-distance telephone services;
- Mobile Advanced Communications Services (SCMA);
- Radio Electric Trunking Service (SRCE); and
- Physical and radio electric link broadcasting services, including the permits/frequencies required to provide radio electric link broadcasting services.

To Telecom Argentina s subsidiaries

- Núcleo 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. See Núcleo's Network and Equipment , regarding the auction process for 700 MHz band spectrum in Paraguay.
- 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.

- Tuves Paraguay is a Paraguayan company controlled by Núcleo has a license for the provision of telecommunications services and also the distribution of digital audio and television signals to homes, for the term of five years. The license was granted in March 2010 and renewed in March 2015 for a term of five years.

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Events of revocation of the Licenses

According to the LAD TIC s licenses are revocable in the case of no compliance with certain obligations including but not limited to:

- a) The lack of provision of the registered services in accordance with the current regulations.

- b) The failure to initiate the provision of the registered services within the period established by current regulations and in accordance with the regulations issued by the Authority.

- c) The repeated failure to pay fees, royalties and the contribution to the Universal Service, in accordance with the regulations issued by the Authority.

- d) The materialization of acts without the authorization of article 13 of the LAD.

- e) The bankruptcy, dissolution or liquidation of the Licensee.

Events or revocation originally established in the Terms of Service (Pliegos) of Telecom and Personal:

In relation to Telecom Argentina s license:

- 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;
- 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 bankruptcy of Telecom Argentina.

Personal s licenses (STM / SRMC / PCS / SCMA transferred to Telecom Argentina), are revocable in case of non-compliance with certain obligations, including but not limited to:

- repeated interruptions of the services as set forth in each Mobile Licenses Pliegos ;
- 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 Telecom Argentina; and
- a liquidation or dissolution of Telecom Argentina, 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 Telecommunication service quality regulation below);

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- 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 (according to the provision of article 8 of Decree No. 267/15).

- According to the Regulation for the Refarming of Frequency Bands with Economic Compensation, approved by Ministry s of Communications Resolution No. 171 E/2017, and the Refarming Agreement, executed by Nextel and ENACOM on April 12, 2017, the authorization to use the refarmed frequency bands will be revocable under the following circumstances:
 1. Failure to pay the economic compensation, specified by the National Authority of Communications (ENACOM for its acronym in Spanish), within the term set in the Refarming Agreement.

 2. Lack of use of a portion of the refarmed frequency bands, limited to such unused portion and subject to a previous 90 days compliance notice.

 3. Failure of assigning clients to the refarmed frequency bands or transferring them to other service providers, within the term set in Section 5 of ENACOM s Resolution No. 1299 E/2017.

 4. Failure to return the frequency bands subject to the refarming process, subject to a previous 90 days compliance notice.

 5. Failure to provide SCMA Service in the time set in Section 10.1, subsection a), of Decree N° 764/00).

 6. Breach of the coverage obligations set in the Refarming Project approved by ENACOM s Resolution No. 1299 E/2017, subject to a previous 90 days compliance notice.

7. Failure to inform ENACOM the degree of progress of the Refarming Project approved by ENACOM's Resolution No. 1299 E/2017, biannually, subject to a previous 90 days compliance notice.

8. Assignment, transfer, encumbrance, lease or sale to third parties of the authorization for the use of the refarmed frequency bands, without authorization of the Regulatory Authority (pursuant to Section 8 of Decree No. 267/15).

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

- repeated interruptions of the services;
- any voluntary insolvency proceedings or bankruptcy of Núcleo and Tuves Paraguay; 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 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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- b) the exemptions of taxes, establishing that tax exemptions or reductions, prices and encumbrances of ICT in general and in telecommunications in particular may be set on a precarious basis when the nature of certain activities so warrant;
- c) the amendments as regards Universal Service (See Universal Service Regulation below);
- d) the asymmetric regulation as universalization tools towards the development of an effective competition; and
- e) a maximum period for granting each authorization or use of frequencies of the radioelectric spectrum must be established (section 28 *in fine*).

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 from the proper authority. Also, the LAD allowed ICT service 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 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 Argentine 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 (see ENACOM Resolution No. 5641-E/2017).

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 Auction Terms and Conditions for the International Public Auction 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, section 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.

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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. However, some of its provisions were subsequently amended by Decree No. 1,340/16.

The main amendments to the LAD consist of:

- The incorporation of Broadcasting 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. Provision amended by Decree No. 1,340/16.

Broadcasting supplied by subscription licenses (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 ten 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 Section 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.

Decree No. 267/15 replaced the LAD's section 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 (defined as any form of communication, primarily one-way, for the transmission of signals to be received by a determinable public, either by physical or by radio connection, for example, video cable and IP TV services) until January 1, 2018 (this term can be extended by 1 additional year). Also, the Decree replaces section 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. This provision was subsequently amended by Decree No. 1,340/16.

In addition, shareholders of a 10% or more interest in companies that provide public services may not be holders of a Subscription Radio Record. However, this will not apply in the following cases: (i) non-profit companies to whom the national, provincial or municipal State has granted the license, concession or permission to provide a public service (such as telecommunications cooperatives); (ii) those mentioned in section 94 including the Company who was only able to provide the service after the expiration of the period specified therein.

- Section 28 of Decree No. 267/15 created, in the field of the Ministry of Communications, the Commission for the Elaboration of the Draft Law for the Reform, Updating and Unification of Laws No. 26,522 and No. 27,078 (*Comisión para la Elaboración del Proyecto de Ley de Reforma, Actualización y Unificación de las Leyes N° 26,522 y 27,078*). The Commission is responsible for the study of the reform of both laws under the principles set out herein.

On April 15, 2016, the Ministry of Communications through Resolution No. 9/16 provided that the Commission shall be composed by six members and one Secretary, who will perform their duties ad honorem. The Resolution also appointed its members. The Commission should submit a draft Law for the reform, updating and adaptation of a unified system of the Regulatory Framework Law for the Telecommunications and Audiovisual Communication Services in Argentina, within the following 180 calendar days from the date of its constitution.

Through Resolution No. 1,098-E/16 published on October 31, 2016, the Ministry of Communications extended for 180 days the deadline for the preparation of the draft reform of Laws No. 26,522 and No. 27,078. As of the date of this Annual Report, the elaboration of the draft reform of Laws No. 26,522 and No. 27,078 is still pending.

- Furthermore, the Decree provides that licenses transfers and interest transfers involving the loss of company control must be approved by ENACOM, stating a new procedure provided in section 8 of Decree No. 267/15. Licenses transfers and interest in licensees transfers will be considered ad referendum of ENACOM approval.

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- Decree No. 267/15 repealed Section 15 and Section 48 (second paragraph) of the LAD. Therefore, the following provisions have no longer 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.
- On April 8, 2016, the Chamber of Representatives voted in favor of the validity of DNU No. 267/15. According to this, such Decree acquired the status of Law.
- The Decree establishes several amendments to the Audiovisual Communications Services Law (SCA).

Among the main amendments established by this Emergency Decree to both laws, it should be noted that the licenses for the exploitation of physical link and radio-electric link subscription television services that had been granted under Laws No. 22,285 and No. 26,522 are now called Registrations for the exploitation of physical link and radio-electric link subscription television services of a *Licencia Única Argentina Digital*.

However, it should be noted that pursuant to Section 21 of Decree No. 267/15 and until the enactment of a law that will unify the fee regime provided under Laws No. 26,522 and No. 27,078, the physical link and radio-electric link subscription television services will continue to be subject only to the fee regime provided under Law No. 26,522. Therefore, they shall not be subject to the investment contribution or the payment of the Control, Oversight and Verification Fee provided under Sections 22 and 49 of Law No. 27,078.

Decree No. 1,340/16 - Amendments to DNU No. 267/15

Decree No. 1,340/16 issued by PEN and published in the Official Gazette on January 2, 2017 provides the rules for achieving a greater convergence of networks and services under competitive conditions, promoting the deployment of next generation networks and the penetration of Broadband Internet access throughout the national territory, in accordance with the provisions of Laws No. 26,522 and No. 27,078. This Decree introduces some amendments to DNU No. 267/15, which has the status of Law.

Among the most relevant provisions, it establishes:

- Fix the 15-year-term, as from the publication of the Decree, as differential condition in the terms provided by section 45 of Law No. 27,078, for the protection of last-mile fixed NGN networks for Broadband deployed by ICT licensees for Broadband regarding the regulations of open access to Broadband and infrastructure to be stated, notwithstanding the provisions of section 56 of said Law.

• That the Ministry of Communications or ENACOM, as appropriate, shall establish the rules for the administration, management, and control of the radio spectrum, according to guidelines for the promotion of competition as follows:

a) the ENACOM, in a period not exceeding six months since the publication of the Decree, shall call for National and International Public Auction Process for the allocation of new frequency bands for the provision of mobile communications services, according to the service attributions following the recommendations of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), to maximize and increase the radio resources assigned thereto;

b) for the purposes of the provisions of section 28 of Annex IV of Decree No. 764/00 and section 29 of Law No. 27,078, rules and procedures shall be adopted ensuring the reattribution of radio spectrum frequencies with economic compensation and shared use to frequencies previously allocated to other service and assigned to ICT or SCA providers who request to re-use them for the provision of mobile or fixed wireless services with LTE or higher technologies. To this effect, the Regulatory Authority shall impose coverage obligations and specific goals;

c) for the purposes of the provisions of sections 27 and 28 of Law No. 27,078 and section 2 subparagraphs c) and d) of Decree No. 798/16, the ENACOM shall have the power to assign radio spectrum frequencies on demand, establishing compensation, deployment and coverage obligations, within the corresponding deadlines, to: 1) current local or regional providers of ICT services in their service areas; and 2) current providers of MCS, on the terms provided in section 3 of Decree No. 798/16;

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d) the term of authorizations for the use of frequencies of the SCMA, as well as the corresponding deployment obligations, shall be computed since the effective migration of services currently operating in these bands in the scope of Area II, defined according to the provisions of Decree No. 1,461/93 and its amendments (additional information on the impact on Telecom Argentina is provided in Note 3.i) and Note 18.e) to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2017).

- That Operators included in section 94 of the LAD (among them, Telecom Argentina), may register the Broadcasting Service by subscription, by physical or radio connection as of the enforcement of this Decree, setting January 1, 2018 as initial date for the provision of such service in the AMBA (and extended AMBA), and in the cities of Rosario (Santa Fe Province) and Córdoba (Córdoba Province). The Decree also provides that, for the rest of the country, the initial date for the provision of the services of these operators shall be determined by the ENACOM (See Resolution No.E 5,641 E/ 2017).

- That ICT s licensees and Satellite Link Subscription Broadcasting licensees, who as of December 29, 2016 simultaneously provided both services, may retain ownership of both types of licenses.

- That ICT s services providers carrying out joint service offerings, shall detail the price of each of them, including the breakdown of these values, and the discounts or benefits applied to each service or product of the aforementioned offer, not being able to subsume, under any condition, the hiring of any service to the hiring of another, so as to prevent the consumer from obtaining the service individually or separately.

- That within 180 days of the Decree enforcement, the Ministry of Communications will establish the necessary guidelines for the creation of the Public Protection, Defense and Security Operations Network (*Red de Protección Pública y Operaciones de Socorro, Defensa y Seguridad*) under the terms of section 12 of Law No. 27,208 to secure suitable communications for public safety agencies.

- That for the purposes of the provisions of section 92 of Law No. 27,078 and section 2, paragraph g) of Decree No. 798 issued on June 21, 2016, MINCOM shall ensure the following principles on interconnection matters:

a) Until the interconnection prices determination systems provided by the National Interconnection Regulation are implemented, averages of regional Latin America prices shall be considered for similar functions and facilities, corrected by parameters which comply with the conditions of the sector, as determined by the Authority of Application;

b) In accordance with section 46 of Law No. 27,078, the National Interconnection Regulation shall provide asymmetric interconnection rates for mobile services for a three years period from the effective service implementation, extendable for a maximum of 18 months.

c) The National Interconnection Regulation shall provide rules concerning the automatic national roaming service, forcing mobile services providers, for a maximum period of three years, to make such service available to other providers in areas where they do not have their own network coverage.

The temporary limitation provided in the previous paragraph shall not be enforceable in those cases in which mobile services are provided by cooperatives and small and medium-sized companies with exclusively regional coverage.

Mobile service providers shall freely enter into agreements to secure, among other issues, technical, economic, operational and legal conditions. Such agreements may not be discriminatory or may not establish technical conditions that prevent, delay or obstruct interconnection services.

The National Interconnection Regulation will enable ENACOM to define reference prices for a maximum period of three years, taking into consideration the costs of the assets involved (subject to exploitation) and a reasonable return rate to ensure speed, neutrality, non-discrimination and competition between mobile service providers. Likewise, they shall not contain technical, interconnection, operational or other conditions that delay, obstruct or create barriers for the remaining mobile services providers to access the market.

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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 Bodies have 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 certain conditions exists 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.

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 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 auction.

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 auction and adjudication of new SU programs, with the prior approval by the SC.

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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 Telecom Argentina and Personal. These objections were resolved by the SC through its Resolution No. 154/10.

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 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.

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.

This 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 section 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.

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 sections 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, Telecom Argentina has not received any response to its filings.

ENACOM Resolution No. 2,642/16 approved the new SU Regulation, which was published on May 31, 2016, in the context of the new regulations established by the LAD.

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The new regulation retains the obligation of contributing 1% of total income related to the provision of ICT services net of taxes and fees, anticipating the possibility of granting exemptions, in which case the subjects liable for payment, must comply with the obligations established by the Regulatory Authority.

In accordance with ENACOM Resolution No. 6,981-E/16 issued on October 19, 2016, the FFSU and the FFSU Investment Contribution Settlement and Interest Report forms were approved and are in force since January 1, 2017, being operationally implemented since March 2017.

Taking into consideration the changes introduced in the Affidavits Form approved by the regulation, Telecom Argentina and Personal made a presentation to the Regulatory Authority exposing the need to introduce amendments to the forms in order to explain the deductions of the SU services that both companies are providing.

On May 4, 2017, ENACOM Resolution No. 2,884/17 was published in the Official Gazette. This Resolution amends the Form of the FFSU contributions, adding, within the possible deductions, the Discount Annex. SC Resolution No. 154/10 Section 1, Sub-section B) i), second paragraph. Such Resolution allows deducting, until the Regulatory Authority expresses its opinion, any amounts that eventually may correspond to SU Initial Programs or other than those provided for in Annex III of Decree No. 764/00, in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of Decree No. 558/08 and Section 6 of Annex III of Decree No. 764/00, replaced by Decree No. 558/08.

ENACOM Resolution No. 8,770-E/16, issued on December 19, 2016, amends section 21 of the RGSU (General Regulation of the Universal Service), providing that programs developed in accordance with sections 19 and 20 of the Regulation will be awarded by Resolution of the ENACOM Board of Directors through any of the following mechanisms, as proposed by the Chairman of the ENACOM Board of Directors:

a) Direct implementation of the programs to entities included in section 8 paragraphs b) of Law No. 24,156, or

b) Public or private, national or international, single or multiple-stage auction or offering.

Priority will be given to projects to be developed in those municipalities that have adopted the regulations proposed in the code of good practices for the deployment of mobile communications networks developed by Argentine Federation of Municipalities and the Operators of Mobile Communications and supported by the former SC of the former Ministry of Federal Planning, Public Investment and Services on August 20, 2009 or those contemplating regulations of similar characteristics.

As of the date of this Annual Report, there are still pending administrative appeals filed by Telecom Argentina in 2012 against several resolutions that rendered ineffective deductions in the SU payments with reference to several programs provided by Telecom Argentina in the play mode of the SU. The magnitudes of the deductions challenged by the Regulatory Authority are disclosed below in SU Fund in Telecom Argentina, transforming the asset position of Telecom Argentina (P\$2,925 million) into a potential liability position. As a reference Telecom

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Argentina potential obligation of the SU for the period July 2007 to December 2017 represents approximately P\$799 million. However, the Company's Management, with the assistance of its legal advisors, considers that has solid fact and legal arguments to defend the criteria that Telecom Argentina has held and holds with regard to the SU scheme. Additional information is provided in Renegotiation of the contract with the public administration below.

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\$2,925 million. This receivable has not yet been recorded as of December 31, 2017 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\$2,691 million 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.

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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 section 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 section 2 of Decree No. 558/08.

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\$1,033 million and are included in the credit balance mentioned in the second paragraph. As of the date 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. As of the date of this Annual Report, although it cannot be assured that these issues will be favorably resolved at the administrative stage, Telecom Argentina's Management, with the assistance of its legal advisors, considers that it has solid legal and de facto arguments to support the position of Telecom Argentina.

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 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.

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On April 9, 2014 Personal filed an amended 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 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 section 3, of Resolution No. 80/07, or section 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.

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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

SC Resolution No. 38/14

On July 7, 2014, SC Resolution No. 38 was published in the Official Gazette 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 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 Móvil 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 Gazette 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 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
					410.7	(*) 3,530

(*) Includes P\$18 million 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.

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 MHz/768-778 MHz, and had to pay the equivalent to US\$ 247.3 million (pending balance of the auction's amount), and give a warrant of accomplishment of 15% of such 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).

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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) to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Through SC Resolution No. 25/15, issued on June 11, 2015, Personal was assigned the rest of Frequency Bands which composed Lot No. 8 and that were pending of assignment by the SC.

On June 25, 2015 Personal paid the offered amounts corresponding to the awarded Frequency Bands (which were equivalent to US\$247.3 million) pursuant to the provisions of the Auction Terms and Conditions and its complementary clarifying documents, as a result of which the whole amount of the sum offered for Lot No. 8 was paid. In addition, in its bid documents, Personal stated that such Lot formed a unique and comprehensive block for purposes of complying with the obligations undertaken in connection with the deployment of the SCMA, also expressing that the Federal Government has the obligation to cause the awarded bands to be free from occupants and interferences.

SC Resolution No. 18/14, provided that the 698 to 806 MHz frequency bands had to be disengaged before a two years deadline. Expired that period, the irradiating systems involved in the migration had to finish their emissions.

As of the date of this Annual report, the deadline provided by SC Resolution No. 18/14 for the disengagement of the 698 to 806 MHz frequency band expired on July 18, 2016. However, such frequency band continues to be busy.

ENACOM Resolution No. 6,396/16, published in the Official Gazette on July 22, 2016, provided that the licensees within the scope of the migration provided by SC Resolution No. 18/14 that are currently providing services within the 698 to 806 MHz frequency band, may choose to: (i) temporarily continue providing their respective services in other frequencies corresponding to the bands allocated to the broadcasting service, particularly 512-698 MHz frequency band, subject to technical feasibility verified in each case, and for the term provided in section 2 of Resolution No. 6,396/16; or (ii) request the assignment of a bandwidth equivalent to that currently authorized, in 12.2 to 12.7 GHz destination band.

On the other hand, the Authorization Agreement for the Use of Frequency Bands , related to the bands awarded to Personal as a result of the public auction called pursuant to the provisions of SC Resolution No. 38/14 is still pending of execution by the Regulatory Authority.

According to the provisions of Decree No. 1,340/16, the term of the authorizations for the use of frequencies of the Advanced Mobile Communications Service, as well as the corresponding deployment obligations, will be computed from the actual migration of the services currently operating in these bands in Area II (AMBA). Additional information on the impact on Telecom Argentina is disclosed in Note 3.j) and Note 18.e) to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2017.

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On January 18, 2017, Personal filed a letter to ENACOM expressing its interest in participating in the Auction, Offering or Reattribution procedure/s of frequency bands timely available within the scope provided by Law No. 27,078 and consistent regulations, subject to the analysis of the conditions defined at that time. This includes the bands currently attributed to the Mobile Communications Service or Advanced Mobile Communications Service, as thus also any other band which, in the future, be attributed to the provision of such services among other frequencies in bands 2.5-2.6 Ghz, 3.4-3.7 GHz, 450 MHz, 600 MHz, 700 MHz, 800 MHz, 850 MHz, 900 MHz, 1900 MHz, AWS, and extended AWS.

Regulations of Refarming with Financial Compensation and Shared Use of Frequencies

On January 31, 2017, Resolution of the Ministry of Communications No. 171-E 2017 was issued, approving the **Regulations of Refarming with Financial Compensation and Shared Use of Frequencies** (*Reglamento de Refarming con Compensación Económica y Uso Compartido de Frecuencias*). As a summary, the following provisions can be highlighted:

- Instructs ENACOM to analyze the technical feasibility and implement the allocation to the mobile service, with primary status, of the 450-470 MHz, 698-960 MHz and 2,300-2,400 MHz frequency bands. All of the above is to be used in the provision of SCMA or any other arising from technological developments.

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- Provides the preventive suspension of the reception of awarding procedures in 1,427-1,518 MHz and 3,300-3,600 MHz frequency bands.
- Modifies the spectrum cap, setting it in 140 MHz per provider for each area and/or operating location. For such purposes, the spectrum assigned to each company, its subsidiaries or controlling shareholders, directly or indirectly, or subject to common control or those holding more than 30% of the shares of another company, will be considered if, with such equity interest, holds a position of substantial influence in the decisions of such company. Any other subject or body may be included in the calculation of the spectrum awarded to any other subject or entity assigned to that spectrum when it is understood that any contractual linkage has been entered into to circumvent this limit.
- Instructs ENACOM to modify the National Scheme of Attribution of Radio Spectrum Bands (*Cuadro Nacional de Atribución de Bandas del Espectro Radioeléctrico* - ER) for the purpose of making available for MCS providers frequency bands suitable to that end.
- From the publication of the new bandwidth table and its respective channels, MCS providers will have a maximum of 15 working days to request their express assignment. Such allocations shall be made on equal terms and conditions as those required from other providers of similar service in the same band. This provision is complemented by section 9 of Resolution No. 1,034-E/17.
- The regulatory authority is delegated to ENACOM, who will provide the necessary complementary or explanatory rules for a better application of these provisions.

In addition, ENACOM Resolution No. 1,033-E/17, issued on February 20, 2017 provided to allocate the frequency bands between 905-915 MHz, and 950-960 MHz to the Mobile Service with primary status, for the provision of the Advanced Mobile Communications Service.

ENACOM Resolution No. 1,034-E/17, also issued on February 20, 2017, allocated the frequency band between 2,500-2,690 MHz to the Mobile Service with primary status, and the use of the frequency band between 2,500-2,690 MHz for the provision of SCMA, in addition to current services when their coexistence is possible.

On March 7, 2017 ENACOM Resolution No. 1,299-E/17 was published in the Official Gazette. This Resolution approved the Refarming Project with Financial Compensation and Shared Use of Frequencies to Nextel Communications Argentina SRL (Nextel , currently Telecom Argentina since the merger with Cablevisión, see Note 32 to the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2017) to provide the Advanced Mobile Communications Service, granting this company the registration for the provision of such service, and authorizing it to:

- use frequencies between 905-915 MHz and 950-960 MHz in accordance with the provisions of ENACOM Resolution No. 1,033-E/17 and channels 7 to 10, and 7 to 10 in FDD mode, provided in the Annex of Resolution No. 1,034-E/17, for the provision of the Advanced Mobile Communications Service in locations and areas described in the Project approved by the Resolution.
- use frequencies between 2,550-2,560 MHz, and between 2,670-2,680 MHz exclusively for migrating users from pre-existing services, for a 2-year period, term in which it should additionally resolve the final destination of those users. Once the migration is completed, or the 2-year term expires, whichever occurs last, Nextel may use channels 11 and 12, and the corresponding 11 and 12 in FDD mode, provided in the Annex to Resolution No. 1,034-E/17, for the provision of the Advanced Mobile Communications Service in locations and areas described in the Project hereby approved.

The Resolution provides as URV for the radio spectrum the following bands involved in the project:

- 900 MHz Band = 0.1841 (US\$/MHz/inhabitant)
- 2,600 MHz Band = 0.0423 (US\$/MHz/inhabitant)

RV for frequencies involved in the Project in FDD mode is set in US\$178,419,397 calculated pursuant to Section 7 of MINCOM Resolution No. 171-E/17, based on the URV provided in the foregoing section.

The rule establishes that the following discounts and weighting factors will be applied, which shall be calculated pursuant to section 7 of MINCOM Resolution No. 171-E/17, and which in detail will be used in order to determine the amount of the Financial Compensation that will be part of the agreement to be settled.

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- Discounts:
 - The amount equivalent to the frequencies of the spectrum whose return is provided in section 7 therein, and whose value will be calculated according to the URV provided in section 8 herein, as appropriate.
 - The amount corresponding to the valuation of the Coverage Obligations provided by section 10 of the regulation.
- Weighting Factors:
 - The speed of networks and service deployment calculated from the amount of investment for the first five years, with respect to the total Project hereby approved.
 - The speed of deployment of the Coverage Obligations provided in section 10 therein.

The implementation of the Project is subject to the issuance of the agreement specifying the terms, conditions, goals, obligations and other issues inherent to the provision of Advanced Mobile Communications Service.

In the same resolution and as part of the authorization, that agency imposed additional Coverage Obligations on Nextel.

It also imposes two obligations that must be fulfilled prior to initiating the rendering of Advanced Mobile Communication Services: (i) the return of the proposed radio-electric spectrum; and (ii) the creation of a guaranty issued in favor of and satisfactory to ENACOM for an amount equal to the value of the radio-electric spectrum that is subject to return.

The Resolution also orders that Nextel shall post a performance bond to guarantee the obligations and responsibilities undertaken by that company to be issued in favor and to the satisfaction of the ENACOM for the amount and under the terms that shall be set forth in the contract to be executed with the ENACOM. That contract shall establish, in addition to the economic compensation to be paid by Nextel, the terms, conditions, goals, obligations and other matters inherent to the rendering of the Advanced Mobile Communication Services authorized by that agency to which Nextel shall be bound.

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On April 12, 2017, Nextel and the ENACOM executed the agreement referred to in the previous paragraph. On April 28, 2017, pursuant the Agreement executed with the ENACOM, Nextel transferred to that agency the economic compensation of Ps. 478,240,214, established by the ENACOM on April 26, 2017.

In another agreement also executed on April 12, 2017, NEXTEL accepted and expressly consented to the authorization granted to the Chairman of the ENACOM to decide on, within a term of 2 years as from the date of the agreement, the replacement with economic compensation -to be paid by NEXTEL- of certain channels of the 2500-2690 MHz frequency bands for frequencies in other bands, as established under Article 7 of ENACOM Resolution No. 1,034/2017.

Also, on May 5, 2017, Nextel posted the performance bond provided under the agreement in order to guarantee: (i) compliance with the coverage obligations in the localities ordered by ENACOM; and (ii) the return of compromised radio spectrum.

Through Resolution No. 3,909-E/2017 published on May 24, 2017, the ENACOM decided to register the agreements described in the paragraph.

ENACOM Resolution No. 3,687-E/17 call for the on-demand frequency allocation

ENACOM Resolution No. 3,687-E/17, published in the Official Gazette on May 12, 2017, provided the call for the on-demand frequency allocation of the 2,500 to 2,690 MHz radio spectrum, stating the procedure, obligations and compensations to be fulfilled by the Mobile Communications Service providers who qualify to participate, in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of Decree No. 1,340/17.

The Resolution provided to group the frequency channels to be allocated in three (3) Lots: two (2) Lots of 30 MHz, containing three (3) frequency channels in the FDD mode each, and one (1) Lot of 40 MHz, containing two (2) frequency channels in FDD mode (20 MHz) and four (4) frequency

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channels in TDD mode (40 MHz) with a TDD channels trade option for a Lot of 10 MHz in FDD for two years extent if certain conditions are met, according to the channeling provided in ENACOM Resolution No. 1,034-E/17 and its amendment (ENACOM Resolution No. 1,956-E/17). According to the characteristics of the 2,500 to 2,690 MHz band, the authorization of use of the frequency channels that compose each Lot must be issued by each locality.

On May 24, 2017, Personal filed to ENACOM the Envelope with its On-demand Allocation Request, according to the provisions of Resolution No. 3,687-E/17.

On July 5, 2017, ENACOM notified Personal of its Resolution No. 5,478-E/17 through which the frequencies included in Lot A were assigned to Telefónica Móviles Argentina S.A., the frequencies included in Lot B were assigned to AMX Argentina S.A. and the frequencies included in Lot C were assigned to Personal (all of them stated in Annex I of ENACOM Resolution No. 3,687 E/17), in the locations detailed in the respective Annexes (attached to Resolution No. 5,478-E/17) as requested by each provider. The Resolution provides that the enforcement of its provisions will be operative, within the Departments of San Rafael, General Alvear and Malargüe, of the Province of Mendoza, once the judicial decision ordered by the Federal Court of San Rafael in the legal process entitled CABLE TELEVISORA COLOR S.A. c/ PEN AND OTHER S/ AMPARO Ley 19,986-File No. 5,472/17 had been revoked.

The spectrum allocation will last 15 years since CABA plus other thirteen areas are free of interference over a total of 18 provincial capitals plus Rosario, Mar del Plata and Bahia Blanca and will demand payment of up to approximately US\$ 55.9 million (subject to certain compensation clauses for early or late releases) to be paid by localities released from interference on every January of the following year of the year of the effective release. The conditions for the spectrum allocation include certain obligations regarding the service launch by localities, penalty clauses for non-compliance with the deadlines established by localities (which would involve the frequency return plus a fine equivalent to 15% of the spectrum value of the locality involved) and certain guarantees required, among them, the deployment.

Spectrum in 700 MHz Band licenses (Paraguay)

On September 2017 the public consultation process was started for the auction of 700 MHz band spectrum. The list of conditions was issued on October 30, 2017 and in December of the same year the prequalification of offerors was done being Núcleo one of the prequalified and having to pay a deposit of US\$ 15 million in December 2017. The process finished on January 4, 2018 with the simultaneous auction of 7 sub-bands of 5 + 5 MHz each one, Núcleo was awarded with two of them for an amount of US\$ 12 million for each sub-band subject to the compliance with certain conditions provided by CONATEL's resolution.

On February 27, 2018 the auction's price was cancelled for US\$ 9 million in compliance with CONATEL's resolution.

On March 6, 2018, CONATEL notified Núcleo Resolution No. 375/2018 through which H-H and I-I' sub bands included in 700 MHz spectrum bands were assigned to Núcleo.

SC Resolution No. 5/13 Telecommunication service quality regulation

On July 2, 2013, SC Resolution No. 5/13 was published in the Official Gazette. 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 Gazette 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.

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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 Telecom Argentina 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 the Company 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, Telecom Argentina and Personal have carried out the corresponding reservations of their rights in each of their submissions. In addition, Telecom Argentina 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 Gazette 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 section 2 of the Annex of the Resolution, the Regulation is applicable to SCMA.

Ministry of Communications Resolution No. 38/16, issued on May 5, 2016, approved the new Regulation of Virtual Mobile Operators (VMO) and revoked SC Resolution No. 68/14, which had approved the Regulation of Virtual Mobile Operators previously provided by former SC.

The mentioned Resolution provides that Network Mobile Operators (NMO), which have spectrum and infrastructure (among them, Personal), must submit, within 120 calendar days since the Resolution publication, a Reference Offer (the RO) for those interested in providing VMO services. The RO must be published annually in the NMO and on the Regulatory Authority official web site, and shall provide the economic and technical conditions (that will be freely established between the parties, reasonable, and non-discriminatory), clearly detailing the prices and conditions of each of the benefits and services to be provided.

This new Regulation is applicable for Mobile Communications Service (SCM), which includes Mobile Telecommunication Services (STM), Cellular Mobile Radio-communications Services (SRMC), Personal Communications Services (PCS) and Mobile Advanced Communications Services (SCMA). The Resolution also provides the procedures for the Services Agreements subscription between the NMO and the VMO, which will determine the terms and conditions under which the NMO will provide telecommunications network access and, where appropriate, telecommunications network interconnection the VMO.

On September 1, 2016, Personal filed a presentation to the Ministry of Communications through which it exposed substantial grounds for finding essential the suspension of the deadline for submission of the OR provided in Section 2 of Ministry of Communications Resolution No. 38/16, until the 700 MHz frequencies comprising Lot 8 (awarded and paid by Personal) were in full conditions of use and until the spectrum of Lot 1 of the Frequency Bands Public Auction developed by SC Resolution No. 38/14 was allocated and on-air. Through the mentioned presentation it was also requested: a) the removal of Section 10 of Annex I of the above-mentioned rule (which does not allow agreements with VMO on an exclusive basis); b) that ENACOM enclose interference measurements carried out in the 700 MHz Band awarded to Personal; and c) that ENACOM informs whether it has definitively resolved all the claims filed by the users of such band.

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Notwithstanding its presentation, on January 12, 2017, ENACOM charged Personal for non-compliance with the RO presentation. Personal has submitted its discharge rejecting the accusation and has submitted its RO, which validity is subject to the resolution of the legal issues exposed in its submissions.

Decree No. 798/16: National Plan for the Development of Competitiveness Conditions and Quality of Mobile Communications Services

Decree No. 798 published in the Official Gazette on June 22, 2016 issued within the scope of the Ministry of Communications approved the National Plan for the Development of Competitiveness Conditions and Quality of the Mobile Communications Services, which has its strategic focus on encouraging greater efficiency in the market, with quality services at fair and reasonable prices.

The above mentioned plan provides that within 90 days the Ministry of Communications shall, i) start the process of adaptation of the scheme approved by SC Resolution No. 157/97 (CPP scheme) to the provisions of the LAD; ii) update the General Regulation of MCS customers along with the process initiated by the SC Resolution No. 12/13, providing for the existence of mechanisms that would allow customers to access information about the quality of the service and to get benefits and/or compensation in their services in case of non-compliance with the established quality standards; (iii) start the process of adaptation of the Regulation on Administration, Management and Control of Frequency Bands (*Reglamento sobre Administración, Gestión y Control del Espectro Radioeléctrico*), to the provisions of the LAD, in order to introduce greater competitiveness in all services; (iv) update the National Scheme for the Granting of Frequency Bands (*Cuadro Nacional de Atribución de Bandas del Espectro Radioeléctrico*) so as to increase the availability of frequencies for the provision of mobile communications services, for which purpose the procedures provided in section 30 of the LAD will be initiated; v) incorporate to the Universal Service General Regulation (*Reglamento General del Servicio Universal*) approved by ENACOM Resolution No. 2,642/16, the granting of priority to consider -in programs with SU Funds- projects eligible to be developed in those Municipalities which have adopted the legislation proposed in the Code of Good Practices for the Deployment of Mobile Communication Networks (*Código de Buenas Prácticas para el Despliegue de Redes de Comunicaciones Móviles*) provided by the Argentine Federation of Municipalities and the Operators of Mobile Communications (*Federación Argentina de Municipios y los Operadores de Comunicaciones Móviles*) and supported by the former SC of the former Ministry of Federal Planning, Public Investment and Services on August 20, 2009, or those contemplating rules of similar characteristics that would not prevent, in fact or Law, the deployment of such networks; (vi) develop a National Contingency Plan for disaster situations; and (vii) Update the National Interconnection Regulations and Licensing for Telecommunications Services and the Scheme of Portability Number approved by SC Resolution No. 98/10.

This Decree also provides that the Ministry of Communications, through the ENACOM, shall, in a 60-calendar-day term, prepare measurement protocols that would enable to show the quality perception of MCS users, taking into account UIT parameters, and review and update quality standards for the ICT service networks through all the corresponding areas.

In addition, the ENACOM shall perform measurements of non-ionizing radiations in order to control that these remain within non-harmful levels to human health, and the Administration Agency for State Property (*Agencia de Administración de Bienes del Estado - AABE*) shall in its role as governing Body of the state property policy, perform procedures and administrative acts and relevant contracts to grant the use for valuable consideration of terraces, roofs, towers, solar and/or any installation, plant or property sector of the State that are suitable for the installation of supporting structures of antennas, equipment and installations associated with telecommunications, information technologies and communications and/or audiovisual communication services. The AABE will make available for the licensees of such services and for independent companies sharing passive infrastructure, the listing of state properties potentially suitable for such facilities.

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Among other aspects, the Decree provides that, as a way to encourage the rapid deployment of networks and the infrastructure sharing, rent fees will not be charged for a 1-year period for the use of state property in which base stations are installed within 3 months of publication of the rule in the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires, or within 6 months in the rest of the country. Under the same condition, this period will be extended to 3 years when the infrastructure is shared by two Mobile Services Licensees, and to 4 years when it is shared by more than two. Identical benefit will be granted if it is a sharing independent company of passive infrastructure, and the above conditions are met.

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In this regard, it is worth mentioning the agreement signed on April 27, 2016 between Personal, AMX Argentina S.A., Telefónica Móviles Argentina S.A., the Ministry of Communications and the Government of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires, to facilitate the deployment of network infrastructure in the area of Comuna 1 of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires, including the use of roofs and luminaries of the GCBA.

Through Resolution No. 5/2017 of the Ministry of the Interior, Public Works and Housing Court of Appraisals of the Nation (February 1, 2017), initial monthly rent fees for the year 2017 were approved, for the use against payment of terraces, roofs, solar towers or any installation, plant or sector of state property that are suitable for the installation of supporting structures of antennas, equipment and installations associated with telecommunications, information technologies and communications and audiovisual communication services.

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.

Telecom Argentina 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 Telecom Argentina to recover the increases in social security contributions that it has to pay as a consequence of the increase in social contributions rates.

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 Telecom Argentina. The mentioned audit was performed during the third quarter of 2007. Telecom Argentina 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 cancelled payables arising from reduction in social contributions taxes with the Regulatory Authority and other sanctions imposed to Telecom Argentina.

As of December 31, 2017, Telecom Argentina has a net receivable of P\$33 million which, in addition to the receivable of P\$23 million corresponding to the *Impuesto a los Débitos y Créditos bancarios* (IDC) as explained below, is included in under the item Other receivables in our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Since Resolution No. 41/07 provides Telecom Argentina the right to offset receivables with existing and/or future regulatory liabilities and, given Telecom Argentina's intention to exercise this right, the receivable was recorded net of several provisions. As of December 31, 2017, the provisions which can be offset with the receivables arising from Resolution No. 41/07 and from IDC amounted to P\$56 million.

It should be noted that, as of December 2008, Telecom Argentina began to transfer to its customers the highest social contributions accrued as of October 2008 applying the same methodology used for the transfer of the IDC.

Tax on deposits to and withdrawals from bank accounts charged to customers

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.

In April 2007, Telecom Argentina provided the CNC with supporting documentation about this amount and in May 2007 filed its preliminary economic evaluation to the Regulatory Authority. Telecom Argentina took knowledge of the Regulatory Authority's documentation which corroborates the amount claimed by it and provides a similar offsetting method pursuant to Resolution No. 41/07 (as described in Tax Stability principle: impact of variations in social security contributions above). As a result, Telecom Argentina recorded as Non-current Other receivable a total of P\$23 million. This receivable is also included in the provisions for regulatory matters described above.

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Renegotiation of the contract with the public administration

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.
- The customers billing continued performing in local currency.

Rates pesification: regulated public services rates freezing

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 section 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. As a consequence, regulated fixed service tariffs remained frozen until the end of the year 2015. Such freezing of tariffs violated the Transfer Contract and regulations that supplemented it.

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.

Additional information on Telecom Argentina's tariffs pesification, Letters of Understanding with the National Government/UNIREN and Price Cap are presented in consolidated financial statements of prior years.

ENACOM Resolution No. 5,641-E/2017

Through this Resolution, published on December 22, 2017, the ENACOM decided:

1.- To extend until January 1, 2019 the term for the Licensees referred to in Section 94 of Law No. 27,078 to start providing subscription broadcasting services by means of physical or radio-electric link in those locations in Argentina that do not fall within the scope of the second paragraph of Section 5 of Decree No. 1,340/16, which have less than 80,000 inhabitants. To extend until January 1, 2019 the term for the Licensees referred to in Section 94 of Law No. 27,078 to start providing subscription broadcasting services by means of physical or radio-electric link in those locations in Argentina that do not fall within the scope of the second paragraph of Section 5 of Decree No. 1,340/16, which have more than 80,000 inhabitants and where those services are rendered only by Cooperatives and Small-and-Medium Sized Companies.

2.- To provide that in all those locations in Argentina that do not fall within the scope of the second paragraph of Section 5 of Decree No. 1,340/16, whatever the size of their population, where the Subscription Broadcasting Service by means of physical or radio-electric link is rendered by, at least, a licensee that has more than 700,000 subscribers nationwide, the Licensees mentioned in Section 94 of Law No. 27,078 may start providing services as from January 1, 2018.

3.- The Licensees mentioned in Section 94 of Law No. 27,078 (among them, Telecom Argentina) that are authorized to provide Subscription Broadcasting Service by means of physical or radio-electric link pursuant to Section 2 of said law may not make an integrated offering to provide said service with the rest of the services that they are currently providing in those locations until January 1, 2019.

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4.- To provide that in those locations in Argentina where subscription broadcasting services by means of physical or radio-electric link are not provided, the Licensees mentioned in Section 94 of Law No. 27,078 may, as from January 1, 2018, request authorization to provide services in the respective coverage areas, subject to an evaluation by the ENACOM.

Other Regulations

Buy Argentine Act

According to the provisions of section 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.

Section 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.

Section 3 of the mentioned law provides that the preference established in section 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 Gazette 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.

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It is worth mentioning that this Act provides to Telecom Argentina 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.

ENACOM Resolution No. 4,656-E/2017 Model Agreement for the authorization for infrastructure sharing

The Board of Directors of ENACOM issued Resolution No. 4656-E/2017, published in the Official Gazette on June 12, 2017, approving the model agreement for the Authorization for the Sharing of Active and / or Passive Infrastructure, Automatic Roaming and Goals of Service to be celebrated with each of the current providers of the SCMA who were awarded with the frequency bands for the provision of the Personal Communications service (PCS), the SRMC and the SCMA approved by SC Resolution No. 38/2014, delegating to the President of ENACOM the powers to subscribe the agreement within 15 working days.

On August 8, 2017, the ENACOM notified Personal through ENACOM Note No. 206/2017, the concession of a 15-day period to coordinate the signing of the Authorization Agreement for the Sharing of Active and / or Passive Infrastructure, Automatic Roaming and Goals of Service. Personal presented the required documentation.

On November 2, 2017, the ENACOM issued Resolution No. 3420-E/2017, through which it was decided to extend the delegation made in Resolution No. 4656-E/2017 for a 180 day-period.

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As of the date of this Annual Report, the agreement is still pending of subscription.

Consultation documents under the General Regulation of Public Hearings and Consultation Documents for Communication Services provisions and General Regulation for the Participatory Elaboration of Standards

Telecom Argentina and Personal have timely filed through the ICT Secretary their opinions and proposals for the following consultations and documents issued during 2017:

- **Document Consultation on ICT Network Service Quality** , issued through SECTIC Resolution No. 3-E/17 issued on March 13, 2017;
- **Document Interconnection and Access General Regulation Project** , issued through SECTIC Resolution No. 2-E/17, issued on March 13, 2017;
- **Document Public Hearing for Internet Matters** , issued through SECTIC Resolution No. 7-E/17, issued on May 12, 2017; and
- **Project Regulation of the ICT Services quality** , issued through Resolution 2-E/2017, issued on December 14, 2017.

New General Rules Governing ICT Services Licenses

On January 2, 2018, the Ministry of Modernization issued Resolution No. 697/2017, whereby it approved the new General Rules Governing ICT Services Licenses. This Resolution repealed the General Rules approved through Annex I of Decree No. 764/2000, as from the date it became effective (February 1, 2018), and it also repealed ENACOM Resolutions No. 2,483/2016 and No. 1,394/2016 (except for Section 12 of its Annex I, which will remain in effect).

New General Rules Governing ICT Services Customers

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On January 4, 2018, the Ministry of Modernization issued Resolution No. 733/2017, whereby it approved the new General Rules Governing ICT Services Customers. This Resolution will become effective on March 5, 2018, repealing SC Resolutions No. 490/1997, and Annexes I and III of SC Resolution No. 10,059/1999 and its supplementing regulations. Annex II of SC Resolution No. 10,059/1999 shall remain in effect, as applicable, until the enactment of the penalty regime provided under Section 63 of Law No. 27,078. Such New General Rules repeal the current general rules governing mobile and basic telephony services customers, thus becoming the only general rules that govern ITC services customers, including Internet access services and subscription broadcasting services.

Telecom Argentina is evaluating the impact of certain regulations (such as the 180-day period during which prepaid credit can be used) and analyzing eventual actions against other regulations that would violate its rights (for example, Section 56, which provides for compensation in favor of the customer, and Section 79, which establishes the obligation to replace any channels eliminated from the programming grid with other channels of similar quality).

New Number Portability Regulation

On April 4, 2018, the Ministry of Modernization issued Resolution No. 203/2018, whereby it approved the new General Rules Governing Number Portability, including fix telephony services, and approves the schedule of implementation of such services. This Resolution repeals Resolutions N° SC 98/2010, SC 67/2011 y SC 21/2013 and Resolution MINCOM E 170/2017, and its supplementing regulations. Telecom Argentina is evaluating the impact of this new regulation

Decree No. 1,060/2017

This Decree, published in the Official Gazette on December 21, 2017, provides for the facilitation of the development of mobile communication services networks, establishing, among other provisions, that the jurisdictions and agencies comprised in subsections a) and b) of Section 8 of Law No. 24,156 shall ensure information technology and communication services licensees and independent operators of passive infrastructure multiple or shared access, for consideration, to passive infrastructures for the deployment of networks under neutral, unbiased, transparent, fair and non-discriminatory conditions, without the possibility of granting any exclusiveness or preference whatsoever, in fact or in law, provided that such access does not compromise the continuity and security of the services provided by its holder.

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For the purposes of this Decree, an Independent Operator of Passive Infrastructure is any individual or legal entity that, without being an information technology and communication services provider, has aerial, ground or underground infrastructure serving as support to networks to render those services, mainly comprised of towers, masts, posts, ducts, channels, conduits, cameras, cables, easement, right of way, optic fiber laying, antennae. Independent operators of passive infrastructure will not be required to have a license, authorization or permit to lease their infrastructure, notwithstanding the obligation to notify the ENACOM of the beginning of their activities to be entered in the registry that said agency will keep to that effect and to comply with the reporting obligations, as required. These operators may not have any legal title whatsoever granting them exclusiveness or preference for the deployment of infrastructure.

The Decree also provides that:

1) the Ministry of Modernization:

- a. shall issue comprehensive general rules with supplementary regulations for infrastructure sharing;
- b. shall develop, within a term of 180 days, a multi-year spectrum plan in order to maximize and increase the radio electric resources for the deployment of next-generation mobile networks and mobile services and mobile communication services in order to support traffic growth and improve service quality;
- c. shall issue supplementary or clarifying regulations relating to Section 29 of Law No. 27,078, establishing efficient procedures and avoiding distortions in competition;
- d. shall identify radio electric spectrum frequency bands for the development of new services and wireless applications and issue regulations allowing for their shared and unauthorized use.

2) It shall substitute Section 3 of Decree No. 798 dated June 21, 2016 with the following:

SECTION 3.- Mobile communications service (SCM) is defined as wireless telecommunications service with multiple capabilities which, irrespective of its operating frequency, through the use of mobile network architectures and the use of digital access technology, supports low and high user mobility, allows for the interoperability with other fixed and mobile networks for worldwide roaming.

It comprises Mobile Telephone Service (STM), Cellular Mobile Radiocommunications Service (SRMC), Personal Communication Service (PCS), Mobile Advanced Communications Service (SCMA) and their technological evolution.

3) The frequencies that are allocated and authorized to render radio electric trunking services (SRCE) may only be used to provide those services. The ENACOM may allocate frequencies to provide SCM and demand the return of the frequencies and migration of services pursuant to Section 28 and 30 of Law No. 27,078, and its regulations, or, at the request of the interested party, apply Section 4, subsection b) of Decree No. 1,340 dated December 30, 2016, and its regulations, establishing an economic compensation in favor of the National Government.

4) SBT licensees may provide this service through the use of radio electric spectrum frequencies using those allocated for the provision of 4G mobile services, notwithstanding the provision of fixed telephone service pursuant to Section 2, subsection a) of the Personal Communications Service (PCS) General Rules approved as an annex to Section 1 of Decree No. 266 dated March 10, 1998, through the execution of agreements with the licensees of those frequencies, which shall be reported to the ENACOM.

5) Delegate on the Ministry of Modernization the power to issue the penalty rules provided under Section 63 of Law No. 27,078, which shall repeal the current rules approved under Decree No. 1,185 dated June 22, 1990, as amended and supplemented.

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Registrations and authorizations to use the spectrum that are now held by Telecom Argentina as a result of corporate reorganizations:

1) Telecom Personal S.A.:

On November 24, 2017, Telecom Argentina and Telecom Personal S.A. were served with ENACOM Resolution No. 4,544-E/2017, whereby that agency decided:

(i) to authorize Telecom Personal to transfer in favor of Telecom Argentina the registrations of Mobile Telephone Services, Cellular Mobile Radiocommunications Services; Personal Communications Services Area I, II, III, and Mobile Advanced Communications Services, as well as the resources, permits and frequencies granted in its name;

(ii) to revoke the licenses granted to Telecom Personal to render Data Transmission, Value Added and National and International Long-Distance Telephone Services;

(iii) to authorize the transaction reported by TELECOM whereby the controlling companies SOFORA TELECOMUNICACIONES S.A. and NORTEL INVERSORA S.A. are dissolved without liquidation pursuant to the Bidding Terms and Conditions approved under Decree No. 62/1990.

2) Cablevisión S.A.

On December 22, 2017, Telecom Argentina and Cablevisión were served with ENACOM Resolution No. 5,644-E/2017, whereby that agency decided, among other things, to authorize Cablevisión to transfer in favor of Telecom Argentina:

(i) The Registration of physical and/or radio electric link broadcasting services, including the permits/frequencies required to provide radio electric link broadcasting services, as well as the area authorizations to provide those services (via physical and radio electric link), which may operate in Area II, defined as provided under Decree No. 1,461/93, as amended, and the city of Rosario, Province of Santa Fe, and the city of Córdoba, Province of Córdoba, as from January 1, 2018, as provided under Section 5 of National Decree No. 1,340/2016, and in the rest of the areas authorized on the dates and in the modalities provided under ENACOM Resolution No. 5,641/2017 dated December 20, 2017;

(ii) The Registration of the Radio Electric Trunking Service (SRCE); and

(iii) The authorizations and permits to use frequencies and allocations of numbering and sign-posting resources to provide the above-mentioned services held by Cablevisión, pursuant to effective regulations, and the agreement executed by NEXTEL COMMUNICATIONS ARGENTINA S.R.L. on April 12, 2017 (IF-2017-08818737-APN-ENACOM#MCO), whereby Telecom Argentina, in its capacity as absorbing company of Cablevisión, shall, within a term of two years as from the date on which the Merger is approved by the National Antitrust Commission and the ENACOM or any agency that may substitute them in the future, return the radio electric spectrum that exceeds the limit set under Section 5 of Resolution No. 171-E/17 issued by the Ministry of Communications and/or any regulation that may repeal it in the future. To those effects, Telecom Argentina shall file with the ENACOM, no later than one year in advance upon the expiration of the two-year term, a proposal to conform to that limit. The ENACOM may accept the proposal, reject it and/or request a new filing with any changes it may deem appropriate.

In addition, through that Resolution, the ENACOM authorized the change of corporate control, pursuant to Section 33 of the GCL. For more information, see Item 7 Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions.

Such Resolution also approved:

(i) The relinquishment of the services registrations that are currently non-operative that had been requested by Cablevisión (SAP, SRC, STP, SLV and SAVR) and by Telecom Argentina (SRC); and

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(ii) The revocation of the licenses and registrations granted to Cablevisión, now held by Telecom Argentina.

In addition, the Resolution provides that:

(i) Telecom Argentina shall comply with Section 95 of Law No. 27,078, which provides for the conditions under which it may operate the physical and/or radio electric link subscription television service, transcribed below:

a. Telecom Argentina shall create a business unit to provide the audiovisual communication service and manage it separately from the public utility business unit.

b. It shall keep separate accounting records and bill the licensed services separately.

c. It shall not conduct anti-competitive practices such as tie-in practices and cross subsidies with funds from public utilities to licensed services.

d. It shall provide - when requested- to the competitors in licensed services access to its own support infrastructure, especially, posts, masts and ducts under market conditions. In the absence of agreement between the parties, the ENACOM shall intervene.

e. It shall not conduct anti-competitive practices concerning the rights to broadcast contents over its networks and facilitate a growing percentage to be established by the ENACOM to the distribution of contents from independent third parties.

f. It shall respect the professional competences and job classifications of the workers in the different activities it is engaged in.

(ii) Telecom Argentina is declared to be an operator with a significant position in the retail market of Fixed Internet Access market in the locations detailed in the Report prepared by the National Directorate for the

Development of Competition in Networks and Services of the ENACOM. As a result, it decided that:

- a. Telecom Argentina shall, within 60 days as from the date the Resolution was issued, offer the Fixed Internet Access service in those locations at a price that may not be higher than the lowest price offered by the company in Area II for that service. If a similar service is not provided in that Area, it shall apply the lowest price offered at national level by the licensee for a similar service.
- b. Telecom Argentina shall, within 60 days as from the date the Resolution was issued, report to the ENACOM and publish in its institutional website all the business plans, promotions and discounts for the Retail Internet Access service.
- c. Telecom Argentina shall ensure to other providers, under transparent, non-discriminatory and cost-oriented conditions, access to its own support infrastructure, especially, posts, masts and ducts.

All the provisions mentioned above shall be in effect for a term of 2 years as from the notice of the authorization granted by ENACOM, or until it has been verified that there is effective competition in all or in some of the locations involved. The ENACOM may extend or revoke that term.

With regard to the provision of Quadruple Play services, Section 7 of Decree No. 1,340 shall apply:

SECTION 7 - The providers of Information Technology and Communications Services that make joint service offerings shall detail the price of each of those services, including the breakdown of those prices and discounts or benefits applied to each service or product for the above-mentioned offerings. Pursuant to Section 2, subsection i) of Law No. 25,156 and to Section 1,099 of the Civil and Commercial Code of Argentina, those providers may not subject, in any way and under any condition, the purchase of any service to the purchase of another service, thus preventing the customer from purchasing any service separately or individually.

Finally, Telecom Argentina shall file, within a term of 180 days, proof of the registration of the change of authorities in Cablevisión Holding S.A.

ENACOM Resolutions No. 840/18 and No. 1,196/18 New regime for Radioelectric Spectrum Fees

On February 27, 2018, Resolutions No. 840/18 and No. 1,196/18 were published in the Official Gazette. Through these Resolutions, the ENACOM updated the value of the Radioelectric Spectrum Fee per Unit and, in addition, it established a new regime for mobile communications services, which substantially increases the amounts to be paid in this regard. Telecom Argentina is assessing the impacts and actions in this regard.

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LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Law No. 27,260 of Historical Reparation for Retirees and Pensioners Reparación Histórica para Jubilados y Pensionados

On July 22, 2016, Law No. 27,260 was published in the Official Gazette Historical Reparation for Retirees and Pensioners, where article 35 revokes Law No. 27,181. Article 30 of Law No. 27,260 establishes the prohibition for the transfer of national corporations shares authorized by the CNV to public offer which integrate the FGS, if as a consequence of such a transfer, ownership of such securities by the FGS is less than 7% of the total assets of the FGS, without prior express authorization of the National Congress, setting the following exceptions to this provision: 1. Public offers addressed to all holders of such assets and at an equitable price authorized by the CNV, in accordance with chapters II, III and IV of Title III of Law No. 26,831. 2. Stock swap for other stock of the same or another company in the context of a merger, division or corporate reorganization processes.

Decree No. 894/16: corporate, political, and economic rights in charge of the ANSES

Decree No 1,278/12 established that the Secretary of Economic Policy and Development Planning of the Ministry of Economy and Public Finances was in charge of the implementation of policies and actions related to the performance of the corporate rights on equity interest of companies where the State is a minority partner, and to this end, it approved a Regulation of representatives and directors appointed by the shares or equity interest of the National State.

In July 2016 Decree No. 894/16, established that in companies whose shares integrate the investment portfolio of the Sustainability Guarantee Fund of the Argentine Pension Integrated System (*Fondo de Garantía de Sustentabilidad del Sistema Integrado Previsional Argentino* or FGS), the corporate, political, and economic rights pertaining to such shares shall not be exercised by the Secretary of Economic Policy and Development Planning as previously stated by Decree No. 1,278/12, but they are to be exercised by the ANSES.

In addition, Decree No. 894/16 established that the directors appointed by the ANSES shall have the functions, duties and powers set out by: (i) the GCL, (ii) the Law of Capital Market No. 26,831 and its complementary and regulatory provisions, (iii) all the regulations applicable to the company in which they perform their duties, and (iv) the company's bylaws and internal regulations, and shall have all the responsibilities they might be liable for under these regulations.

Modification of Income Tax on dividend payment

On December 27, 2017, the Argentine Congress approved a tax reform that came into force on December 29, 2017 as Law No. 27,430 (the Tax Reform), generally effective January 1, 2018. The reform is intended to eliminate certain inefficiencies in the Argentine tax regime, diminish tax evasion, broaden income taxes to cover more individuals and encourage investment, with the long-term goal of restoring fiscal balance. The reform is part of a larger program announced by President Macri,

intended to increase employment, make the Argentine economy more competitive (by reducing the fiscal deficit, for example) and sustainably diminish poverty.

The main aspects of the Tax Reform include: (i) capital gains realized by individuals that are Argentine tax residents on sales of real estate (subject to certain exceptions, including a primary residence exemption) acquired after the enactment of the bill will be subject to tax at the rate of 15%, calculated on the acquisition cost adjusted for inflation; (ii) income obtained from currently exempt bank deposits and sales of securities (including government securities) by individuals that are Argentine tax residents will be subject to tax at the rate of (a) 5% in the case of those denominated in pesos, subject to fixed interest rate and not indexed, and (b) 15% for those denominated in a foreign currency or indexed; income obtained from the sales of shares made on an Argentine stock exchange will remain exempt, subject to compliance with certain requirements; (iii) corporate income tax will initially decline to 30% in 2019 and 2020 and to 25% starting in 2021; (iv) social security contributions will be gradually increased to 19.5% starting in 2022, in lieu of the differential scales currently in effect; and (v) the percentage of tax debits and credits that can be credited towards income tax will be gradually increased over a five year period, from the current 17% for credits to 100% for credits and debits.

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Additionally, the Law repeals the equalization tax (i.e., 35% withholding applicable to dividends distributed in excess of the accumulated taxable income) on income accrued from January 1, 2018 and onwards.

Modification to Law No. 24,240 Consumer Protection

On August 17, 2016, Law No. 27,265 was published in the Official Gazette (in force as from August 29, 2016) that incorporates an amendment to Law No. 24,240 of Consumer Protection. This addition (in section 10 quater) establishes the prohibition of collections of advance notice, advance month payment and/or any other concept on the part of the providers of services, including the public utilities, upon the consumer's request for cancellation of the service in any way, either in person, on the telephone, electronic or similar-shaped. In this sense, as from the last quarter of 2016, the Company abides by this regulation in cases where applicable.

Corporate Criminal Liability for Corruption Crimes

On December 1, 2017, the National Government published in the Official Gazette Law No. 27,401, whereby it establishes the Corporate Criminal Liability Regime for Crimes against Public Administration and International Bribery. The Law came into force on March 1, 2018.

The regime established under the Law applies to private legal entities, of national or foreign capital, with or without state participation, for the following crimes: (i) National and international bribery and influence peddling; (ii) Negotiations that are incompatible with public office; (iii) Illegal payments made to public officials under the guise of taxes or fees owed to the relevant government agency (concusión); (iv) Illicit enrichment by public officials and employees; and (v) Aggravated falsification of balance sheets and reports to conceal national and international bribery and influence peddling.

Legal entities are liable when these crimes are committed, directly or indirectly, with their involvement or in their name, interest or benefit. They are also liable when the third party acting in the benefit or interest of the entity did not have any powers to act on their behalf, provided the legal entity subsequently ratifies those acts.

The Law provides for successor liability, establishing that in those cases where a legal entity which is liable under this regime becomes involved in a transformation, merger, merger by acquisition, spin-off or any other corporate restructuring, said liability is transferred to the resulting or absorbing legal entity, therefore, the resulting or absorbing entity is criminally liable.

Legal entities are exempted from liability if the individual who committed the crime acted exclusively in his/her own benefit and without any benefit for the entity.

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The Law also sets out that legal entities may be convicted even if it is not possible to identify or prosecute the individual involved in the crime, provided that the circumstances of the case establish that the crime could not have been committed without acquiescence of the authorities of the legal entity.

The penalties applicable to legal entities are varied. Fines applicable to legal entities range from 2 to 5 times the undue benefit that was obtained or that could have been obtained through the actions carried out in violation of the Law. Other penalties may also be imposed on legal entities, namely: (i) full or partial suspension of activities for up to 10 years; (ii) debarment from participating in government bids and tenders for public works or services, or in any activity related to the Government, for up to 10 years; (iii) dissolution and liquidation of the legal entity -if it had been established for the sole purpose of committing crimes, or if those acts are the legal entity's core business-; (iv) loss or suspension of granted government benefits; (v) publication of an extract of the condemnatory sentence; (vi) forfeiture of goods or proceeds that are the result or profit of the crime.

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There are certain elements that the judges may take into account to adjust the penalties, namely: (i) failure to comply with internal rules and procedures; (ii) number and hierarchy of the officers, employees and associates involved; (iii) omission of vigilance on the actions of the perpetrators and accomplices in the crime; (iv) the extent of the damage caused; (v) amount of money involved in the commission of the crime; (vi) the legal entity's size, nature and economic capacity; (vii) the legal entity's spontaneous self-reporting to the authorities as a result of an internal investigation or detection; (viii) subsequent behavior; (ix) willingness to mitigate or repair the damage caused; and (x) recidivism (when the legal entity is sanctioned for an offense committed within three (3) years following the date on which a previous condemnatory sentence becomes final).

The legal entity is exempted from penalties and administrative liability when the following three circumstances take place simultaneously: (i) the legal entity spontaneously self-reports a crime set forth by this law as a consequence of internal detection and investigation; (ii) the legal entity established, before the facts under investigation occurred, a proper control and supervision system (Integrity Program) and the breach of such system required an effort by those involved in the crime; and (iii) the legal entity returned the undue benefit obtained through the crime.

The Law stipulates the possibility of legal entities implementing Integrity Programs consisting of actions, mechanisms and internal procedures for the promotion of integrity, supervision and control, focused on the prevention, detection and correction of irregularities and unlawful acts provided under the Law.

The implementation of an Integrity Program will be a required condition for legal entities to contract with the Argentine National Government when such contracts (i) must be approved by a public official ranked as minister or above; and (ii) fall under the National Government General Contracting Regime (Section 4 of Decree No. 1,023/01) and/or under the law of public works (Law No. 13,064), award of public works (No. 17,520), public-private partnerships (Law No. 27,328) or concession or licensing contracts for public services. (The regulation of the Law will have to establish how this requirement will be demonstrated and considered fulfilled to enter into these contracts.)

The Integrity Program which will have to be appropriate to the specific risks of the activities performed by the legal entity, its size and its economic capacity and, eventually, with the provisions established in the regulation of the Law must contain the following minimum elements: (i) a code of ethics or conduct, or the existence of integrity policies and procedures applicable to every director, manager and employee to guide the planning and performance of their duties or tasks in a manner that prevents the commission of crimes under the Law; (ii) specific rules and procedures to prevent unlawful acts within the scope of public tenders and bids, in the execution of administrative contracts or in any other interaction with the public sector; and (iii) the performance of regular training for directors, managers and employees about the Integrity Program. Additionally, the Integrity Program may contain (i) periodical risk analysis and consequent adjustment of the program; (ii) evident support to the program by top management; (iii) internal reporting channels; (iv) a policy protecting whistleblowers from retaliation; (v) an internal investigation system that respects the rights of those under investigation and imposes sanctions on violations of the Code of Ethics; (vi) procedures to verify the integrity and background of relevant third parties; (vii) due diligence during corporate transformation and acquisitions processes to evaluate potential illegal actions or vulnerabilities in the legal entities involved; (viii) continuous monitoring and evaluation of the program effectiveness; (ix) an internal compliance officer in charge of developing, coordinating and supervising the Integrity Program.

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The Law provides that the legal entity may enter into Effective Collaboration Agreements (*Acuerdos de Colaboración Eficaz*) with the Public Prosecutor's Office (*Ministerio Público Fiscal*). The agreements may be filed until the summons to trial. Through these agreements, the legal entity undertakes to cooperate to bring the facts of the case to light, to identify the perpetrators or accomplices, to recover the proceeds or profit from the crime, as well to fulfill the conditions set forth in the agreement. These agreements will be filled in exchange for a suspension of the prosecution and a reduction of the penalties that may be imposed.

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.

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 entered into roaming agreements with many foreign mobile networks, including MCI, to allow their customers to make and receive calls abroad.

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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 2017, 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\$2.6 thousand.
- our total charges paid under roaming agreements with MCI were approximately P\$3.9 thousand.

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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, 2017, the amount for receivables for these concepts pending to collect were approximately P\$4.6 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 Argentina USA's total charges paid under commercial agreements with international carriers regarding delivery of traffic to Iran were approximately P\$13.7 million.

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

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):

i. *Roaming agreements (mobile services)*

Operators of mobile telecommunications networks, including Telecom Argentina (Telecom Personal until November 30, 2017), 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, 2017, the approximate revenues, expenses, receivables and payables from roaming agreements with the Designated Countries were as follows:

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Roaming agreements (mobile services)	Revenues	December 31, 2017		Payables
		Expenses	Receivables	
		In thousands of P\$		
Syria	0.02	1.89		90.94
Sudan		0.26		4.40
Total	0.02	2.15		95.34
<i>% of respective consolidated total amounts</i>	<i>(a)</i>	<i>(a)</i>		<i>(a)</i>

(a) 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 2017, Telecom has sent traffic to the Designated Countries mainly through Verizon Communications Inc. (United States) and KPN (Holland).

As of December 31, 2017, the total approximate expense for delivery of traffic terminated in the Designated Countries was:

Commercial Agreements with International Carriers (fixed services)	December 31, 2017 In thousands of P\$
Syria	44.1
Total outbound costs	44.1
<i>% of consolidated operating expenses</i>	<i>0.001%</i>

Regarding incoming traffic, Telecom Argentina and Telecom Argentina USA charge the relevant international carrier for their traffic terminated in Telecom's network. Consequently, Telecom Argentina and Telecom Argentina 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\$11,143 million in the year ended December 31, 2017, P\$11,386 million in the year ended December 31, 2016, and P\$10,100 million in the year ended December 31, 2015.

The following table sets forth our Total Additions (Capital Expenditures plus Materials) for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, amounting to P\$12,576 million, P\$11,860 million and P\$11,162 million, respectively.

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	2017	Year ended December 31, 2016 (P\$ million)(1)	2015
Land and buildings	439	372	238
Switching and transmission equipment	2,487	2,134	1,870
Equipment and infrastructure for special projects	41	50	11
Mobile network access and external wiring	4,258	4,936	2,475
Computer equipment and software	1,676	1,397	1,251
Other	1,004	743	551
Subtotal tangible capital expenditures (2)	9,905	9,632	6,396
Rights of use, exclusivity agreements and licenses	20	32	2,304
Service connection or habilitation costs	50	41	36
Subscribers acquisition costs	1,168	1,681	1,364
Subtotal intangible capital expenditures	1,238	1,754	3,704
Total capital expenditures	11,143	11,386	10,100
Materials (3)	1,433	474	1,062
Total additions in PP&E and intangible assets	12,576	11,860	11,162

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

(2) Includes materials transferred amounting to P\$3,700 million, P\$3,173 million and P\$1,888 million as of December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, 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, 2017, 2016 and 2015 broken down by Fixed Services and Mobile Services:

	2017	Year ended December 31, 2016 (P\$ million)(1)	2015
Fixed Services			
Land and buildings	284	248	177
Switching and transmission equipment	1,803	1,013	820
Equipment and infrastructure for special projects	41	50	11
External wiring	1,902	1,722	1,011
Computer equipment and software	520	397	510
Other	704	390	317
Subtotal tangible capital expenditures	5,254	3,820	2,846
Rights of use, exclusivity agreements and licenses	16	19	39
Service connection or habilitation costs	50	41	36
Subscribers acquisition costs	87	137	158
Subtotal intangible capital expenditures	153	197	233
Total Fixed Services capital expenditures	5,407	4,017	3,079
Personal Mobile Services and Núcleo Mobile Services			
Land and buildings	155	124	61
Switching and transmission equipment	684	1,121	1,050
Mobile network access	2,356	3,214	1,464
Computer equipment and software	1,156	1,000	741
Other	300	353	234
Subtotal tangible capital expenditures	4,651	5,812	3,550

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Rights of use, exclusivity agreements and licenses	4	13	2,265
Subscribers acquisition costs	1,081	1,544	1,206
Subtotal intangible capital expenditures	1,085	1,557	3,471
Total Personal Mobile Services and Núcleo Mobile Services capital expenditures (2)	5,736	7,369	7,021
Total capital expenditures	11,143	11,386	10,100

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

(2) Includes P\$543 million, P\$639 million and P\$469 million of capital expenditures in Paraguay for the years 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively

We estimate that our capital expenditures for the following 5 years will be approximately US\$5,000 million while for the year 2018 will be approximately US\$1,554, 24% of consolidated revenues. See Item 5 Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Liquidity and Capital Resources Capital Expenditures.

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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.

	Fixed Services	As of December 31, 2017	
		Personal Mobile Services and Núcleo Mobile Services (P\$ million)(*)	Total
Land and buildings	1,349	439	1,788
Switching and transmission equipment	4,682	3,412	8,094
Mobile network access and external wiring	6,347	6,020	12,367
Equipment & infrastructure for special projects .	242		242
Computer equipment and software	980	2,329	3,309
Materials	1,095	785	1,880
Others	344	514	858
Total PP&E, net carrying value	15,039	(**) 13,499	(***) 28, 538

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

(**) Includes P\$2,598 million located in Paraguay.

(***) Net of valuation allowance for materials for P\$144 million and impairment of PP&E for P\$305 million.

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

	2017	2016 (thousands)	2015
Fixed lines in service	3,795	3,920	4,043
Fixed Internet access lines	1,744	1,738	1,814
Mobile subscribers(*)	21,430	22,052	22,202

(*) In 2017, 2016 and 2015, includes 2,450, 2,538 and 2,546 thousand Núcleo customers, respectively, of which 5, 5 and 6 thousand were Internet (Wi-Max) customers, respectively.

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As of December 31, 2017, we have entered into purchase commitments relating to PP&E totaling P\$4,205 million primarily for switching equipment, external wiring and network infrastructure. In general, the contracts are financed, directly or indirectly, by domestic and foreign vendors.

Our current major suppliers of PP&E are Huawei Tech Investment Co. Ltd. Argentina, Huawei International PTE. LTD (Singapore), Italtel Argentina S.A. (Argentina), Cía. Ericson S.A.C.I. (Argentina), Sofrecom Argentina S.A. (Argentina), Alcatel Lucent de Argentina S.A. (Argentina), Alcatel Lucent International (France), Nokia Solution and Networks (Argentina) and Vlocity UK Limited (United Kingdom).

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 as issued by the IASB. See Item 3 Key Information Selected Financial Data. The following discussion and analysis are presented by the Management of our company and provide 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 rely solely 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, especially through the deployment of 4G/LTE technology. This deployment allowed us to provide higher speeds of Internet access, improving the mobile customers' experience, particularly access to Multimedia content. In the fixed services segment we continued to satisfy the demand of higher bandwidth through the deployment of new technologies in the access and transport network.

As of December 31, 2017, the Telecom Group had 21.4 million mobile subscribers (of which 2.5 million came from our subsidiary Núcleo), 3.8 million fixed lines in service and 1.7 million fixed Internet Accesses (equivalent to 45% of fixed lines in service).

To promote the expansion of business, our capital expenditures amounted to P\$11,143 million in 2017, equivalent to 17% of consolidated revenues. Investments made by the Telecom Group and the estimated capital expenditures for 2018 (approximately 24% of consolidated revenues) 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 adjusted EBITDA provides investors and financial analysts with appropriate information that is relevant to understanding the Company's past and present performance as well as our projections of future performance (see the purpose of use of adjusted EBITDA and reconciliation of net income to adjusted EBITDA in section Adjusted EBITDA). Moreover, adjusted EBITDA is one of the key performance measures used by Management for monitoring the Company's profitability and financial position, at each of the segments and consolidated levels.

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Continuing the trend of prior years, revenues in 2017 grew by 22% compared to 2016, reaching P\$65,186 million, and grew by 31% in 2016 compared to 2015, reaching P\$53,240 million. Adjusted EBITDA in 2017 increased by P\$4,932 million as compared to 2016, reaching P\$19,356 million (equivalent to 30% of total revenues), while in 2016 it increased by P\$3,558 million as compared to 2015, reaching P\$14,424 million (equivalent to 27% of total revenues). Operating income increased by P\$4,269 million in 2017 as compared to 2016, reaching P\$12,112 million (equivalent to 19% of total revenues) while in 2016 it increased by P\$1,614 million as compared to 2015, reaching P\$7,843 million (equivalent to 15% of total revenues). Net income increased by P\$3,719 million in 2017 as compared to 2016 reaching P\$7,724 million and it increased P\$570 million in 2016 as compared to 2015, reaching P\$4,005 million (equivalent to 8% of total revenues). Net income attributable to Telecom Argentina increased by P\$3,655 million in 2017 as compared to 2016, reaching P\$7,630 million, and it increased P\$572 million in 2016 as compared to 2015, reaching P\$3,975 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, 2017, 2016 and 2015 Factors Affecting Results of Operations and Trend Information below.

For a detailed analysis of our results of operations for fiscal year 2017, see Years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 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, which recorded a significant fall in its economic activity of 5.9%, interrupting the growth period mentioned above. Throughout 2010 and 2011, the economy showed a rapid and strong recovery, growing at an annual rate of 10.1% and 6.0%, respectively, but in 2012 a slowdown affected the economy and growth was again affected, decreasing by 1.0%. In 2013, better economic conditions helped to increase by 2.4% the country's economic activity, but a new slowdown was recorded during 2014 as a new decrease of 2.5% in economic activity was recorded. In 2015, growth resumed at a moderate rate of 2.6%, but during 2016 Argentina recorded a fall in its GDP of 2.2%. However, according to figures published by INDEC, Argentina recorded an increase in its GDP of 2.9% in 2017.

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, the current 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 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 of the date of this Annual Report, INDEC had resumed publication of the aforementioned statistical data, although for some indicators, it has not yet disclosed or provided reestimated figures for certain time periods. 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 is 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 for the period November-December 2015 were 9.5% and 6.0%, respectively.

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INDEC resumed publication of the wholesale price index the entirety of 2016, which increased by 34.6% based on a year-to-year comparison. According to the latest available data, as INDEC has not disclosed figures for November and December 2015. In turn, the publication of the IPCNu index was resumed in June 2016 disclosing May 2016 monthly inflation figures, while data for the months of January to April of 2016 remains unavailable. Taking this into account, IPCNu index variation from May to December 2016 was 16.9%. Meanwhile, consumer price measures for Autonomous City of Buenos Aires and San Luis Province registered a 41.0% and 31.4% increase during 2016, respectively. During 2017, the INDEC published monthly IPC index regularly, registering an increase of 24.8% on a year-over-year comparison.

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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.

During 2017, the economic activity entered into a clear path of growth towards the second quarter, and gained a greater pace of expansion during the last two quarters of the year. In general, the performance of most of the economic sectors was positive, recording advances of different intensity in the level of activity. Regarding the international context, global growth became more robust, especially in advanced economies, with accelerated growth in Europe, Japan and the United States. Specifically and considering our main trading partners, there has been a recovery in the level of activity in Brazil when compared to the previous year, although with a growth rate of low magnitude, while in China levels of growth were steady, with a sustained expansion rate over recent 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 current 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, with the exchange rate at P\$13.04 per US\$ 1.00, an increase of 52.5% by the end of 2015. 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 payable 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 compliance with the foreign exchange norms in force. As of December 31 2017, the exchange rate was P\$18.65 = US\$1.00, while on April 17, 2018, the exchange rate was P\$20.18= 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 2017, 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

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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.

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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:

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 recharges made by customers are recognized on the basis of the services used, at the contract price per service.

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 a minimum 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 estimate 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 assumptions by Management 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 net impairment loss of certain assets amounting to P\$234 million, P\$367 million and P\$230 million in 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively. See Note 22 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.

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Intangible assets with indefinite useful life PCS license / Goodwill

We determined that the PCS license, originally granted to Personal met the definition of an indefinite-lived intangible asset for the years presented. Therefore, Personal does not amortize the cost of this license. However, the Company 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 such as the PCS license and the Goodwill recognized in the acquisition of Tuves Paraguay 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 assumptions by Management 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.

In relation to PCS License, the Company'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, we: (a) have converted such peso-denominated cash flows into U.S. dollars using future estimated exchange rates applicable to each period; and (b) have discounted these U.S. dollar-denominated cash flows at an annual U.S. dollar rate of approximately 10.5% 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 respective recoverable amount of the assets. As a result, no impairment has been recognized. Additionally no impairment has been recognized in relation to the Goodwill.

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 and Goodwill.

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

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.

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The recoverability assessment of the income tax receivable related to Telecom Argentina's actions for recourse filed during 2015, 2016 and 2017 regarding the amounts determined in excess due to lack of application of the income tax inflation adjustment, is based on the existing legal jurisprudence on this matter and the estimated future behavior of the National Tax Authority and of the National court in their review of the actions filed by Telecom Argentina (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.

Since the change in the rates provided by Law No. 27,430, the corporate income tax rate decreases from 35% to 30% for fiscal years starting January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2019, and to 25% for fiscal years starting January 1, 2020 and onwards. Therefore, for the measuring of deferred income tax assets/liabilities, the fiscal year in which temporary differences will reverse has been estimated, and the corresponding income tax rate of each reversal period has been applied. The actual moment of the future income and tax deductions may differ from the estimated, and may produce an impact in future income.

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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 was an annual rate in pesos of approximately 34% for 2017. The estimated discount rate used to determine the discounted cash flow of long-term receivables in U.S. dollars was an annual rate of 13% for years 2017 and 2016. The discount rate in Guaraníes for loans was 8.83% and 9.42% in 2017 and 2016, respectively and for accounts receivable was 9.8% in 2017 and 2016. 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 and results of operations.

Provisions

We are subject to proceedings, lawsuits and other claims related to labor, civil, tax, regulatory, commercial 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, the requests by customers to unsubscribe, our historical write-offs, public sector and corporate customer creditworthiness and changes in our customer payment terms. If the financial condition of our customers were to deteriorate, the actual write-offs could be higher than expected.

Years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015

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For purposes of these sections, the fiscal years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 are referred to as 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Our results of operations are determined in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB. The Telecom Group provides customers with a broad range of telecommunication services. To fulfill its purpose, the Telecom Group conducts different activities that are distributed among the companies in the Group 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 (ii)
Núcleo Mobile Services	Núcleo (iii) Personal Envíos (iii) Tuves Paraguay (iv)

-
- (i) Dormant entity during the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015.
 - (ii) Until November 30, 2017, Telecom Argentina owned 100% of Personal. Since December 1, 2017 the Reorganization was effective and from that date, mobile services provided by Personal are continued by Telecom Argentina.
 - (iii) Non-controlling interest of 32.50% is owned by the Paraguayan company ABC Telecomunicaciones S.A.
 - (iv) Non-controlling interest of 22.75% is owned by the Paraguayan company ABC Telecomunicaciones S.A and 30% is owned by TUVES S.A. (Chile). On June 30, 2017, the transaction by which Núcleo acquired the 70% of shares and votes of Tuves Paraguay was performed.

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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 transportation), 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, among others; and sale of mobile communication devices (handsets, 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, 2017, 2016 and 2015:

Segment	2017		2016		2015	
	Revenues (1) (P\$ million)	% of Consolidated Revenues	Revenues (1) (P\$ million)	% of Consolidated Revenues	Revenues (1) (P\$ million)	% of Consolidated Revenues
Fixed Services	20,460	31.4	15,014	28.2	10,736	26.5
Personal Mobile Services	41,735	64.0	35,584	66.8	28,054	69.3
Núcleo Mobile Services	2,991	4.6	2,642	5.0	1,706	4.2
TOTAL	65,186	100.0	53,240	100.0	40,496	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 2017, 2016 and 2015 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. See also Item 3 Key Information Risk Factors. Additional information regarding trends expected to influence our results of operations is analyzed below under Trend Information.

Impact of Political and Economic Environment in Argentina: Levels of economic activity affect our customers' consumption of our services, the demand for new mobile and fixed lines and Broadband accesses as well as the levels of uncollectible accounts and disconnections. Demand for our services and the amount of revenues we collect are also affected by inflation, the evolution of consumption in the economy, exchange rate variations and the rate of unemployment, among other factors.

Price of services: The LAD (as amended by Decree No. 267/15), under Title VI - Article 48, established that licensees of ICT services may freely set their prices which shall be fair and reasonable, to offset the costs of exploitation and to tend to the efficient supply and reasonable margin of operation. However, the Regulatory Authority is entitled to observe the prices set by the Company if it understands that they do not comply with the provisions of Article 48 of the LAD. If prices are observed as imposing restrictions on our prices our operating margins may be negatively affected. Before the LAD came into force, the service prices that Telecom Argentina charged in its fixed telephony service (including both monthly charges and measured service charges), installation charges, public telephone charges and charges for Internet dial-up traffic (Regulated Services) were subject to regulation.

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The impact of the service price adjustments on the Company's results of operations has been particularly relevant in recent years as a result of inflationary pressures on our costs structure.

Competition: The Argentine telecommunications market has become increasingly competitive. Competition is mainly focused on Internet and mobile services.

Technology Developments and Capital Expenditures: Improvements in technology influence our customers' demand for services and equipment. 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 and Telecom Argentina continuous updating of commercial and support systems. 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, Telecom Argentina (the surviving entity of Personal) has to enhance its mobile networks extending 3G and 4G technology and bandwidth for mobile data transmission. Moreover, Telecom Argentina is developing a LTE infrastructure expeditiously, according to regulatory requirements (we must comply with the obligations arising from the acquisition of the 4G spectrum) 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 17.4% in 2017, 21.9% in 2016 and 52.5% in 2015. The majority of our revenues are in pesos whereas a portion of the costs regarding materials and supplies related to the construction and maintenance of our networks and services are incurred in foreign currencies. Also, 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 (partially offset by the increase of revenues in foreign currencies), capital expenditures and the cost of debt, 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.

Our Consolidated Financial Statements and the financial information included elsewhere in this Annual Report have been prepared on a historical basis in accordance with IFRS. However, due to the high level of inflation prevailing in Argentina in the last few years, Management analyzed the conditions established by IAS 29 paragraph 3 to consider an economy as hyperinflationary. It should be mentioned that if the conditions established by IAS 29 to consider an economy as a hyperinflationary are met, 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.

Based on the analysis made as of December 31, 2017, the Company's management considers that as of December 31, 2017 there was insufficient evidence to consider the Argentina s economy as hyperinflationary under IAS 29. 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 , Economic and Political Developments in Argentina and Note 1.e) to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Although we believe that in 2018 inflation rates will reduce, IAS 29 and the IPTF recommended that Argentine issuers continue monitoring whether the Argentine economy qualifies as highly inflationary.

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, 2017, we reported net income of P\$7,724 million, compared to net income of P\$4,005 million for the year ended December 31, 2016, and net income of P\$3,435 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. Net income attributable to Telecom Argentina increased by P\$3,655 million in 2017 as compared to 2016, reaching P\$7,630 million and increased by P\$572 million in 2016 as compared to 2015, reaching P\$3,975 million, from P\$3,403 million reported in 2015.

Consolidated revenues in 2017 were P\$65,186 million compared to P\$53,240 million in 2016 and P\$40,496 million in 2015. The increase of P\$11,946 million in 2017 (a 22% increase) can be largely attributed to the growth in the Personal Mobile Services segment, mainly due to outbound mobile services revenues and in Voice and Internet services included in the Fixed Services segment.

In 2017, operating expenses (including depreciation and amortization and disposals and impairment of PP&E) totaled P\$53,207 million, representing an increase of P\$7,727 million, or 17% as compared to 2016. In 2016, operating expenses (including depreciation and amortization and disposals and impairment of PP&E) totaled P\$45,480 million, representing an increase of P\$11,169 million, or 33% as compared to 2015. 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, higher provisions costs and higher depreciation and amortization of PP&E and intangible assets, partially offset by a decrease of VAS costs, commissions and bad debt expenses.

(A.1) 2017 Compared to 2016

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	Years Ended December 31,		Total Change %		Change by segment (1)		
	2017	2016			Fixed Services	Personal Mobile Services	Núcleo Mobile Services
	(P\$ million)				(P\$ million)		
Revenues	65,186	53,240	22	11,946	5,446	6,151	349
Other Income	133	83	60	50	5	46	(1)
Operating expenses (without depreciation and amortization)	(45,963)	(38,899)	18	(7,064)	(5,186)	(1,799)	(79)
Adjusted EBITDA(2)	19,356	14,424	34	4,932	265	4,398	269
Depreciation and amortization	(6,928)	(6,198)	12	(730)	(339)	(347)	(44)
Disposals and Impairment of PP&E	(316)	(383)	(17)	67	(22)	89	
Operating income	12,112	7,843	54	4,269	(96)	4,140	225
Financial results, net	(486)	(2,244)	(78)	1,758			
Income tax expense	(3,902)	(1,594)	145	(2,308)			
Net income	7,724	4,005	93	3,719			

Net income attributable
to:

	Years Ended December 31,		Total Change		Change by segment (1)		
	2017	2016			Fixed Services	Personal Mobile Services	Núcleo Mobile Services
Telecom Argentina (Controlling Company)	7,630	3,975	92	3,655			
Noncontrolling interest	94	30	213	64			

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- (1) Includes the effect of eliminations of Intersegment transactions.
- (2) Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP measure. See the purpose of use of adjusted EBITDA and reconciliation of net income to adjusted EBITDA in section Adjusted EBITDA .

Revenues

	Years Ended December 31,		Total Change %	Change by segment (1)		
	2017 (P\$ million)	2016		Fixed Services (P\$ million)	Personal Mobile Services	Núcleo Mobile Services
Fixed Services segment						
Voice	8,505	6,010	42	2,495	2,495	
Data	3,577	2,919	23	658	658	
Internet	7,715	5,994	29	1,721	1,721	
Mobile Services segment						
Outbound	32,505	26,826	21	5,679		5,116
Inbound	2,851	1,838	55	1,013		999
Other	1,818	1,767	3	51		125
Service Revenues	56,971	45,354	26	11,617	4,874	6,240
Equipment (2)	8,215	7,886	4	329	572	(89)
Revenues	65,186	53,240	22	11,946	5,446	6,151

- (1) Net of the Intersegment revenues effect.
- (2) This item is composed of voice, data and Internet equipment in each year.

During 2017, total consolidated revenues increased by 22% to P\$65,186 million from P\$53,240 million in 2016, mainly driven by Personal Mobile Services segment and Voice and Internet services in the Fixed Services segment.

Consolidated revenues for 2017 and 2016 are comprised as follows:

Fixed Services

During 2017, services revenues generated by this segment amounted to P\$19,797 million (+P\$4,874 million or +33% vs. 2016), where Voice revenues have grown the most (+P\$2,495 million or +42% vs. 2016), followed Internet services (+P\$1,721 million or +29% vs. 2016).

Voice revenues (including the net revenues generated by the subsidiary Telecom Argentina USA in the amount of P\$300 million) reached P\$8,505 million in 2017 (+42% vs. 2016). The increase was mainly due to the increase in plans prices.

Internet revenues amounted to P\$7,715 million in 2017 (+29% vs. 2016) as a result of the increase in the average plans prices. As a consequence, ARPU reached P\$359.6 per month in 2017 vs. P\$270.9 per month in 2016. As of December 31, 2017, the number of ADSL subscribers amounted to approximately 1,744,000. The churn rate per month amounted to 1.4% in 2017 (vs. 1.7% in 2016).

Data revenues (including the revenues generated by the subsidiary Telecom Argentina USA amounted to P\$16 million) amounted to P\$3,577 million in 2017 (+P\$658 million or +23% vs. 2016). These revenues were generated focusing on Telecom Argentina's position as an integrated TICs provider (Datacenter, VPN, among others) for wholesale and government segments. The increase was primarily due to the variation of the P\$/US\$ exchange rate (+17.4% vs. 2016), related to agreements settled in such foreign currency and to the increase in the revenues related to Innovation services (+P\$561 million or +27%).

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Personal Mobile Services

During 2017, total services revenues amounted to P\$34,289 million (+P\$6,240 million or +22% vs. 2016), being the principal business segment in revenues terms (60% and 62% of consolidated services revenues in 2017 and 2016, respectively). As of December 31, 2017, Personal Mobile Services Segment reached 19.0 million subscribers in Argentina (-2.7% vs. 2016). Approximately 65% of the subscriber base is prepaid subscribers and 35% is postpaid subscribers (including *Abono Fijo* and Mobile Internet subscribers - dongles).

The main ratios were:

- The churn rate per month amounted to 2.8% in 2017 (vs. 2.9% in 2016);
- ARPU amounted to P\$142.3 per month in 2017 (vs. P\$112.3 per month in 2016), representing a 27% increase (ARPU is a non-GAAP measure; see the purpose of use of ARPU and Reconciliation of Revenue for the calculation of ARPU in Section B.2 Personal Mobile Services Segment - Revenue);
- Revenues generated by mobile Internet services amounted to P\$17,048 million (+ P\$6,216 million or +57% vs. 2016), fueled by the migration of subscribers to higher value service plans and the increase in subscribers holding 3G and 4G handsets, which enhance Internet usage.

Outbound mobile services revenues amounted to P\$29,980 million in 2017 (+ P\$5,116 million or +21% vs. 2016). The increase was mainly due to the increase in monthly charges prices in the postpaid and *Abono fijo* subscriber base and to the increase of the online recharges in the prepaid subscriber base.

Inbound mobile services revenues (including CPP and TLRD) amounted to P\$2,710 million (+P\$999 million or +58% vs. 2016). This increase is mainly related to the increase in CPP revenues, mainly due to the increase of the price per minute of CPP services, which were partially offset by a decrease in traffic volumes. Additionally TLRD revenues increased, mainly due to the increase in TLRD average price per minute, which were partially offset by a decrease in interconnection traffic volumes.

Other mobile services revenues amounted to P\$1,599 million (+P\$125 million or +8% vs. 2016) mainly due to the increase in reconnection charges, which were partially offset by a decrease in international roaming traffic.

Núcleo Mobile Services

This segment generated services revenues equivalent to P\$2,885 million during 2017 (+P\$503 million or +21% vs. 2016) mainly due to the Internet revenues increase related to the increase of browsing generated by subscribers with mobile equipment prepared for that purpose. As of December 31, 2017, Núcleo s subscriber base reached 2.4 million customers. Prepaid and postpaid subscribers (including *Plan Control* subscribers and mobile Internet subscribers) represented 83% and 17% in 2017, respectively.

Internet revenues amounted to P\$1,294 million (+32% vs. 2016) and represented 45% of Núcleo Mobile Services segment services revenues (vs. 41% in 2016).

Equipment

Revenues from equipment increased by 4% to P\$8,215 million in 2017 from P\$7,886 million in 2016. The Fixed Services segment showed an increase of P\$572 million as compared to 2016, mainly due to the implementation of Tetra and NoBu projects, partially offset by a decrease in revenues from the Personal Mobile Services segment of P\$89 million as compared to 2016 and a decrease of P\$154 million in the Núcleo Mobile Services segment (a decrease of 59% as compared to 2016).

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 and gains on disposal of PP&E since 2016. During 2017, other income increased by 60% to P\$133 million from P\$83 million in 2016.

Table of Contents**Operating expenses (without depreciation and amortization)**

Total operating expenses (without depreciation and amortization and disposals and impairment of PP&E) increased by P\$7,064 million totaling P\$45,963 million in 2017, representing an 18% increase as compared to 2016.

	Years Ended December 31,		Total Change		Change by segment (1)		
	2017 (P\$ million)	2016			Fixed Services	Personal Mobile Services	Núcleo Mobile Services
Employee benefit expenses and severance payments	12,718	9,800	30	2,918	2,405	495	18
Interconnection costs and other telecommunications charges .	3,148	2,553	23	595	77	497	21
Fees for services, maintenance, materials and supplies	6,600	5,006	32	1,594	1,238	305	51
Taxes and fees with the Regulatory Authority	6,107	5,125	19	982	463	488	31
Commissions	3,631	3,849	(6)	(218)	90	(357)	49
Cost of equipment and handsets	6,684	6,188	8	496	388	286	(178)
Advertising	1,218	874	39	344	68	271	5
Cost of VAS	874	1,499	(42)	(625)	(8)	(715)	98
Provisions	590	187	216	403	105	297	1
Bad debt expense	1,113	1,228	(9)	(115)	41	(107)	(49)
Other operating expense	3,280	2,590	27	690	319	339	32
Total operating expenses (without depreciation and amortization)	45,963	38,899	18	7,064	5,186	1,799	79

(1) Net of the Intersegment transactions effect.

Employee benefit expenses and severance payments

During 2017, employee benefit expenses and severance payments were P\$12,718 million, representing a 30% increase from 2016. This was primarily due to salary increases that Telecom implemented across all segments with several trade unions with respect to the unionized employees (see Item 6 Directors, Senior Management and Employees Employees and Labor Relations) and also to non-unionized employees, together with related social security charges.

With a total headcount of 15,396 at the end of 2017 (a decrease of 4% as compared to 2016), lines in service per employee reached 355 in the Fixed Services segment (a decrease of 1% as compared to 2016), 4,418 customers by employee in the Personal Mobile Services segment (an increase of 6% as compared to 2016) and 6,238 customers by employee in the Núcleo Mobile Services segment (a decrease of 1% as compared to 2016).

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\$3,148 million in 2017 as compared to P\$2,553 million in 2016. The increase was mainly due to higher TLRD costs, partially offset by a decrease in roaming costs.

Fees for services, maintenance, materials and supplies

Expenses related to fees for services, maintenance, materials and supplies increased by 32% to P\$6,600 million in 2017 from P\$5,006 million in 2016. Maintenance, material and supplies costs increased 25% as compared to 2016 (including obsolescence of inventories) and fees for services increased 39% as compared to 2016. The increase was mainly due to higher connection costs and due to higher software maintenance costs in the Fixed Services segment and higher system licenses costs, in the Mobile Services segment. There were also increases in fees for services, mainly due to higher call centers costs and higher costs recognized by suppliers in all segments.

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Taxes and fees with the Regulatory Authority

Taxes and fees with the Regulatory Authority (including turnover tax, fees with the Regulatory Authority, tax on deposits and withdrawals from bank accounts, municipal and other taxes) increased by 19% to P\$6,107 million in 2017 from P\$5,125 million in 2016, mainly influenced by the increase in revenues of fixed and mobile services in Argentina and higher taxes on deposits and withdrawals from bank accounts related to higher collections and payments to suppliers, partially offset by a decrease in fees with the Regulatory Authority.

Commissions

Commissions (including agent, distribution of prepaid cards and other commissions) decreased by 6% to P\$3,631 million in 2017 from P\$3,849 million in 2016. The decrease was mainly due to the decrease in agents' commissions (-P\$59 million vs. 2016) as well as a decrease in collection commissions (-P\$148 million vs. 2016), and other commissions (-P\$90 million vs. 2016), partially offset by an increase in distribution of prepaid cards commissions (+P\$79 million vs. 2016).

Commissions are net of agents' commissions capitalized as Subscriber acquisition cost (SAC), which totaled P\$986 million in 2017 (a decrease of P\$417 million or -30% as compared to 2016), and it is directly related to the gross decrease of new customers in the *Abono Fijo* subscribers' base, mainly in the Personal Mobile Services segment, and the decrease in the commissions prices.

Cost of equipment and handsets

During 2017, the cost of equipment and handsets increased by 8% to P\$6,684 million from P\$6,188 million in 2016, mainly due to the implementation of Tetra and NoBu projects (telecommunications services contracts that include the sale of equipment and service revenues) in the Fixed Services segment and due to an increase in the average unit cost of sales (an increase of 21% as compared to 2016) which was partially offset by a decrease in the units of handsets sold (a decrease of 13% as compared to 2016) in the Personal Mobile Services segment. Also, in the Núcleo Mobile Services segment there was a decrease in the cost (-59% as compared to 2016) as a result of a decrease in the units of handsets sold.

Cost of equipment and handsets are net of handset costs capitalized as subscriber acquisition cost, which amounts to P\$80 million in 2017, -P\$50 million, or 38% lower than in 2016.

Advertising

Costs related to advertising increased by P\$344 million, or 39%, to P\$1,218 million in 2017, mainly due to an increase in media campaigns of the Telecom Group.

Cost of VAS

Cost of VAS amounted to P\$874 million in 2017 (a decrease of P\$625 million as compared to 2016), mainly due to the decrease of VAS sales in the Personal Mobile Services segment, as a consequence of the content suppliers depuration carried out within the content business general reorganization realized by Personal in 2016.

Provisions

During 2017, we recorded P\$590 million in provisions compared to P\$187 million recorded in 2016, representing a 216% increase. The increase was mainly due to higher labor claims (an increase of P\$185 million as compared to 2016) and higher civil and commercial claims (an increase of P\$183 million as compared to 2016). See Note 17 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for more information.

Bad debt expenses

In 2017, bad debt expense amounted to P\$1,113 million, a decrease of 9% as compared to P\$1,228 in 2016, representing 1.7% and 2.3% of consolidated revenues in 2017 and 2016, respectively. The major decrease is mainly observed in the Personal Mobile Services segment, as a consequence of greater efficiency in debt management.

Table of Contents*Other Operating Expenses*

Other operating expenses, which include transportation costs, energy and rentals, among others, increased by 27% to P\$3,280 million in 2017 from P\$2,590 million in 2016, primarily as a result of higher prices on related services, in the operations in Argentina and the increase of rent prices (an increase of P\$304 million or 40% as compared to 2016), as a result of new agreements and the renegotiation of some existing agreements.

For a further breakdown of our consolidated operating expenses, see (B) Results of Operations by Segment below.

Adjusted EBITDA

An important operational performance measure used by the Company's Chief Operating Decision Maker (as this term is defined in IFRS 8) is Adjusted EBITDA. Adjusted EBITDA is defined as our net income less income taxes, financial results, depreciation and amortization and disposals and impairment of PP&E. We believe Adjusted EBITDA facilitates company-to-company operating performance comparisons by backing out potential differences caused by variations such as capital structures, taxation and the useful lives and book depreciation and amortization of PP&E and intangible assets, which may vary for different companies for reasons unrelated to operating performance. Although Adjusted EBITDA is not a measure defined in accordance with IFRS (a non-GAAP measure), our Management believes that this measure facilitates operating performance comparisons from period to period and provides useful information to investors, financial analysts and the public in their evaluation of our operating performance. Adjusted EBITDA does not have a standardized meaning and, accordingly, our definition of Adjusted EBITDA may not be comparable to Adjusted EBITDA as used by other companies.

The following table shows the reconciliation of Net income to Adjusted EBITDA:

	Years Ended December 31,		%	Total Change
	2017	2016		
	(P\$ million)			
Net income	7,724	4,005	93	3,719
Income tax expense	3,902	1,594	145	2,308
Financial results, net	486	2,244	(78)	(1,758)
Operating income	12,112	7,843	54	4,269
Disposals and Impairment of PP&E	316	383	(17)	(67)
Depreciation and amortization	6,928	6,198	12	730
Adjusted EBITDA	19,356	14,424	34	4,932

Our consolidated Adjusted EBITDA was P\$19,356 million in 2017, (representing an increase of P\$4,932 million or 34% from P\$14,424 million in 2016). It represented 30% and 27% of total consolidated revenues in 2017 and 2016, respectively. This growth was mainly fueled by the Fixed Services segment (an increase of P\$581 million or 18% as compared to 2016) and Personal Mobile Services segment (an increase of P\$4,081 million or 40% as compared to 2016).

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation of PP&E and amortization of intangible assets increased by P\$730 million, or 12% as compared to 2016, to P\$6,928 million during 2017. The increase was mainly due to the increase in PP&E depreciation of P\$681 million (+P\$390 million in Mobile network access and External wiring, +P\$157 million in Transmission equipment and +P\$115 million in Computer equipments) and the increase in the amortization of SAC and Service connection costs of P\$50 million.

Disposals and Impairment of PP&E

In 2017 and in 2016, Disposals and impairment loss of PP&E amounted to P\$316 million and P\$383 million, respectively, and was mainly related to the Mobile swap of Vendors, and the simultaneous modernization of 2G/3G technology.

Table of Contents**Operating income**

During 2017, consolidated operating income was P\$12,112 million, representing an increase of P\$4,269 million or 54% from 2016. Operating income represented 19% and 15% of consolidated revenues in 2017 and 2016, respectively.

	Years Ended December 31,		% of Change 2017-2016 Increase/(Decrease)
	2017	2016	
	(P\$ million / %)		
Adjusted EBITDA (1)	19,356	14,424	34
<i>As % of revenues</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>27</i>	
Depreciation and amortization	(6,928)	(6,198)	12
<i>As % of revenues</i>	<i>(11)</i>	<i>(12)</i>	
Disposals and Impairment of PP&E	(316)	(383)	(17)
Operating income	12,112	7,843	54
<i>As % of revenues</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>15</i>	

(1) Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP measure. See the purpose of use of adjusted EBITDA and reconciliation of net income to adjusted EBITDA in section Adjusted EBITDA .

Financial Results

During 2017, the Company recorded a net financial loss of P\$486 million compared to a net financial loss of P\$2,244 million in 2016. The variation is mainly due to lower interest on loans of the Company of P\$685 million, higher interest on receivables of P\$390 million and higher interest on time deposits and other investments at a total cost of P\$756 million.

Income tax expense

Income tax expense amounted to P\$3,902 million and P\$1,594 million in 2017 and 2016, 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) tax receivable from the action for recourse filed by Telecom Argentina claiming income tax determined in excess.

(i) Regarding current tax expenses, the Telecom Group's generated tax profit in fiscal year 2017, resulting in an income tax payable of P\$4,438 million versus P\$2,091 million in 2016. (ii) Regarding the deferred tax, in 2017 and 2016, the Telecom Group's recorded a deferred tax gain of

P\$228 million and P\$129 million, respectively.

(iii) Telecom Argentina filed actions for recourse with the AFIP in 2015, 2016 and 2017 to claim the full tax determined in excess. The income tax determined in excess qualifies as a tax credit in compliance with IAS 12 and the Company recorded a gain of P\$308 million and P\$368 million in 2017 and 2016, respectively. For the determination of the tax credit valuation, the Company has estimated the amount of the tax -determined in excess for fiscal years 2009-2017 weighting the probability of certain variables according to the jurisprudential precedents known until such date. The Company's Management will assess Tax Authority's resolutions related to actions for recourse filed and the evolution of jurisprudence in order to annually measure the tax credit recorded. See Note 14 to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Net Income

For 2017, we recorded net income of P\$7,724 million (12% of total consolidated revenues), of which P\$7,630 million is attributable to Telecom Argentina.

For 2016, we recorded net income of P\$4,005 million (8% of total consolidated revenues), of which P\$3,975 million is attributable to Telecom Argentina.

Table of Contents**(A.2) 2016 Compared to 2015**

	Years Ended December 31,				Change by segment (1)		
	2016	2015	Total Change		Fixed Services	Personal Mobile Services	Núcleo Mobile Services
	(P\$ million)		%		(P\$ million)		
Revenues	53,240	40,496	31	12,744	4,278	7,530	936
Other Income	83	44	89	39	27	11	1
Operating expenses (without depreciation and amortization)	(38,899)	(29,674)	31	(9,225)	(3,637)	(4,933)	(655)
Adjusted EBITDA (2)	14,424	10,866	33	3,558	668	2,608	282
Depreciation and amortization	(6,198)	(4,438)	40	(1,760)	(371)	(1,094)	(295)
Disposals and Impairment of PP&E	(383)	(199)	92	(184)	92	(275)	(1)
Operating income	7,843	6,229	26	1,614	389	1,239	(14)
Financial results, net	(2,244)	(1,102)	104	(1,142)			
Income tax expense	(1,594)	(1,692)	(6)	98			
Net income	4,005	3,435	17	570			
Net income attributable to:							
<i>Telecom Argentina (Controlling Company)</i>	3,975	3,403	17	572			
<i>Noncontrolling interest</i>	30	32	(6)	(2)			

(1) Includes the effect of eliminations of Intersegment transactions.

(2) Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP measure. See the purpose of use of adjusted EBITDA and reconciliation of net income to adjusted EBITDA in section Adjusted EBITDA .

Revenues

	Years Ended December 31,				Change by segment (1)		
	2016	2015	Total Change		Fixed Services	Personal Mobile Services	Núcleo Mobile Services
	(P\$ million)		%		(P\$ million)		
Fixed Services segment							
Voice	6,010	4,338	39	1,672	1,672		
Data	2,919	1,780	64	1,139	1,139		
Internet	5,994	4,557	32	1,437	1,437		
Mobile Services segment							
Outbound	26,826	20,901	28	5,925		5,199	726
Inbound	1,838	1,637	12	201		163	38
Other	1,767	1,267	39	500		429	71
Service Revenues	45,354	34,480	32	10,874	4,248	5,791	835
Equipment (2)	7,886	6,016	31	1,870	30	1,739	101

Revenues	53,240	40,496	31	12,744	4,278	7,530	936
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(1) Net of the Intersegment revenues effect.

(2) This item is composed of voice, data and Internet equipment in each year.

During 2016, total consolidated revenues increased by 31% to P\$53,240 million from P\$40,496 million in 2015, mainly driven by the mobile services provided by Personal and our Broadband and data transmission businesses.

Consolidated revenues for 2016 and 2015 are comprised as follows:

Fixed Services

During 2016, services revenues generated by this segment amounted to P\$14,923 million (+P\$4,248 million or +40% vs. 2015), where Voice revenues have grown the most (+P\$1,672 million or +39% vs. 2015), followed Internet services (+P\$1,437 million or +32% vs. 2015).

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Voice revenues (including the net revenues generated by the subsidiary Telecom Argentina USA in the amount of P\$265 million) reached P\$6,010 million in 2016. The increase was mainly due to the increase in monthly basic plans prices and the increase in the prices of supplementary services.

Internet revenues amounted to P\$5,994 million in 2016 as a result of the increase in the average plans prices. As a consequence, ARPU reached P\$270.9 per month in 2016 vs. P\$207.4 per month in 2015. As of December 31, 2016, the number of ADSL subscribers amounted to approximately 1,738,000. The churn rate per month amounted to 1.7% in 2016 (vs. 1.4% in 2015).

Data revenues (including the revenues generated by the subsidiary Telecom Argentina USA amounted to P\$9 million) amounted to P\$2,919 million in 2016 (+P\$1,139 million or +64% vs. 2015). These revenues were generated focusing on Telecom Argentina's position as an integrated TICs provider (Datacenter, VPN, among others) for wholesale and government segments. The increase was primarily due to the variation of the P\$/US\$ exchange rate related to agreements settled in such foreign currency and to the increase in the number of Innovation services customers (which generated an increase of P\$812 million as compared to 2015).

Personal Mobile Services

During 2016, total services revenues amounted to P\$28,049 million (+P\$5,791 million or +26% vs. 2015), being the principal business segment in revenues terms (62% and 65% of consolidated services revenues in 2016 and 2015, respectively). As of December 31, 2016, Personal reached 19.5 million subscribers in Argentina (-0.7% vs. 2015). Approximately 67% of the subscriber base is prepaid subscribers and 33% is postpaid subscribers (including *Abono Fijo* and Mobile Internet subscribers' dongles).

The main ratios were:

- The churn rate per month amounted to 2.9% in 2016 (vs. 3.1% in 2015);
- ARPU amounted to P\$112.3 per month in 2016 (vs. P\$91.5 per month in 2015), representing a 23% increase (ARPU is a non-GAAP measure; see the purpose of use of ARPU and Reconciliation of Revenue for the calculation of ARPU in Section B.2 Personal Mobile Services Segment Revenue);
- Revenues generated by mobile Internet services amounted to P\$10,832 million (+ P\$4,578 million or +73% vs. 2015), mainly explained by the increase in browsing services consumption of Personal's Service Segment subscribers; which was mainly fueled by the increase in the offer of services, plans and packs (including VAS) launched by the Company. This growth was fueled by new subscribers, the migration of subscribers to higher value service plans and the increase in subscribers that acquired 3G and 4G handsets, which facilitate Internet browsing.

Outbound mobile services revenues amounted to P\$24,864 million in 2016 (+P\$5,199 million or +26% vs. 2015). The increase was mainly due to the increase in monthly charges prices in the postpaid and *Abono fijo* subscriber base and to the increase of the online recharges in the prepaid subscriber base partially offset by the net variation of the subscribers base.

Inbound mobile services revenues (including CPP and TLRD) amounted to P\$1,711 million (+P\$163 million or +11% vs. 2015). The increase was mainly due to an increase in interconnection prices, partially offset by a decrease in interconnection traffic.

Other mobile services revenues amounted to P\$1,474 million (+P\$429 million or +41% vs. 2015).

Núcleo Mobile Services

This segment generated services revenues equivalent to P\$2,382 million during 2016 (+P\$835 million or +54% vs. 2015) mainly due to the appreciation of Guaraní and due to the Internet revenues increase related to the increase of browsing generated by subscribers with mobile equipment prepared for that purpose. As of December 31, 2016, Núcleo's subscriber base reached 2.5 million customers. Prepaid and postpaid subscribers (including *Plan Control* subscribers and mobile Internet subscribers) represented 82% and 18% in 2016, respectively.

Internet revenues amounted to P\$978 million (+72% vs. 2016) and represented 41% of Núcleo Mobile Services segment services revenues (vs. 37% in 2015).

Table of ContentsEquipment

Revenues from equipment increased by 31% to P\$7,886 million in 2016 from P\$6,016 million in 2015. The Personal Mobile Services segment showed an increase of P\$1,739 million as compared to 2015 due to an increase in handset s average sale price (an increase of 34% as compared to 2015), which was partially offset by a decrease in handset units sold (a decrease of 4% as compared to 2015), resulting in a higher operating margin. Núcleo Mobile Services segment reached an increase of P\$101 million (an increase of 64% as compared to 2015) due to an increase in handset s average sale prices including the effect of the devaluation of P\$ against Guaraníes (an increase of 78% as compared to 2015), partially offset by a decrease in handset units sold (a decrease of 8% as compared to 2015).

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 and gains on disposal of PP&E since 2016. During 2016, other income increased by 89% to P\$83 million from P\$44 million in 2015, mainly due to an increase in penalties and indemnities collected from suppliers.

Operating expenses (without depreciation and amortization)

Total operating expenses (without depreciation and amortization and disposals and impairment of PP&E) increased by P\$9,225 million totaling P\$38,899 million in 2016, representing a 31% increase as compared to 2015.

	Years Ended December 31,		Total Change %	Change by segment (1)			
	2016 (P\$ million)	2015		Fixed Services (P\$ million)	Personal Mobile Services	Núcleo Mobile Services	
Employee benefit expenses and severance payments	9,800	7,253	35	2,547	1,952	525	70
Interconnection costs and other telecommunications charges .	2,553	2,170	18	383	235	110	38
Fees for services, maintenance, materials and supplies	5,006	3,919	28	1,087	532	478	77
Taxes and fees with the Regulatory Authority	5,125	3,943	30	1,182	300	854	28
Commissions	3,849	3,193	21	656	59	501	96
Cost of equipment and handsets	6,188	4,595	35	1,593	54	1,421	118
Advertising	874	814	7	60	18	16	26
Cost of VAS	1,499	1,256	19	243	15	193	35
Provisions	187	113	65	74	61	13	
Bad debt expense	1,228	564	118	664	73	489	102

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Other operating expense	2,590	1,854	40	736	338	333	65
Total operating expenses (without depreciation and amortization)	38,899	29,674	31	9,225	3,637	4,933	655

(1) Net of the Intersegment transactions effect.

Employee benefit expenses and severance payments

During 2016, employee benefit expenses and severance payments were P\$9,800 million, representing a 35% increase from 2015. 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 15,970 at the end of 2016 (a decrease of 2% as compared to 2015), lines in service per employee reached 360 in the Fixed Services segment (a decrease of 3% as compared to 2015), 4,187 customers by employee in the Personal mobile services segment (an increase of 5% as compared to 2015) and 6,317 customers by employee in the Núcleo mobile services segment (an increase of 1.5% as compared to 2015).

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Interconnection costs and other telecommunications charges

Interconnection costs and other telecommunication charges (including charges for TLRD, Roaming, cost of international outbound calls and lease of circuits) amounted to P\$2,553 million in 2016 as compared to P\$2,170 million in 2015. The increase was mainly due to an increase in international outbound calls and Roaming traffic, and higher TLRD costs.

Fees for services, maintenance, materials and supplies

Expenses related to fees for services, maintenance, materials and supplies increased by 28% to P\$5,006 million in 2016 from P\$3,919 million in 2015. Maintenance, material and supplies costs increased 48% as compared to 2015 (including obsolescence of inventories) and fees for services increased 11% as compared to 2015. The increase was mainly due to higher maintenance costs of radio bases in the mobile services segments, as a result of the variation in the P\$/US\$ exchange rate, an increase in corrective and preventive technical assistance cost of radio bases, higher system licenses costs, higher costs of sites location and higher storage costs. 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 by 30% to P\$5,125 million in 2016 from P\$3,943 million in 2015, mainly influenced by the increase in revenues of fixed and mobile services in Argentina and higher taxes on deposits and withdrawals from bank accounts related to higher collections and payments to suppliers.

Commissions

Commissions (including agent, distribution of prepaid cards and other commissions) increased by 21% to P\$3,849 million in 2016 from P\$3,193 million in 2015. The increase was mainly due to the increase in agents' commissions (associated with higher revenues) as a result of higher customer's acquisition and retention costs recognized and an increase in outsourced sales commissions and collection commissions.

Commissions are net of agents' commissions capitalized as Subscriber acquisition cost (SAC), which totaled P\$1,403 million in 2016 (an increase of P\$231 million or 20% as compared to 2015), and it's directly related to the gross increase of new customers in the *Abono Fijo* subscribers' base, mainly in the Personal Mobile Services segment, and the increase in the commissions

prices.

Cost of equipment and handsets

During 2016, the cost of equipment and handsets increased to P\$6,188 million from P\$4,595 million in 2015, mainly due to an increase in the average unit cost of sales (an increase of 39% as compared to 2015) which was partially offset by a decrease in the units of handsets sold (a decrease of 4% as compared to 2015) in the Personal Mobile Services segment.

Cost of equipment and handsets are net of handset costs capitalized as SAC, which amounts to P\$130 million in 2016, P\$37 million, or 40% higher than in 2015.

Advertising

Costs related to advertising increased by P\$60 million, or 7%, to P\$874 million in 2016, mainly due to an increase in media campaigns of Personal related to the launch of 4G services throughout the country.

Cost of VAS

Cost of VAS amounted to P\$1,499 million in 2016 (an increase of P\$243 million as compared to 2015), 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 2016, we recorded P\$187 million in provisions compared to P\$113 million recorded in 2015, representing a 65% increase. The increase was mainly due to higher labor and regulatory claims, which were partially offset by lower civil and commercial claims. See Note 17 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for more information.

Table of Contents*Bad debt expenses*

In 2016, bad debt expense amounted to P\$1,228 million, an increase of 118% as compared to 2015, representing 2.3% and 1.4% of consolidated revenues in each of 2016 and 2015. 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 and Núcleo to its post-paid and *Abono Fijo* subscribers.

Other Operating Expenses

Other operating expenses, which include transportation costs, energy and rentals, among others, increased by 40% to P\$2,590 million in 2016 from P\$1,854 million in 2015, primarily as a result of higher prices on related services, especially in transportation, freight and travel expenses (an increase of P\$193 million or 25% as compared to 2015), among others, in the operations in Argentina; the increase of rent prices (an increase of P\$225 million or 42% as compared to 2015), as a result of new agreements and the renegotiation of some existing agreements and an increase in the energy cost (an increase of P\$181 million or 53% as compared to 2015), mainly due to an increase in prices.

For a further breakdown of our consolidated operating expenses, see Results of Operations by Segment below.

Adjusted EBITDA

An important operational performance measure used by the Company's Chief Operating Decision Maker (as this term is defined in IFRS 8) is Adjusted EBITDA. Adjusted EBITDA is defined as our net income less income taxes, financial results, depreciation and amortization and disposals and impairment of PP&E. We believe Adjusted EBITDA facilitates company-to-company operating performance comparisons by backing out potential differences caused by variations such as capital structures, taxation and the age and book depreciation and amortization of PP&E and intangible assets, which may vary for different companies for reasons unrelated to operating performance. Although Adjusted EBITDA is not a measure defined in accordance with IFRS (a non-GAAP measure), our Management believes that this measure facilitates operating performance comparisons from period to period and provides useful information to investors, financial analysts and the public in their evaluation of our operating performance. Adjusted EBITDA does not have a standardized meaning and, accordingly, our definition of Adjusted EBITDA may not be comparable to Adjusted EBITDA as used by other companies.

The following table shows the reconciliation of Net income to Adjusted EBITDA:

Years Ended December 31,		%	Total Change
2016	2015		
(P\$ million)			

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Net income	4,005	3,435	17	570
Income tax expense	1,594	1,692	(6)	(98)
Financial results, net	2,244	1,102	104	1,142
Operating income	7,843	6,229	26	1,614
Disposals and Impairment of PP&E	383	199	92	184
Depreciation and amortization	6,198	4,438	40	1,760
Adjusted EBITDA	14,424	10,866	33	3,558

Our consolidated Adjusted EBITDA was P\$14,424 million in 2016, (representing an increase of P\$3,558 million or 33% from P\$10,866 million in 2015). It represented 27% of total consolidated revenues, in each 2016 and 2015. This growth was mainly fueled by the Fixed Services segment (an increase of P\$760 million or 30% as compared to 2015) and Personal Mobile Services segment (an increase of P\$2,529 million or 32% as compared to 2015).

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation of PP&E and amortization of intangible assets increased by P\$1,760 million, or 40% as compared to 2015, to P\$6,198 million during 2016. The increase was mainly due to the increase in PP&E depreciation of P\$1,312 million, the increase in the amortization of SAC and Service connection costs of P\$429 million, and the increase in the amortization of other intangible assets of P\$19 million.

Table of Contents**Disposals and Impairment of PP&E**

In 2016, Disposal and impairment loss of PP&E amounted to P\$383 million, which was mainly related to the Mobile swap of Vendors in AMBA, and the simultaneous modernization of 2G/3G technology.

In 2015, the impairment is mainly related to projects of Telecom Argentina of P\$116 million (P\$107 million related to AFA Plus Project) and Telecom Personal of P\$114 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 swap of Vendors in AMBA, and the simultaneous modernization of 2G/3G technology).

Operating income

During 2016, consolidated operating income was P\$7,843 million, representing an increase of P\$1,614 million or 26% from 2015. Operating income represented 15% of consolidated revenues in each of 2016 and 2015.

	Years Ended December 31,		% of Change 2016-2015 Increase/(Decrease)
	2016	2015	
	(P\$ million / %)		
Adjusted EBITDA (1)	14,424	10,866	33
<i>As % of revenues</i>	27	27	
Depreciation and amortization	(6,198)	(4,438)	40
<i>As % of revenues</i>	(12)	(11)	
Disposals and Impairment of PP&E	(383)	(199)	92
Operating income	7,843	6,229	26
<i>As % of revenues</i>	15	15	

(1) Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP measure. See the purpose of use of adjusted EBITDA and reconciliation of net income to adjusted EBITDA in section Adjusted EBITDA .

Financial results, net

During 2016, the Company recorded a net financial loss of P\$2,244 million compared to a net financial loss of P\$1,102 million in 2015. The variation is mainly due to higher interest on loans as a result of higher indebtedness of the Company of P\$1,047 million, lower interest on time deposits and other investments at a total cost of P\$272 million, higher interest on provisions at a total cost of P\$70 million, which were partially offset by lower foreign currency exchange losses net of NDF agreement of P\$85 million and higher interest on receivables of P\$190 million.

Income tax expense

Income tax expense amounted to P\$1,594 million and P\$1,692 million in 2016 and 2015, 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) tax receivable from the action for recourse filed by Telecom Argentina claiming income tax determined in excess.

(i) Regarding current tax expenses, the Telecom Group generated tax profit in fiscal year 2016, resulting in an income tax payable of P\$2,091 million versus P\$1,721 million in 2015.

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(ii) Regarding the deferred tax, in 2016 and 2015, the Telecom Group recorded a deferred tax gain of P\$129 million and a deferred tax loss of P\$69.

(iii) Telecom Argentina filed actions for recourse with the AFIP in 2015 and 2016 to claim the full tax determined in excess. The income tax determined in excess qualifies as a tax credit in compliance with IAS 12 and the Company recorded a gain of P\$368 million and P\$98 million in 2016 and 2015, respectively. For the determination of the tax credit valuation, the Company has estimated the amount of the tax paid determined in excess for fiscal years 2009-2016 weighting the probability of certain variables according to the jurisprudential precedents known until such date. The Management will assess Tax Authority's resolutions related to actions for recourse filed and the evolution of jurisprudence in order to annually measure the tax credit recorded. See Note 14 to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Net Income

For 2016, we recorded net income of P\$4,005 million (8% of total consolidated revenues), of which P\$3,975 million is attributable to Telecom Argentina.

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.

(B) Results of Operations by Segment**(B.1) Fixed Services Segment**

Results of operations for our Fixed Services segment for 2017, 2016 and 2015 are comprised as follows:

Revenues(1)	22,859	16,942	12,554	35	35
Other Income(2)	93	85	55	9	55
Operating expenses (without depreciation and amortization)(3)	(19,102)	(13,758)	(10,100)	39	36
Depreciation and amortization	(2,236)	(1,897)	(1,526)	18	24
Disposals and Impairment of PP&E	(21)	1	(91)	n/a	n/a
Operating income	1,593	1,373	892	16	54

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- (1) Includes intersegment revenues of P\$2,399 million, P\$1,928 million and P\$1,818 million in 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively.
- (2) Includes intersegment other income of P\$22 million, P\$19 million and P\$16 million in 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively.
- (3) Includes intersegment operating expenses of P\$316 million, P\$158 million and P\$137 million in 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Revenues

During 2017, revenues from our Fixed Services segment increased by 35% to P\$22,859 million from P\$16,942 million in 2016. During 2016, revenues from our Fixed Services segment increased by 35% to P\$16,942 million from P\$12,554 million in 2015. The increase in each year was mainly due to an increase in Voice and Internet services. In 2017 Voice services increased substantially, particularly, due to increases in tariffs charged to commercial customers and to residential customers.

Revenues from our Fixed Services segment for 2017, 2016 and 2015 are comprised as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,			% of Change	
	2017	2016 (P\$ million)	2015	2017-2016 Increase/(Decrease)	2016-2015
Voice	8,505	6,010	4,338	42	39
Data	3,577	2,919	1,780	23	64
Internet	7,715	5,994	4,557	29	32
Service Revenues	19,797	14,923	10,675	33	40

PART I - ITEM 5 OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

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	Years Ended December 31,			% of Change	
	2017	2016 (P\$ million)	2015	2017-2016 Increase/(Decrease)	2016-2015
Equipment (1)	663	91	61	n/a	49
Subtotal third-party revenues	20,460	15,014	10,736	36	40
Intersegment	2,399	1,928	1,818	24	6
Total Fixed Services revenues	22,859	16,942	12,554	35	35

(1) This item is composed of voice, data and Internet equipment in each year.

During 2017, services revenues to third parties generated by this segment amounted to P\$19,797 million (+P\$4,874 million or +33% vs. 2016), where Voice revenues have grown the most (+P\$2,495 million or +42% vs. 2016), followed Internet services (+P\$1,721 million or +29% vs. 2016).

Voice revenues to third parties (including the net revenues generated by the subsidiary Telecom Argentina USA in the amount of P\$300 million) reached P\$8,505 million in 2017. The increase was mainly due to the increase in plans prices.

Internet revenues to third parties amounted to P\$7,715 million in 2017 as a result of the increase in the average plans prices. As a consequence, ARPU reached P\$359.6 per month in 2017 vs. P\$270.9 per month in 2016. As of December 31, 2017, the number of ADSL subscribers amounted to approximately 1,744,000. The churn rate per month amounted to 1.4% in 2017 (vs. 1.7% in 2016).

Data revenues to third parties (including the revenues generated by the subsidiary Telecom Argentina USA amounted to P\$16 million) amounted to P\$3,577 million in 2017 (+P\$658 million or +23% vs. 2016). These revenues were generated focusing on Telecom Argentina's position as an integrated TICs provider (Datacenter, VPN, among others) for wholesale and government segments. The increase was primarily due to the variation of the P\$/US\$ exchange rate (+17.4% vs. 2016) related to agreements settled in such foreign currency and to the increase in the revenues related to Innovation services' customers (+P\$561 million or +27% vs. 2016).

During 2016, services revenues to third parties generated by this segment amounted to P\$14,923 million (+P\$4,248 million or +40% vs. 2015), where Voice revenues have grown the most (+P\$1,672 million or +39% vs. 2015), followed Internet services (+P\$1,437 million or +32% vs. 2015).

Voice revenues to third parties (including the net revenues generated by the subsidiary Telecom Argentina USA in the amount of P\$265 million) reached P\$6,010 million in 2016. The increase was mainly due to the increase in monthly basic plan prices and the increase in the prices of supplementary services.

Internet revenues to third parties amounted to P\$5,994 million in 2016 as a result of the increase in the average plans prices. As a consequence, ARPU reached P\$270.9 per month in 2016 vs. P\$207.4 per month in 2015. As of December 31, 2016, the number of ADSL subscribers amounted to approximately 1,738,000. The churn rate per month amounted to 1.7% in 2016 (vs. 1.4% in 2015).

Data revenues to third parties (including the revenues generated by the subsidiary Telecom Argentina USA amounted to P\$9 million) amounted to P\$2,919 million in 2016 (+P\$1,139 million or +64% vs. 2015). These revenues were generated focusing on Telecom Argentina's position as an integrated TICs provider (Datacenter, VPN, among others) for wholesale and government segments. The increase was primarily due to the variation of the P\$/US\$ exchange rate related to agreements settled in such foreign currency and to the increase in the number of Innovation services customers (which generated an increase of P\$812 million as compared to 2015).

Equipment

Revenues from equipment amounted to P\$663 million in 2017 compared to P\$91 million in 2016 and P\$61 million in 2015. The increase in 2017 as compared to 2016, is mainly due to the implementation of Tetra and NoBu projects.

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Intersegment revenues mainly include connectivity, corporate and operational service billed to Personal, interconnection services, which primarily include Access, termination and transportation of calls, leases of circuits, revenues related to billing and collection services charged.

During 2017, our intersegment revenues increased by 24% to P\$2,399 million from P\$1,928 million in 2016 which increased by 6% from P\$1,818 million in 2015. 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 and gains on disposal of PP&E since 2016. During 2017, other income increased by 9% to P\$93 million from P\$85 million in 2016. During 2016, other income increased by 55% from P\$55 million in 2015.

Operating Expenses (without depreciation and amortization)

During 2017, total operating expenses (without depreciation and amortization) for the Fixed Services segment increased by 39% to P\$19,102 million from P\$13,758 million in 2016 and increased by 36% from P\$10,100 million in 2015. 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, Cost of Equipment and Provisions.

Detailed below are the major components of our operating expenses for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 related to our Fixed Services segment:

	2017	Years Ended December 31, 2016 (P\$ million)	2015	% of Change 2017-2016 Increase/(Decrease) 2016-2015	
Employee benefit expenses and severance payments	9,625	7,220	5,268	33	37
Interconnection costs and other telecommunications charges	1,200	961	719	25	34
Fees for services, maintenance, materials and supplies	3,546	2,311	1,769	53	31
Taxes and fees with the Regulatory Authority	1,581	1,118	818	41	37
Commissions	417	327	268	28	22
Cost of equipment	524	136	82	285	66
Advertising	194	126	108	54	17

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Cost of VAS	45	53	38	(15)	39
Provisions	183	78	17	135	359
Bad debt expenses	193	152	79	27	92
Other operating expenses	1,594	1,276	934	25	37
Total Fixed Services (1)	19,102	13,758	10,100	39	36

(1) Includes intersegment operating expenses of P\$316 million, P\$158 million and P\$137 million in 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively. These costs are eliminated at the consolidated level.

Employee benefit expenses and severance payments

During 2017, employee benefit expenses and charges for severance payments were approximately P\$9,625 million, representing a 33% increase from P\$7,220 million in 2016. In 2016, employee benefit expenses and charges for severance payments increased by 37% from P\$5,268 million in 2015. The increases were mainly due to salary increases that Telecom implemented with several trade unions with respect to the unionized employees and also to non-unionized employees, together with related social security charges.

The Fixed Services segment had 10,702, 10,901 and 10,903 employees as of December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, 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\$265 million, P\$103 million and P\$96 million in 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively, that are eliminated at the consolidated level.

In 2017 interconnection costs and other telecommunications charges amounted to P\$1,200 million, representing an increase of 25% from P\$961 million in 2016. In 2016 such costs increased by 34% from P\$719 million in 2015.

Fees for services, maintenance, materials and supplies

During 2017, fees for services, maintenance, materials and supplies increased by 53% to P\$3,546 million from P\$2,311 million in 2016 and increased by 31% from P\$1,769 million in 2015.

The increase was mainly due to higher service connection costs and due to higher software maintenance costs. There was also an increase in fees for services mainly due to higher call centers costs and higher costs recognized to suppliers.

Fees for services, maintenance, materials and supplies are net of service connection fees capitalized (P\$73 million, P\$55 million and P\$50 million in 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively).

Fees for services, maintenance, materials and supplies expenses included intersegment costs of P\$32 million, P\$35 million and P\$25 million in 2017, 2016 and 2015, 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 by 41% to P\$1,581 million in 2017 from P\$1,118 million in 2016 and increased by 37% in 2016 from P\$818 million in 2015. The increase in 2017 and 2016 was mainly due to an increase in revenues. Also, in 2017 and 2016, the increase in taxes is due to higher taxes on deposits and withdrawals from bank accounts related to higher collections and payments to suppliers.

Commissions

During 2017, costs related to commissions amounted to approximately P\$417 million, representing an increase of 28% as compared to P\$327 million in 2016. In 2016, these charges increased by 22% from P\$268 million in 2015. The increase during both years was mainly due to the increase of collection commissions and the increase in agents' commissions (associated with higher revenues).

Cost of equipment

During 2017, 2016 and 2015 we recorded P\$524 million, P\$136 million and P\$82 million in cost of equipment, respectively. The increase in 2017 as compared to 2016, is mainly due to the implementation of Tetra and NoBu projects.

Advertising

During 2017, we recorded P\$194 million in costs of advertising representing an increase of 54% as compared to P\$126 million recorded in 2016. In 2016, these charges increased by 17% from P\$108 million in 2015.

Cost of VAS

Cost of VAS decreased to P\$45 million in 2017 from P\$53 million in 2016 and amounted to P\$38 million in 2015.

Provisions

During 2017, we recorded P\$183 million in provisions compared to P\$78 million recorded in 2016 and P\$17 million recorded in 2015. The increase in 2017 was mainly due to higher labor claims. The increase in 2016 was mainly due to higher labor claims amounting to approximately P\$53 million.

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Bad debt expenses

Bad debt expenses amounted to P\$193 million in 2017, P\$152 million in 2016 and P\$79 million in 2015. In 2017 these charges increased by 27%. In 2016, these charges increased by 92%. The increase was mainly due to higher aging of accounts receivable.

Other Operating Expenses

Other operating expenses include accrued expenses, such as transportation costs, insurance, international and satellite connectivity, energy and rentals.

During 2017, our other operating expenses amounted to P\$1,594 million compared to P\$1,276 million in 2016 and P\$934 million in 2015. The increase in 2017 was mainly due to higher prices for related services and the increase of rent prices, as a result of new agreements and the renegotiation of some existing agreements. The increase in 2016 was mainly due to higher prices for related services, especially in transportation, freight and travel expenses; the increase of rent prices, as a result of new agreements and the renegotiation of some existing agreements and an increase in the energy consumption.

Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation and amortization expenses were P\$2,236 million in 2017, P\$1,897 million in 2016 and P\$1,526 million in 2015.

Disposals and Impairment of PP&E

Disposals and Impairment of PP&E amounted to a P\$21 million loss in 2017 and a P\$1 million gain in 2016. The gain of P\$1 million was due to an impairment recovery of P\$4 million of former work in progress and others, partially offset by an impairment of P\$3 million related to the AFA Plus project.

Operating Income

Operating income represented 7%, 8% and 7% of total segment revenues in 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively. In 2017, the operating income from our Fixed Services segment increased by 16% to P\$1,593 million from P\$1,373 million in 2016. In 2016, the operating income from our

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Fixed Services segment increased by 54% from P\$892 million in 2015.

(B.2) Personal Mobile Services Segment

Results of operations from our Personal Mobile Services segment for 2017, 2016 and 2015 are comprised as follows:

	2017	Years Ended December 31,		% of Change	
		2016 (P\$ million)	2015	2017-2016 Increase/(Decrease)	2016-2015
Revenues (1)	42,066	35,750	28,198	18	27
Other Income	62	16	5	288	220
Operating expenses (without depreciation and amortization) (2)	(27,729)	(25,448)	(20,414)	9	25
Depreciation and amortization	(3,961)	(3,614)	(2,520)	10	43
Disposals and Impairment of PP&E	(295)	(384)	(109)	(23)	252
Operating income	10,143	6,320	5,160	60	22

(1) Includes intersegment revenues of P\$331 million, P\$166 million and P\$144 million in 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

(2) Includes intersegment operating expenses of P\$2,402 million, P\$1,930 million and P\$1,829 million in 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Revenues

During 2017, revenues from our Personal Mobile Services segment increased by 18% to P\$42,066 million from P\$35,750 million in 2016 and increased by 27% from P\$28,198 million in 2015. 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.

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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. Management believes that this measure is 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:

	2017	Years Ended December 31, 2016 (P\$ million)	2015
Total service revenues	34,620	28,215	22,402
Components of service revenues not included in the ARPU calculation:			
Outcollect wholesale roaming	(266)	(287)	(288)
Cell sites rental	(108)	(88)	(54)
Reconnection fees and others	(1,296)	(1,171)	(730)
Adjusted total service revenues included in the ARPU calculation (1)	32,950	26,669	21,330
Average number of subscribers during the year (thousands)	19,297	19,798	19,436

(1) Certain components of service revenues are not included in the ARPU calculation. Includes Intersegment revenues for P\$331 million in 2017, P\$166 million in 2016 and P\$144 million in 2015.

During 2017, ARPU increased by 27% to approximately P\$142.3 per customer per month compared to approximately P\$112.3 per customer per month in 2016. ARPU reached P\$91.5 per customer per month in 2015.

The total number of Personal's subscribers decreased by approximately 2.7% to 19.0 million as of December 31, 2017 from 19.5 million as of December 31, 2016 and decreased 0.7% from 19.7 million as of December 31, 2015. As of December 31, 2017, our subscriber base amounted to approximately 12.4 million prepaid subscribers (customers that made at least one recharge in the previous thirteen months as of December 31, 2017), or 65% of the total subscriber base, approximately 2.1 million post-paid subscribers, or 11% of the total subscriber base and approximately 4.5 million *Abono Fijo* plan subscribers, or 24% of the total subscriber base.

At least a 65% of prepaid customers made a recharge in the 180 days prior to the date of the year end of this Annual Report.

Revenues from our Personal Mobile Services segment for 2017, 2016 and 2015 are comprised as follows:

	2017	Years Ended December 31, 2016	2015	% of Change 2017-2016	2016-2015
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		(P\$ million)		Increase/(Decrease)	
Outbound	29,980	24,864	19,665	21	26
Inbound	2,710	1,711	1,548	58	11
Other	1,599	1,474	1,045	8	41
Services Revenues	34,289	28,049	22,258	22	26
Equipment	7,446	7,535	5,796	(1)	30
Subtotal third-party revenues	41,735	35,584	28,054	17	27
Intersegment	331	166	144	99	15
Total Personal Mobile Services Revenues	42,066	35,750	28,198	18	27

During 2017, total services revenues amounted to P\$34,289 million (+P\$6,240 million or +22% vs. 2016), being the principal business segment in revenues terms (60% and 62% of consolidated services revenues in 2017 and 2016, respectively).

PART I - ITEM 5 OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

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The main ratios were:

- The churn rate per month amounted to 2.8% in 2017 (vs. 2.9% in 2016);
- ARPU amounted to P\$142.3 per month in 2017 (vs. P\$112.3 per month in 2016), representing a 27% increase;
- Revenue generated by mobile Internet services amounted to P\$17,048 million (+ P\$6,216 million or +57% vs. 2016), fueled by the migration of subscribers to higher value service plans and the increase in subscribers holding 3G and 4G handsets, which enhance Internet usage.

Outbound mobile services revenues amounted to P\$29,980 million in 2017 (+P\$5,116 million or +21% vs. 2016). The increase was mainly due to the increase in monthly charges prices in the postpaid and *Abono fijo* subscriber base and to the increase of the online recharges in the prepaid subscriber base.

Inbound mobile services revenues (including CPP and TLRD) amounted to P\$2,710 million (+P\$999 million or +58% vs. 2016). This increase is mainly related to the increase in CPP revenues, mainly due to the increase of the price per minute of CPP services, which were partially offset by a decrease in traffic volumes. Additionally TLRD revenues increased, mainly due to the increase in TLRD average price per minute, which were partially offset by a decrease in interconnection traffic volumes.

Other mobile services revenues amounted to P\$1,599 million (+P\$125 million or +8% vs. 2016) mainly due to the increase in reconnection charges, which were partially offset by a decrease in international roaming traffic.

During 2016, total services revenues amounted to P\$28,049 million (+P\$5,791 million or +26% vs. 2015), being the principal business segment in revenues terms (62% and 65% of consolidated services revenues in 2016 and 2015, respectively). As of December 31, 2016, Personal reached 19.5 million subscribers in Argentina (-0.7% vs. 2015). Approximately 67% of the subscriber base is prepaid subscribers and 33% is postpaid subscribers (including *Abono Fijo* and Mobile Internet subscribers dongles).

The main ratios were:

- The churn rate per month amounted to 2.9% in 2016 (vs. 3.1% in 2015);

- ARPU amounted to P\$112.3 per month in 2016 (vs. P\$91.5 per month in 2015), representing a 23% increase;
- Revenue generated by mobile Internet services amounted to P\$10,832 million (+ P\$4,578 million or +73% vs. 2015), mainly explained by the increase in browsing services consumption of Personal's Service Segment subscribers; which was mainly fueled by the increase in the offer of services, plans and packs (including VAS) launched by the Company. This growth was fueled by new subscribers, the migration of subscribers to higher value service plans and the increase in subscribers that acquired 3G and 4G handsets, which facilitate Internet browsing.

Outbound mobile services revenues amounted to P\$24,864 million in 2016 (+P\$5,199 million or +26% vs. 2015). The increase was mainly due to the increase in monthly charges prices in the postpaid and *Abono fijo* subscriber base and to the increase of the online recharges in the prepaid subscriber base, partially offset by the net variation of the subscribers base.

Inbound mobile services revenues (including CPP and TLRD) amounted to P\$1,711 million (+P\$163 million or +11% vs. 2015). The increase was mainly due to an increase in interconnection prices, partially offset by a decrease in interconnection traffic.

Other mobile services revenues amounted to P\$1,474 million (+P\$429 million or +41% vs. 2015).

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 2017, handset revenues decreased by 1% to P\$7,446 million from P\$7,535 million in 2016 and increased by 30% in 2016 from P\$5,796 million in 2015. The decrease in 2017 was due to a mix between the increase in the average price of handsets of 7% and the decrease of 7% in the handset units sold.

Intersegment

Intersegment revenues mainly include services rendered to Telecom Argentina and primarily consist of GSM fixed services, Mobile Internet and monthly charges, airtime usage charges and Value Added Services. During 2017, our intersegment revenues increased by 99% to P\$331 million from P\$166 million in 2016 and increased by 15% in 2016 from P\$144 million in 2015. 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 and gains on disposal of PP&E since 2016. During 2017, other income was P\$62 million, compared to P\$16 million in 2016 and P\$5 million in 2015.

Operating Expenses (without depreciation and amortization)

Total operating expenses (without depreciation and amortization) in our Personal Mobile Services segment increased by 9% to P\$27,729 million in 2017 from P\$25,448 million in 2016 and increased by 25% in 2016 from P\$20,414 million in 2015. In 2017, except for commissions, costs of VAS and bad debt expenses, all items in the cost structure of the Personal Mobile Services segment experienced increases. In line with our increases in revenues, during 2016, 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.**

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Detailed below are the major components of the operating expenses for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 in the Personal Mobile Services segment:

	2017	Years Ended December 31, 2016 (P\$ million)	2015	% of Change 2017-2016 2016-2015 Increase/(Decrease)	
Employee benefit expenses and severance payments	2,876	2,381	1,856	21	28
Interconnection costs and other telecommunications charges	3,537	2,721	2,686	30	1
Fees for services, maintenance, materials and supplies	3,384	2,975	2,417	14	23
Taxes and fees with the Regulatory Authority	4,413	3,925	3,071	12	28
Commissions	2,965	3,286	2,774	(10)	18
Cost of equipment and handsets	6,035	5,749	4,328	5	33
Advertising	915	644	628	42	3
Cost of VAS	614	1,329	1,136	(54)	17
Provisions	406	109	96	272	14
Bad debt expenses	844	951	462	(11)	106
Other operating expenses	1,740	1,378	960	26	44
Total Personal Mobile Services(1)	27,729	25,448	20,414	9	25

(1) Includes intersegment costs of P\$2,402 million, P\$1,930 million and P\$1,829 million in 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively. These costs are eliminated at the consolidated level.

Employee benefit expenses and severance payments

During 2017, employee benefit expenses and severance payments charges increased by 21% to P\$2,876 million from P\$2,381 million in 2016 and also increased by 28% in 2016 from P\$1,856 million in 2015. The increases were 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.

The Personal Mobile Services segment had 4,296, 4,661 and 4,908 employees as of December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Interconnection costs and other telecommunications charges

During 2017, interconnection costs and other telecommunications charges increased by 30% to P\$3,537 million from P\$2,721 million in 2016 and increased by 1% in 2016 from P\$2,686 million in 2015. The increase in 2017 was mainly due to an increase in lease of circuits and use of public network and higher TLRD costs. The increase in 2016 was mainly due to an increase in Roaming traffic and higher TLRD costs.

Interconnection costs and other telecommunications charges include intersegment costs of P\$1,521 million, P\$1,200 million and P\$1,275 million in 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively, that are eliminated at the consolidated level.

Fees for services, maintenance, materials and supplies

In 2017, fees for services, maintenance, materials and supplies expenses increased by 14% to P\$3,384 million from P\$2,975 million in 2016 and increased by 23% from P\$2,417 million in 2015.

The increase in 2017 was mainly due to higher call center fees and fees for services, mainly due to higher costs recognized to suppliers, partially offset by a decrease in technical maintenance.

The increase in 2016 was mainly due to higher maintenance costs of radiobases, network, identification sites costs and storage costs. There was an increase of maintenance and fees for services mainly due to higher costs recognized to suppliers.

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Fees for services, maintenance, materials and supplies expenses includes intersegment costs of P\$561 million, P\$468 million and P\$389 million in 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively, that are eliminated at the consolidated level.

Taxes and fees with the Regulatory Authority

During 2017, taxes and fees with the Regulatory Authority increased by 12% to P\$4,413 million from P\$3,925 million in 2016 and increased by 28% in 2016 from P\$3,071 million in 2015. The increase in 2017 and 2016 was influenced mainly by the increase in revenues and higher taxes on deposits and withdrawals from bank accounts related to higher collections and payments to suppliers, partially offset by a decrease in fees with the Regulatory Authority.

Commissions

In 2017, commissions decreased by 10% to P\$2,965 million from P\$3,286 million in 2016 and increased by 18% in 2016 from P\$2,774 million in 2015. The decrease was mainly due to the decrease in agents' commissions of P\$113 million and the decrease of collection commissions of P\$164 million.

Commissions include intersegment costs of P\$95 million, P\$59 million and P\$48 million in 2017, 2016, and 2015, respectively, that are eliminated at the consolidated level.

Cost of equipment and handsets

During 2017, the cost of equipment and handsets sold increased by 5% to P\$6,035 million from P\$5,749 million in 2016 and increased by 33% from P\$4,328 million in 2015. The increase in cost of mobile handsets in 2017 is related to the increase in the average unit cost of sales (an increase of 21% as compared to 2016), which was partially offset by a decrease in units of handsets sold (a decrease of 13% as compared to 2016). The increase in cost of mobile handsets in 2016 is related to the increase in the average unit cost of sales (an increase of 39% as compared to 2015), which was partially offset by a decrease in units of handsets sold (a decrease of 4% as compared to 2015). Cost of equipment and handsets are net of costs capitalized as SAC (P\$60 million in 2017, which is -P\$23 million, or 28%, lower than in 2016).

Advertising

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During 2017, advertising expenses including media, promotional and institutional campaigns, amounted to P\$915 million, representing an increase of 42% from P\$644 million in 2016, mainly due to an increase in media campaigns. During 2016, advertising expenses increased by 3% from P\$628 million in 2015, mainly due to an increase in media campaigns of Personal related to the launch of 4G services throughout the country.

Cost of VAS

Cost of VAS amounted to P\$614 million in 2017 (a decrease of 54% as compared to 2016). This decrease was mainly due to the lower revenues from VAS in the Personal Mobile Services Segment as a result of the reduction in the number of content providers carried out within the framework of reorganization of this business performed by Personal in 2016. Such costs were P\$1,329 million and P\$1,136 million in 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Provisions

During 2017, we recorded a loss of P\$406 million in provisions compared with a loss of P\$109 million and a loss of P\$96 million recorded in 2016 and 2015, respectively. The increase in 2017 was mainly due to higher regulatory and labor claims. The increase in 2016 was mainly due to higher regulatory, tax and municipal claims (an increase of P\$40 million as compared to 2015).

Bad debt expenses

In 2017 bad debt expenses amounted to P\$844 million (a decrease of 11% as compared to 2016). In 2016, bad debt expenses amounted to P\$951 million representing an increase of 106% from P\$462 million in 2015. The total decrease in 2017 is mainly due to a greater efficiency in debt management. The major increase in 2016 is a consequence of higher aging of the accounts receivables and higher incidence of handset sales directly financed by Personal to its post-paid and *Abono Fijo* 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 by 26% to P\$1,740 million in 2017 from P\$1,378 million in 2016 and increased by 44% from P\$960 million in 2015. The increase in 2017 was primarily a result of higher prices of related services, especially transportation, freight and travel expenses; and the increase in rent prices, as a result of new agreements and the renegotiation of some existing ones. Other operating expenses included intersegment costs of P\$225 million, P\$202 million and P\$117 million in 2017, 2016, and 2015, respectively, that are eliminated at the consolidated level.

Depreciation and Amortization

During 2017 depreciation of PP&E and amortization of intangible assets increased by 10% to P\$3,961 million from P\$3,614 million in 2016 and increased by 43% from P\$2,520 million in 2015. During 2017, the increase in PP&E depreciation amounted to P\$237 million and the increase in amortization of SAC amounted to P\$121 million. The mentioned increases were partially offset by a decrease in amortization of other intangible assets which amounted to P\$11 million.

Disposals and Impairment of PP&E

Disposals and Impairment loss of PP&E amounted to P\$295 million in 2017, mainly due to the mobile access modernization for the introduction of 4G technology. Impairment of PP&E amounted to P\$384 million in 2016 related mainly due to the mobile access modernization for the introduction of 4G technology.

Operating Income

In 2017, our operating income from the Personal Mobile Services segment was P\$10,143 million, representing an increase of 60% from P\$6,320 million in 2016, and increased of 22% from P\$5,160 million in 2015. Operating income represented 24% of revenues in 2017 for this segment and 18% of revenues in 2016 and in 2015. The increase in operating income was mainly due to the growth in outbound services revenues, partially offset by increases in operating expenses and depreciation and amortization costs as explained above.

(B.3) Núcleo Mobile Services Segment

The Núcleo Mobile Services Segment includes Núcleo, Personal Envíos, which is a company controlled by Núcleo that 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 Tuves Paraguay since July 1, 2017 (see Item 4 Information on the Company Mobile Telecommunications Services in Paraguay Núcleo).

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Results of operations from our Núcleo Mobile Services segment for 2017, 2016 and 2015 are comprised as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,			% of Change	
	2017 (2)	2016 (3) (P\$ million)	2015 (3)	2017-2016 Increase / (Decrease)	2016-2015
Revenues (1)	2,997	2,648	1,717	13	54
Other Income		1		n/a	n/a
Operating expenses (without depreciation and amortization) (4)	(1,890)	(1,812)	(1,149)	4	58
Depreciation and amortization	(731)	(687)	(392)	6	75
Disposals and Impairment of PP&E			1		n/a
Operating income	376	150	177	151	(15)

(1) Includes intersegment revenues of P\$6 million, P\$6 million and P\$11 million in 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

(2) Includes operations of Personal Envíos. Its operations are not material. Additionally includes operations of Tuves Paraguay. Its operations are not material.

(3) Includes operations of Personal Envíos. Its operations are not material.

(4) Includes intersegment costs of P\$41million, P\$32 million and P\$23 million in 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Revenues and Other Income

During 2017, total revenues from Núcleo increased by 13% to P\$2,997 million from P\$2,648 million in 2016. The increase was mainly due to the appreciation of the Guaraní as compared to P\$ of 17% in 2017 and to the Internet revenues related to the increase of browsing generated by subscribers with mobile equipment prepared for that purpose. As of December 31, 2017, Núcleo's subscriber base reached 2.4 million customers. Prepaid and postpaid subscribers (including *Plan Control* subscribers and mobile Internet subscribers) represented 83% and 17% in 2017, respectively.

Internet revenues to third parties amounted to P\$1,294 million (+32% vs. 2016) and represented 45% of Núcleo Mobile Services segment services revenues (vs. 41% in 2016).

During 2016, total revenues from Núcleo increased by 54% to P\$2,648 million from P\$1,717 million in 2015. This increase was mainly due to the 46% appreciation of Guaraní and due to the Internet revenues increase related to the increase of browsing generated by subscribers with mobile equipment prepared for that purpose. As of December 31, 2016, Núcleo's subscriber base reached 2.5 million customers. Prepaid and postpaid subscribers (including *Plan Control* subscribers and mobile Internet subscribers) represented 82% and 18% in 2016, respectively.

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Internet revenues to third parties amounted to P\$978 million (+72% vs. 2016) and represented 41% of Núcleo Mobile Services segment services revenues (vs. 37% in 2015).

During 2017, handset revenues decreased by 59% to P\$106 million from P\$260 million in 2016 and increased by 64% from P\$159 million in 2015.

Revenues from our Núcleo Mobile Services segment for 2017, 2016 and 2015 are comprised as follows:

	2017	Years Ended December 31,		% of Change	
		2016 (P\$ million)	2015	2017-2016 Increase/(Decrease)	2016-2015
Outbound	2,525	1,962	1,236	29	59
Inbound	141	127	89	11	43
Other	219	293	222	(25)	32
Service revenues	2,885	2,382	1,547	21	54
Equipment	106	260	159	(59)	64
Subtotal third-party revenues	2,991	2,642	1,706	13	55
Intersegment	6	6	11		(45)
Total revenues	2,997	2,648	1,717	13	54

PART I - ITEM 5 OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

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Total operating expenses in our Núcleo Mobile Services segment increased by 4% to P\$1,890 million in 2017 from P\$1,812 million in 2016 (mainly due to the appreciation of the Guaraní as compared to P\$ of 17% in 2017) and increased 58% in 2016 from P\$1,149 million in 2015. In line with our increases in revenues, during 2017 and 2016, all items in the cost structure of the Núcleo Mobile Services segment experienced increases, except for costs of equipments and handsets and bad debt expenses in 2017. 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. Detailed below are the major components of the operating expenses for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 related to Núcleo Mobile Services segment:

	2017	Years Ended December 31, 2016 (P\$ million)	2015	% of Change 2017-2016 2016-2015 Increase/(Decrease)	
Employee benefit expenses and severance payments	217	199	129	9	54
Interconnection costs and other telecommunications charges	220	200	154	10	30
Fees for services, maintenance, materials and supplies	280	229	152	22	51
Taxes and fees with the Regulatory Authority	113	82	54	38	52
Commissions	344	295	199	17	48
Cost of equipment and handsets	125	303	185	(59)	64
Advertising	109	104	78	5	33
Cost of VAS	215	117	82	84	43
Provisions	1			100	
Bad debt expense	76	125	23	(39)	443
Other operating expenses	190	158	93	20	70
Total Núcleo Mobile Services(1)	1,890	1,812	1,149	4	58

(1) Includes intersegment cost of P\$41 million, P\$32 million and P\$23 million in 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively. These costs are eliminated at the consolidated level.

Employee benefit expenses and severance payments

During 2017, employee benefit expenses and severance payments increased 9% to P\$217 million from P\$199 million in 2016. During 2016, these costs increased 54% from P\$129 million in 2015. Núcleo Mobile Services segment had 398, 408 and 413 employees as of December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Interconnection costs and other telecommunication charges

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During 2017, interconnection costs and other telecommunication charges increased 10% to P\$220 million from P\$200 million in 2016 and increased 30% in 2016 from P\$154 million in 2015. The increase in 2017 was mainly due to an increase in lease of circuits and in TLRD costs. The increase in 2016 was mainly due to an increase in TLRD costs.

Fees for services, maintenance, materials and supplies

During 2017, fees for services and maintenance, materials and supplies totaled P\$280 million, representing an increase of 22% from P\$229 million in 2016. During 2016, they increased 51% from P\$152 million in 2015.

Taxes and fees with the Regulatory Authority

During 2017, taxes and fees with the Regulatory Authority increased 38% to P\$113 million from P\$82 million in 2016 and increased 52% from P\$54 million in 2015. The increase in each year was mainly attributable to the increase in total segment revenues.

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Commissions

During 2017, commissions increased 17% to P\$344 million from P\$295 million in 2016. During 2016, commissions increased 48% from P\$199 million in 2015. The increase in 2017 was mainly due to an increase in commissions for distribution of prepaid cards, agent commissions, and other commissions. The increase in 2016 was mainly due to an increase in agent commissions and commissions for distribution of prepaid cards.

Cost of equipment and handsets

During 2017, the cost of equipment and handsets decreased to P\$125 million from P\$303 million in 2016, representing a decrease of 59%. During 2015, the cost of equipment and handsets was P\$185 million. The decrease in 2017 was mainly due to a decrease in handsets sold. The increase in 2016 was mainly due to the increase of the customer upgrade of mobile handsets as a result of technological advances and new service offerings.

Advertising

During 2017, advertising expenses including media, promotional and institutional campaigns, increased 5% as compared to 2016 and amounted to P\$109 million.

During 2016 and 2015, advertising expenses including media, promotional and institutional campaigns, amounted to P\$104 million and P\$78, respectively.

Cost of VAS

Cost of VAS increased 84% million to P\$215 million in 2017 from P\$117 million in 2016. Such costs were P\$82 million in 2015.

Bad debt expenses

In 2017 bad debt expenses amounted to P\$76 million (a decrease of 39% as compared to 2016). In 2016, bad debt expenses amounted to P\$125 million representing an increase of 443% from P\$23 million in 2015. The total decrease in 2017 is

mainly due to a greater efficiency in debt management. The major increase in 2016 is a consequence of higher aging of the accounts receivables and higher incidence of handset sales directly financed by Núcleo to its post-paid and *Plan Control* 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.

Other operating expenses increased 20% to P\$190 million in 2017 and increased 70% in 2016 to P\$158 million from P\$93 million in 2015.

Depreciation and Amortization

During 2017, depreciation of PP&E and amortization of intangible assets increased 6% to P\$731 million from P\$687 million in 2016. During 2016, depreciation of PP&E and amortization of intangible assets increased 75% from P\$392 million in 2015. The increase was mainly due to the appreciation of the Guaraní of 17% in 2017, and 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 2017, our operating income from the Núcleo Mobile Services segment was P\$376 million, representing an increase of 151% from P\$150 million in 2016, which represent 13% and 6% of total revenues for this segment in 2017 and 2016, respectively. In 2015, our operating income was P\$177 million, representing 10% of total revenues for this segment.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Sources and Uses of Funds

We expect that the main source of Telecom Argentina's liquidity in the near term will be cash flows from Telecom Argentina's operations and cash flows from financing from third parties, which may include accessing to domestic and international capital markets and obtaining financing from first class financial institutions. Telecom Argentina's principal uses of cash flows are expected to be for capital expenditures, operating expenses, dividend payments to its shareholders, payments of financial debt and for general corporate purposes. Telecom Argentina expects working capital, funds generated from operations, dividend payments from its subsidiaries and financing from third parties to be sufficient for its present requirements.

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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.

The General Ordinary Shareholders Meeting of Telecom Argentina held on December 28, 2017 approved the Global Notes Program, up to a maximum outstanding amount as of the date of issuance of each class or series of US\$3,000 million or its equivalent in other currencies for a maximum 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. Personal's Ordinary Shareholders Meeting held on May 26, 2016 authorized to extend the due date of the Program until October 31, 2021, and to expand the Program's maximum circulation amount to US\$1,000 million or its equivalent in other currencies. On October 20, 2016, the CNV authorized the extension and expansion of the aforementioned Program through Resolution No. 18,277.

Under this program, on December 10, 2015, Telecom Personal has successfully completed the issuance of Series I and Series II notes for a total nominal value of P\$720.5 million. Additionally, on November 16, 2016 Telecom Personal also completed the issuance of Series III and Series IV notes for a total nominal value of almost P\$722.0 million and US\$77.9 million, respectively. See Debt Obligations and Debt Service Requirements below.

Additionally, during October 2016 Personal and the IFC signed a loan agreement for an amount of US\$ 400 million. Also, on April 7, 2017 Personal and the IIC subscribed a loan agreement for an amount of US\$ 100 million maturing in September 2022.

Moreover, on February 2, 2018, we acknowledged the acceptance of our loan request for an amount up to US\$ 1,000 million to be made available to us in one or more disbursements, and with a 12-month tenor. The proceeds from the loan will be used by us for the integration of working capital, investments in physical assets or other general corporate purposes. On February 9, 2018, US\$ 650 million were received, while US\$ 350 million were received on March 9, 2018.

We do not expect any implications on the sources of liquidity and the sources of funds as a result of the Reorganization. See Item 4 Information on the Company Introduction Recent Developments The Reorganization.

The table below summarizes, for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, Telecom's consolidated cash flows:

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	2017	Years ended December 31, 2016 (P\$ million)	2015
Cash flows provided by operating activities	19,332	11,365	6,812
Cash flows used in investing activities	(14,294)	(11,340)	(9,651)
Cash flows (used in) provided by financing activities	(6,296)	2,828	2,950
Net foreign exchange differences on cash and cash equivalents	144	222	75
(Decrease)/Increase in cash and cash equivalents	(1,114)	3,075	186
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	3,945	870	684
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	2,831	3,945	870

As of December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, we had P\$2,831 million, P\$3,945 million and P\$870 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:

	2017	Years ended December 31, 2016 (P\$ million)	2015
<u>Collections</u>			
Collections from customers	71,113	55,928	41,930
Interests from customers	762	366	182
Interests from investments	670	59	190
Mobile operators collections	1,282	885	843
Subtotal	73,827	57,238	43,145

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Payments			
For the acquisition of goods and services and others	(19,557)	(17,120)	(12,784)
For the acquisition of inventories	(5,520)	(5,383)	(6,343)
Salaries and social security payables and severance payments	(11,669)	(9,113)	(6,885)
CPP payments	(1,132)	(393)	(413)
Income taxes (includes tax returns and payments in advance)	(2,400)	(1,700)	(1,631)
Other taxes and fees with the Regulatory Authority	(13,399)	(10,731)	(7,775)
Foreign currency exchange differences related to the payments to suppliers	(818)	(1,433)	(502)
<i>of which: Inventory suppliers</i>	<i>(269)</i>	<i>(295)</i>	<i>(182)</i>
<i>PP&E suppliers</i>	<i>(425)</i>	<i>(1,467)</i>	<i>(188)</i>
<i>Other suppliers</i>	<i>(119)</i>	<i>(144)</i>	<i>(31)</i>
<i>NDF</i>	<i>(5)</i>	<i>473</i>	<i>(101)</i>
Subtotal	(54,495)	(45,873)	(36,333)
Net cash flow provided by operating activities	19,332	11,365	6,812

Cash flows used in investing activities were P\$14,294 million, P\$11,340 million and P\$9,651 million in 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and includes the payment for the acquisition of 4G licenses P\$2,256 million in 2015. The increase of P\$2,954 million in 2017 was mainly due to an increase in PP&E capital expenditures (mainly due to the modernization of the Mobile technology) and higher acquisitions of Government Bonds and investment not considered as cash and cash equivalents. The increase in 2016 was mainly due to an increase in PP&E capital expenditures (mainly due to the modernization of the mobile technology).

Cash flows used in financing activities were P\$6,296 million in 2017, while cash flows provided by financing activities were P\$2,828 million 2016 and P\$2,950 million in 2015. The increase in 2017 was mainly due to higher dividend payments and lower proceeds from financial debt. The decrease in 2016 as compared to 2015 was mainly due to higher payments of loans and dividends, partially offset by higher proceeds of financial debts.

NDF and US Dollar bonds

During 1Q 2017, the Telecom Group entered into several NDF agreements to hedge the fluctuation of LIBO rate from the IFC loan amounting to US\$ 400 million. The agreements effective from March 15, 2017 hedge an amount of US\$ 300 million, while those effective from September 15, 2017 hedge the outstanding US\$ 100 million. Such NDF allow fixing the variable rate all along the loan term in a range between 2.087% and 2.4525% nominal annual rate (resulting in a weight average of 2.2258%).

As of December 31, 2017, the Group recognized a liability of P\$17 million which is included in loans (P\$8 million current and P\$9 million non-current). Likewise during year 2017 the Group recognized losses amounting to P\$36 million related with this contracts which are included in interest on loans in financial results.

During 2Q 2017, the Group entered into several NDF agreements to hedge the fluctuation of the exchange rate from the IFC loan amounting to US\$ 53.5 million fixing the average exchange rate in P\$18.30, expiring between February and April 2018.

As of December 31, 2017, the Group recognized a receivable of P\$59 million which is included in other current receivables and holds a reserve of P\$6 million in other comprehensive income in the equity. Consequently, during year 2017 the Group recognized gains amounting to P\$53 million related with this contract which is included in financial results.

During 3Q 2017, the Group entered into several NDF agreements to hedge the fluctuation of LIBO rate from the IFC loan amounting to US\$ 40 million. Such NDF were agreed in two tranches of US\$ 20 each one, both of them starting on March 15, 2018 and fixing the variable rate all along the term of the loan to 2.1325% and 2.085% nominal annual rate, respectively.

As of December 31, 2017, the Group recognized a receivable of P\$4 million which is included in other receivables (P\$2 million current and P\$2 million non-current) with counterpart in other comprehensive income in the equity.

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On the other hand, during year 2017, the Group entered into several NDF agreements to hedge the fluctuation of the exchange rate from certain commercial obligations for an amount of US\$6.3 million fixing the average exchange rate in P\$18.94 expiring between March and August 2018.

As of December 31, 2017, the Group recognized a receivable of P\$6 million which is included in other current receivables. Likewise during year 2017 the Group recognized gains amounting to P\$6 million related with this contracts which are included in foreign currency exchange rate gains in financial results.

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 bank overdrafts amounting to P\$139 million (including accrued interest) as of December 31, 2017.

The Indebtedness of Telecom Argentina as of December 31, 2017 was as follows:

Bank and other financial entity loans

- On July 5, 2016, Personal (entity absorbed by Telecom Argentina) accepted an offer from the IFC for the assessment and transfer of funds for purposes of financing investment needs, working capital and debt refinancing for an amount of up to US\$400 million.

In October 2016, Personal (entity absorbed by Telecom Argentina) and the IFC signed the loan agreement (IFC Loan) for an amount of US\$400 million and for a six-year period, payable in eight equal half-yearly installments since the 30th month, with a 6-month LIBO rate + 400bp. This loan was used to deploy the 4G network and refinance short-term financial liabilities. The loan terms include standard commitments for this type of financial transaction (on October 26, 2016, Personal received US\$ 392.5 million, equivalent to P\$5,961 million as of the date of the disbursement).

- Additionally, in April 2017, Personal (entity absorbed by Telecom Argentina) and the Inter-American Investment Corporation (IIC), a member of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) Group, signed a loan agreement (IIC Loan) for an amount of US\$100 million and with maturity date on September 2022, payable in 8 equal half-yearly installments since the 24th month, with a 6 month LIBO rate + 400bp. The funds of this loan will be

allocated to deploy the 4G network and for financing working capital and other financial needs. The loan terms include standard commitments and covenants for this type of financial transactions (on September 18, 2017 Personal received US\$ 100 million, equivalent to P\$1,749 million as of the date of the disbursement, that net of expenses amounted to P\$1,723 million).

Núcleo:

As of December 31, 2017, Núcleo s outstanding debt (bank loans and bank overdrafts) is denominated in Guaraníes and amounted to approximately P\$402 million (including accrued interest).

Additional information regarding terms and conditions of the Telecom Group s loans as of December 31, 2017 is set forth in Note 12 to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

The balance of the loans of the Telecom Group amounts to P\$9,735 million as of December 31, 2017 (including accrued interest).

Global Programs for issuance of Notes

Personal (entity absorbed by Telecom Argentina) issued the following notes 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 combined rate (fixed rate of 28.5% up to the 6th month and variable rate from the 7th month, BADLAR rate + 375bps). Series I have been fully amortized in June 2017.

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- 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 combined rate (fixed rate of 28.75% up to the 9th month and variable rate from the 10th month, BADLAR rate + 400bps).
- Series III, denominated in pesos at a floating rate and with a maturity of 18 months from the date of issuance and settlement, and for a nominal value of approximately P\$722 million, at a variable rate (BADLAR Privada rate + 290bps).
- Series IV, denominated in U.S. dollars, at a fixed rate and with a maturity of 24 months from the same date of issuance and settlement as Series III, for a nominal value of US\$77.9 million, at a nominal fixed annual rate equivalent to 4.85%.

The aforementioned notes have a local risk rating issued by FIX SCR S.A. (Fitch Ratings) of AA+ (arg) , due to the credit quality and financial strength of Personal.

The funds arising from the Series I and II notes were used to refinance short-term liabilities through the partial settlement of bank overdrafts that Personal had taken to finance the acquisition of 3G and 4G frequencies bands, and the Series III notes and Series IV notes funds were applied to the refinancing of short-term liabilities.

The balance of Series II, III and IV notes of Personal as of December 31, 2017 amounted to approximately P\$2,344 million (including accrued interests). The Series I notes were paid in full on their due date.

On December 28, 2017, Telecom Argentina held an a General Ordinary Shareholders Meeting that approved a Notes Global Program for a maximum outstanding amount of US\$ 3,000 million or its equivalent in other currencies. The delegation of powers in the Board of Directors was also approved to determine and modify the terms and conditions of the Program as well as to establish the issuance opportunities.

Liquidity

The liquidity position of Telecom Argentina 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:

	2017	2016 (P\$ million)	Variation
Trade receivables	8,636	7,577	1,059
Other receivables (not considering financial NDF)	1,431	1,011	420
Inventories	1,854	1,278	576
Current liabilities (not considering financial debt)	(18,793)	(13,245)	(5,548)
Operative working capital - negative	(6,872)	(3,379)	(3,493)
<i>As % of Revenues</i>	<i>(10.5)%</i>	<i>(6.4)%</i>	
Cash and cash equivalents	2,831	3,945	(1,114)
Financial NDF	60		60
Investments	3,426	1,751	1,675
Current financial debt	(3,194)	(3,266)	72
Net Current financial asset	3,123	2,430	693
Negative working capital (current assets - current liabilities)	(3,749)	(949)	(2,800)
Liquidity rate	0.83	0.94	(0.11)

The Telecom Group has an intensive working capital structure that obtains financing from its suppliers (especially PP&E suppliers) for longer terms than those provided to its customers and from financial entities. According to this, the negative operating working capital amounted to P\$6,872 million as of December 31, 2017 (increasing P\$3,493 million vs. December 31, 2016) showing higher levels of suppliers financing (10.5% of consolidated revenues as of December 31, 2017 vs. 6.4% of consolidated revenues as of December 31, 2016).

During 2017 the Telecom Group continued demanding 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 was rated AA + (arg) by FIX SCR S.A (the notes issued by Telecom Personal, entity absorbed by Telecom Argentina) related to the Group's operating cash flow record

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and low leverage (net debt over EBITDA amounts to 0,2x). All the above mentioned generates that the total working capital (current assets - current liabilities) amounted to a net debt of P\$3,749 million as of December 31, 2017, resulting from an increase in negative operating working capital amounting to P\$3,493 million partially offsetted by an increase in net current financial asset of P\$693 million.

These increases in absolute terms have modified our consolidated liquidity ratio (current assets/current liabilities), which amounted to 0.83.

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 and the merger by absorption with Cablevisión since January 1, 2018 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 to preserve its financial health for the benefit of its investors.

Telecom 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 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 P\$2,831 million (equivalent to US\$ 153 million) as of December 31, 2017 (in 2016, P\$3,945 million, equivalent to US\$ 250 million). The Telecom Group has bank credits and a program of Notes that allow financing its short-term obligations and an investment plan in addition to the operative cash flow for the next years.

Moreover, on November 30, 2017, the General Ordinary Shareholders Meeting approved the delegation of powers into the Board of Directors of the Company to withdraw up to the amount of P\$6,940.5 million from the Voluntary reserve for future dividends payments and to arrange the distribution of the withdrawn funds in concept of cash dividends, in one or more installments and in the amounts and dates determined by the Board of Directors. In accordance to these delegated powers, the Company's Board of Directors on its meeting on December 18, 2017, resolved to withdraw the amount of P\$4,150,312,272 of the aforementioned Reserve and to distribute that amount as cash dividends, which were made available to Shareholders as from December 29, 2017.

On December 18, 2017, Cablevisión S.A. informed the declaration of dividends of P\$4,077,790,056 to be paid to its shareholders, Cablevisión Holding S.A., Fintech Media LLC and VLG Argentina LLC a pro rata of its share holdings whose payment was pending as of the Merger Effective Date. On January 8, 2018, Telecom Argentina S.A., the surviving company of Cablevisión S.A., proceeded to cancel the aforementioned obligation.

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In addition, the Ordinary General Shareholders Meeting celebrated on January 31, 2018, approved the delegation of powers into the Board of Directors to order the total or partial withdrawal of the Voluntary reserve for future dividends payments and the distribution of the withdrawn funds as cash dividends, in the amounts and dates determined by the Board of Directors, being these delegated powers able to be exercised until before the celebration of the next Ordinary Annual Shareholders Meeting. In accordance to these delegated powers, the Company's Board of Directors on its meeting held on January 31, 2018, resolved to withdraw the amount of \$9,729,418,019 from the Voluntary reserve for future dividends payments of Telecom Argentina as of December 31, 2017 and to distribute that amount as cash dividends in two installments according to the following: a) the amount of \$2,863,000,000, which was made available on February 15, 2018 b) the remaining difference, that is the amount of \$6,866,418,019, was to be made available on April 30, 2018, being the Board of Directors able to anticipate such payment if it deems appropriate in the future. Later, the Board of Directors of Telecom Argentina on its meeting dated March 7, 2018 decided to anticipate the date when the second dividend installment will be made available to March 27, 2018 or in the prior date that the Chairman of the Company determines. Finally, the aforementioned second dividend installment was made available on March 21, 2018, as resolved by the Chairman of the Company in use of the faculties delegated by the Board of Directors.

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Moreover, the Board of Directors of Telecom Argentina approved on January 31, 2018 the distribution of interim cash dividends, for the amount of P\$10,143,505,599, in accordance with what it is foreseen in section 224, 2° paragraph of the GCL, being these subject to ratification from the Ordinary Shareholders Meeting that considers the documentation for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017. The aforementioned amount corresponds to the sum of the net income (liquid and realized) for the period between January 1, 2017 and September 30, 2017, that arises from the Special Purpose Unconsolidated Financial Statements of Telecom Argentina as of this last date (\$5,640,728,444) and from the Special Purpose Unconsolidated Financial Statements of Cablevisión S.A. (company absorbed by merger by Telecom Argentina) to this same date (\$4,502,777,155). The mentioned dividends were made available to shareholders on February 15, 2018.

Telecom Argentina's Board of Directors, at its meeting held on March 19, 2018, convened an Ordinary Shareholders meeting to be held on April 25, 2018, to consider among other issues the allocation of Telecom Argentina's retained earnings as of December 31, 2017, net of P\$5,640,728,444 distributed in advance, that is to say P\$1,989,254,041, and the allocation of Cablevisión's retained earnings as of December 31, 2017 net of P\$4,502,777,155 distributed in advance, that is to say P\$1,311,975,449.

The proposal of the Board of Directors is to: (i) ratify the advance distribution of dividends of P\$5,640,728,444 resolved by the Board at its meeting of January 31, 2018, based on the Special-purpose Unconsolidated Financial Statements of Telecom Argentina as of September 30, 2017; (ii) allocate P\$1,989,254,041, to set up the Voluntary reserve for future dividends payments; and (iii) delegate power to Telecom Argentina's Board of Directors so that, based on the evolution of the business, it may determine the withdrawal, in one or more times, of an amount up to P\$994,627,020 from the Voluntary reserve for future dividends payments for distribution to the shareholders as cash dividends, enabling such delegated powers to be exercised until December 31, 2018.

With respect to Cablevisión's retained earnings, the proposal of the Board of Directors is to: (i) ratify the advance distribution of dividends of P\$4,502,777,155 resolved by the Board at its meeting of January 31, 2018, based on the Special-purpose Unconsolidated Financial Statements of Cablevisión as of September 30, 2017; (ii) allocate P\$1,311,975,449, to set up a Facultative Reserve to Maintain the Level of Investments in Capital Goods and the Current Level of the Company's Solvency.

Dividends paid by Telecom from the year 2017 to the date of issuance of this Annual Report are disclosed in the table below:

Distribution date	Amount (*)	Approved by	Results /Reserve from
December 29, 2017	4,150	Telecom	Telecom
December 29, 2017 (***)	3	Sofora	Sofora
January 8, 2018 (***)	4,078	Cablevisión	Cablevisión
February 15, 2018 (**)	5,641	Telecom	Telecom
February 15, 2018 (**)	4,503	Telecom	Cablevisión
February 15, 2018	2,863	Telecom	Telecom
March 21, 2018	6,866	Telecom	Telecom
Total	28,104		

(*) Approximate amount in millions of P\$.

(**) Dividends distributed in advance, to be ratified in the Ordinary Shareholders meeting to be held on April 25, 2018

(***) Dividends approved by companies absorbed by Telecom before the Reorganization and Merger effective dates.

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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

In the Mobile Services segment, investments were oriented mainly to the deployment of 4G technology, to achieve increasing coverage and capacity in various cities of Argentina. This objective was reached through the startup of new sites, together with replacement and modernization of existent sites.

In respect of fixed access network, 2017 reaffirms our decision to focus investments in technologies and solutions to increase substantially broadband offered to users, mainly with GPON (FTTH) technology, which continued been deployed in different regions of the country. Our work plans allow satisfying the various services requirements for business, large buildings, and urban developments.

In respect of transport network, continuing with precedent year plans, investments were done to deploy new interurban paths of optical fiber, increase Backbone IP capacity, setting-up of new contents POPs, and increment of capacity and availability of DWDM network.

Also new equipment was installed for the Metro Ethernet network and for the evolution and extension of the regional transport networks, mainly in PTN (Packet Transport Network).

See Item 3 Key Information Risk Factors Risks relating to 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 from 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 service prices, 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).

We estimate that our capital expenditures for the year 2018 will be approximately 24% of consolidated revenues.

Taxes

Turnover Tax

Under Argentine tax law, Telecom Argentina 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, 2017, 2016 and 2015, depending on the jurisdiction or goods and services subject to the tax.

On January 2, 2018, Law No. 27,429 enforced a Fiscal Consensus signed between the PEN and representatives of the Provinces and the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires. Among other issues, the provinces assumed the commitment to apply tax rates not higher than those for each activity and period that are set in the Annex to the Consensus (in the case of communications services 5% in 2018 reducing to 3% in 2022 and in the case of mobile service 7% in 2018 reducing to reach 5% in 2022).

Income Tax

Our income tax rate is, up to fiscal year 2017, 35% of net taxable income for the companies located in Argentina, 10% for Núcleo, Envíos and Tuves Paraguay in Paraguay and 39.5% (34% Federal Tax and 5.5% State Florida Tax) for Telecom Argentina USA in the United States. 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

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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 for tax purposes and, accordingly, must be added back to the income tax base when assessing this liability. Law No 27,430 decreases the corporate income tax rate from 35% to 30% for fiscal years starting January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2019, and to 25% for fiscal years starting January 1, 2020 and onwards.

Pursuant to U.S. Federal tax reform, the new U.S. corporate federal tax rate is 21% from 2018 onwards.

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 credits with certain quantitative limits.

Net losses in Argentina 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.

Taxation on Dividends

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), to Argentine resident individuals and foreign beneficiaries were subject to income tax at a 10% rate. Law No. 27,260 repealed this withholding tax as of July 23, 2016. Consequently, no withholding tax is to be levied on dividends distributed to either Argentine or non-Argentine resident shareholders since then. This treatment applies only to dividends to be distributed at any time out of retained earnings accumulated until the end of the last fiscal year starting before January 1, 2018.

Likewise, the portion of those dividends exceeding the company's accumulated net taxable income (as determined by application of the Argentine Income Tax Law), if any, is subject to a 35% withholding tax on such excess (the Equalization Tax). For purpose of the Equalization Tax, the amount of accumulated net taxable income to be considered shall be determined by (1) deducting 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 Argentine tax authorities and will be entitled to seek reimbursement from the shareholders.

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Dividends to be distributed out of earnings accrued in fiscal years starting on or after January 1, 2018, are to be subject to a tax treatment different from the one previously described, based on the recent enactment of a comprehensive tax reform -Law No. 27,430-, published in the Official Gazette on December 29, 2017, and generally effective since January 1, 2018.

Pursuant to Law No. 27,430 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), (7) and (8), and Section 69(b) to Argentine resident individuals and foreign beneficiaries will be subject to income tax at a 7% rate on profits accrued during fiscal years starting January 1, 2018 to December 31 2019, and at a 13% rate on profits accrued in fiscal years starting 1 January 2020 and onwards. If dividends are distributed to Argentine corporate taxpayers (in general, entities organized or incorporated under Argentine law, certain traders and intermediaries, local branches of foreign entities, sole proprietorships and individuals carrying on certain commercial activities in Argentina), no dividend tax should apply.

Capital gains

The results derived from the transfer of shares and other equity interests, bonds and other securities of Argentine companies are subject to Argentine capital gains tax, regardless of the type of beneficiary who realizes the gains.

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Capital gains obtained by Argentine corporate taxpayers (in general, entities organized or incorporated under Argentine law and local branches of non-Argentine entities) derived from the sale, exchange or other disposition of shares are subject to income tax at the corporate rate on net income. Recently, Law No. 27,430 decreased the corporate income tax rate from 35% to 30% for fiscal years beginning on January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2019, and to 25% for fiscal years beginning on January 1, 2020 and onwards.

Individual resident's capital gains tax

Law No 27,430 established that as from January 1, 2018, gains realized by Argentine resident individuals from the sale, transfer or disposition of shares, securities representing shares and certificates of deposit of shares are exempt from capital gains tax in the following cases: (i) when the shares are placed through a public offering authorized by the CNV, (ii) when the shares are traded in stock markets authorized by the CNV, under segments that ensure priority of price-time and interference of offers, or (iii) when the sale, exchange or other disposition of shares is made through an initial public offering and/or exchange of shares authorized by the CNV. For periods prior to 2018, it is currently under discussion the extent of the exemption (established by Law 26,893 and its implementing decree 2334/2013) applicable to the sale of shares and other securities through a stock exchange market, so as to determine whether it applies only sales of securities made in stock exchanges duly authorized by the CNV or in any stock exchanges.

Nonresident's capital gains tax

Pursuant to Law No. 26,893, capital gains obtained by non-Argentine residents from the sale, exchange or other disposition of shares and other equity interests, bonds and other securities of Argentine companies were subject to capital gains tax until December 30, 2017, even if those transactions were entered into between nonresidents.

Law No 27,430 provides that the capital gains tax applicable to nonresidents for transactions entered into between September 23, 2013 (when Law No. 26893 became effective) and December 30, 2017, is still due and regulations will state the mechanism to have it paid. However, no taxes will be claimed to nonresidents with respect to past sales of Argentine shares or other securities traded in CNV's authorized markets (such as ADSs) as long as the cause of the non-payment was the absence of regulations stating the mechanism of tax collection at the time the transaction was closed. General Resolution (AFIP) 4.227, which will come into effect on April 26, 2018, stipulates that the income tax should be paid to the AFIP under the following procedures: (i) in case the securities were sold through an Argentine stock exchange market, and the withholding has been made, then the withholder must pay the tax, (ii) in case the securities were sold but not through an Argentine stock exchange market and there is an Argentine buyer involved, then the Argentine buyer should pay the income tax; and (iii) when both the seller and the buyer were foreign beneficiaries and the sale was not performed through an Argentine stock exchange market, the person liable for the tax is the buyer and the payment shall be made through an international bank wire transfer to the AFIP. The payment of capital gains tax applicable for transactions entered into before December 30, 2017 is due on June 11, 2018.

In turn, Law 27,430 and Decree 279/2018, maintain the 15% capital gains tax (calculated on the actual net gain or a presumed net gain equal to 90% of the sale price) on the disposal of shares or securities by nonresidents. However, nonresidents are exempt from the capital gains tax on gains realized from the sale of (a) Argentine shares in the following cases: (i) when the shares are placed through a public offering authorized by the CNV, (ii) when the shares were traded in stock markets authorized by the CNV, under segments that ensure priority of price-time and

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interference of offers, or (iii) when the sale, exchange or other disposition of shares is made through an initial public offering and/or exchange of shares authorized by the CNV; and (b) depositary shares or depositary receipts issued abroad, when the underlying securities are shares (i) issued by Argentine companies, and (ii) with authorization of public offering. The exemptions will only apply to the extent the foreign beneficiaries reside in, or the funds used for the investment proceed from, jurisdictions considered as cooperating for purposes of the exchange of tax information.

In addition, it is clarified that, from 2018 onward, gains from the sale of ADSs will be treated from Argentine sources.

In case the exemption is not applicable and, to the extent foreign beneficiaries do not reside in, or the funds do not arise from, jurisdictions not considered as cooperative for purposes of fiscal transparency, the gain realized from the disposition of shares would be subject to Argentine income tax at a 15% rate on the net capital gain or at a 13.5% effective rate on the gross price. In case such

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foreign beneficiaries reside in, or the funds arise from, jurisdictions not considered as cooperative for purposes of fiscal transparency, a 35% tax rate on the net capital gain or at a 31.5% effective rate on the gross price should apply. As per the law, the Executive Power will be required to publish a list of non-cooperating jurisdictions. Meanwhile, to determine if a jurisdiction is cooperating or not, the list published by AFIP according to Decree 589/2013 should be consulted.

In such scenarios, according to General Resolution (AFIP) 4227, the income tax should be withheld and paid to the AFIP under the following procedures: (i) in case the securities were sold by a foreign beneficiary, through an Argentine stock exchange market, the custodian entity should withhold and pay the tax if it is involved in the payment process; if it is not involved in the payment process but there is an Argentine buyer involved, the Argentine buyer should withhold the income tax (ii) in case the securities were sold by a foreign beneficiary, but not through an Argentine stock exchange market and there is an Argentine buyer involved, the Argentine buyer should withhold the income tax; and (iii) when both the seller and the buyer are foreign beneficiaries and the sale is not performed through an Argentine stock exchange market, the person liable for the tax shall be the legal representative of the seller of the shares or securities being transferred or directly by the seller, in the event that there is no local legal representative. In this case, the payment shall be made through an international bank via wire transfer to the AFIP.

Holders are encouraged to consult a tax advisor as to the particular Argentine income tax consequences derived from the holding and disposing of ADSs or Class B Shares.

Assets - Tax revaluation option

Law No 27,430 establishes an option for Argentine-resident individuals and companies to step their Argentine-based, income producing assets tax basis up. The step-up option can be exercised based on the assets tax basis values for the first fiscal period ending after the Law's entry into force. Under the law, the new tax basis in the assets will be determined by applying a revaluation factor, as established in the law, to the tax basis originally determined in each year or period of the asset's acquisition or construction. In the case of immovable or movable property qualifying as fixed assets, the value may be determined by an independent appraiser under certain conditions. In addition, the law imposes a one-time special tax on the amount of the revaluation. The applicable rate will vary depending on the assets revaluated:

- Real estate (regarded as capital assets): 8%

- Real estate (regarded as inventories): 15%

- Shares, quotas and other participations in Argentine companies owned by resident individuals: 5%

- All other assets (except inventories and cars, which may not be revaluated): 10%.

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The law requires taxpayers that opt for the special revaluation regime to withdraw from any judicial or administrative process in which they are claiming, for tax purposes, an adjustment for inflation and to desist from making a new claim. (See Item 8 Financial Information Tax Matters Income tax - Action for recourse filed with the AFIP).

As of the date of this Annual Report, Telecom Argentina is evaluating the convenience of exercising this option.

Inflation adjustment for income tax purpose

Law No 27,430 establishes the adjustment for inflation procedures in the Income Tax Law allowing the inflation adjustment for new acquisitions and investments carried out from January 1, 2018 and onwards; the law also allows the application of an integral inflation adjustment mechanism but only when the variation of the Internal Wholesale Price Index (in Spanish, Indice de Precios Internos al por Mayor or IPIM) supplied by the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (in Spanish, Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos or INDEC), is higher than 100% for the 36-month period before the end of the fiscal period.

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 this ratio will be treated as dividend payments. During fiscal years 2017, 2016 and 2015, Telecom's deduction of interest expenses was not limited because Telecom was able to meet the conditions required for such deduction.

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Law No 27,430, in force for fiscal years beginning after January 1, 2018, eliminates the 2:1 debt-to-equity ratio and establishes a new set of thin capitalization rules. Pursuant to this amendment, thin capitalization rules apply to interest on financial debt (i.e., interest not accruing on payables for the purchase of goods or services) entered into with related parties (whether local or foreign). Such interest expense can be deducted up to the higher amount of (i) an amount to be set by Regulations, or (ii) 30% of EBITDA. This limit can be increased by the excess of such higher amount over the amount of interest actually deducted in the last 3 taxable years, if any. If thin capitalization rules apply, the nondeductible portion of the interest expense will be carried forward for 5 taxable years, in which it will be added to the interest expense subject to thin capitalization rules to determine whether the limit is reached or not.

Thin capitalization rules do not apply to the following cases, among others:

- Interest expense lower to interest income (it is unclear whether such income should be from loans to related parties or from any sources; this topic may be covered by future Regulations).
- When the borrower's interest-to-EBITDA ratio is lower than or equal to the ratio of its economic group's interest expense on loans from unrelated parties and EBITDA (it is unclear whether the economic group must be Argentine or not; this issue should be covered by future Regulations).
- When the lender is subject to tax on such interest, as to be determined by Regulations.

The concept of interest subject to thin capitalization rules include foreign exchange losses and inflation or other index adjustments.

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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 2017, 2016 and 2015, 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.

According to Law No. 27,260, Tax on Minimum Presumed Income is repealed for fiscal years beginning from January 1, 2019.

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%.

Pursuant to Law No 27,430 (effective for taxable events occurring as from February 1, 2018) digital services rendered from outside Argentina are subject to value added tax when the services are rendered to VAT taxpayers or consumers by a resident or a foreign party and the effective use of the services is conducted in Argentina. The purchaser of the digital services is liable to assess and remit the VAT to the Argentine tax authorities.

Law No. 27,346 states that since January 1, 2017, VAT for Argentinean residents, such as Telecom Argentina and Telecom Personal will be considered responsables sustitutos (substitutes) of the VAT tax that levies services rendered in Argentina by non-residents.

Financial Transactions Tax

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The financial transactions tax is levied on 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.

During 2017, 2016 and 2015, we charged to our income statement P\$626 million, P\$539 million and P\$403 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 reflecting the impact of the financial transactions tax. Telecom Argentina determined an amount of approximately P\$23 million had not yet been recovered that arose prior to the issuance of Resolution No.72/03 and that was not used to offset payment of other taxes. Such amount was recorded under Other receivables during 2007 and can be offset with existing and/or future regulatory duties. See Item 4 Information on the Company Regulatory and Legal Framework Regulatory Framework Tax on deposits to and withdrawals from bank accounts charged to customers.

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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Pursuant to Law No 27,432 the PEN may decide that the percentage of the tax that on the date of entry into force of this law is not computable as payment on account of income tax, will be progressively reduced by up to twenty percent (20%) per year as of January 1, 2018, and also may decide that, in 2022, the tax provided for in Law No. 25,413 and its amendments as a payment on account of income tax will be computed in full.

Personal Assets Tax

Argentine companies, such as us, have to assess and pay the personal assets tax corresponding to their shareholders that are Argentine individuals and non-Argentine resident persons (natural and legal persons). The tax rate in effect through December 31, 2015 was 0.50%. As of December 31, 2016, Law No. 27,260 lowered the rate to 0.25%, which is to be assessed on the proportional net worth value (*valor patrimonial proporcional*), of the shares as per the Argentine entity's last financial statements prepared under Argentine GAAP. Pursuant to the Personal Assets Tax Law, an Argentine company is entitled to seek reimbursement for such paid tax from the applicable Argentine domiciled individuals and/or foreign domiciled shareholders. 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 personal assets tax 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, 2017, was approximately P\$18 million, which were included in the allowance for doubtful accounts, based on the recoverability assessment made by Telecom Argentina. Whenever applicable, personal assets tax paid on behalf of Telecom Argentina's shareholders is deducted from the cash dividend payment.

Pursuant to Law No. 27,260, Argentine companies that have properly fulfilled their tax obligations during the two fiscal year periods prior to the 2016 fiscal year and complied with certain other requirements may qualify for an exemption from the personal asset tax paid on behalf of the Shareholders for the 2016, 2017 and 2018 fiscal years. The request for this tax exemption should have been filed before March 31, 2017. Telecom Argentina has filed the request. Notwithstanding, we cannot assure that in the future, Telecom Argentina can fulfill those requirements and maintain the referred exemption.

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 (entity absorbed by Telecom Argentina) 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%. Since March 1, 2018, pursuant to Law No 27,430, the rate increases to 5% (5.26% effective tax rate).

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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. Pursuant to Decree No. 979/2017 since November 15, 2017 mobile phones are levied at a rate of 10.50% resulting in an effective tax rate of 11.73%, this rate will decrease until January 2024 when no excise tax will be levied on this transactions. In the case of goods manufactured in Tierra del Fuego, no tax will apply since November 15, 2017.

Since the beginning of 2001, telecommunication services companies have been required to pay a Universal Service tax to fund Universal Service requirements. See Item 4 Information on the Company Regulatory and Legal Framework Regulatory Framework Universal Service Regulation.

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 National Board of High Performance Sport (*Ente Nacional de Alto Rendimiento Deportivo* ENARD). Law No. 27,430 repeals this levy since March 1, 2018.

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Stamp tax is a provincial tax that is levied based on the formal execution of public or private instruments. Documents subject to stamp tax include, among others, various types of contracts, notarial deeds and promissory notes. Each province and the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires has its own stamp tax legislation. Stamp tax rates vary according to the jurisdiction and type of agreement involved. On January 2, 2018, Law No. 27,429 enforced a Fiscal Consensus signed between the PEN and representatives of the Provinces and the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires. Among other issues, the provinces assumed the commitment to apply tax rates not higher than those for each activity and period in the stamp tax, for certain acts and contracts, not higher than 0.75% as of January 1, 2019 with a gradual reduction until its complete elimination as of January 1, 2022.

Local municipalities establish various taxes and fees such as Safety and hygiene, Habilitation and inspection of structures and Advertising, among others.

Telecom Argentina is subject to a radioelectric spectrum fees that are paid to the Regulatory Authority for the use of the radio spectrum.

Law 27,430 gradually reduces the percentage of employers' contributions to be paid by large companies from 21% to 19.5% in 2022. It establishes a non-taxable base for calculating employers' contributions of \$ 2,400 Argentine pesos for 2018, which will increase until reaching \$12,000 Argentine pesos in 2022. The Law gradually phases out employers' contributions creditable against VAT.

Research and Development, Patents and Licenses, etc.

None.

Trend Information

During 2017, the economic activity grew compared to the previous year with a better expansion rate in the second half of the year and we expect that during next year the macroeconomic context will remain favorable in terms of activity level, recovery of the real wage, consumption and reduction of the inflation rate.

In terms of the regulatory framework, we expect that adjustments to the regulations that govern this sector will be made, favoring the convergence of TIC services and the competition in the industry. We are optimistic about the Government's intent to renew the regulatory framework and discuss the fundamentals of a convergence law, which will represent a major step forward for the country. With a focus on the convergence of services and in line with the global trend in the sector, we understand that the new regulatory framework should propose a comprehensive approach to communications, contemplating all the players capable of investing in modern and powerful networks to provide high level products and services in Argentina.

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It is essential for Argentina to have an adequate connectivity and convergent communication services (fixed and mobile Internet, video and voice) nationwide, to let meet those needs and be in line with the latest global communications technology.

Reaching that goal requires intensive investments, within the framework of the Merger, sustained over time, taking into consideration the exponential and steep growth of the demand for fixed and mobile broadband. That is why Telecom will invest approximately US\$ 5,000 million in the 2018-2020 three-year term to boost our infrastructure, integrating a single fixed-mobile network that will provide our customers with unlimited connection possibilities. In that light, we will unify the different networks of Telecom and Cablevisión to boost their strengths and create the network with the highest extension, capacity and coverage of Argentina. A network that will offer the highest connection speed and will adapt to strengthen all the fixed and mobile services for individuals, companies and governments.

Our goal is to develop the best offerings in terms of speed, quality, innovation, value proposition and technological reliability for all the services. We will seek to increase the demand for the products and services of our trademarks and even add new customers developing combined offerings focused on providing connection at all times and from any device.

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In terms of fixed broadband, Telecom will maintain the plans for fiber optic cable laying increasingly closer to households, unifying different access technologies to improve browsing speeds and reconfiguring copper fixed networks into fiber networks or hybrid fiber-coaxial networks to offer customers higher connection speed and allow them to enjoy audiovisual contents that demand high network capacity.

As to the mobile network, we will continue with our strategy to expand network coverage, availability and capacity with the technological reconversion plans, the expansion of the 4G network to more locations and the extension of the 4.5G network, already available in 90% of the coverage area of Personal's 4G network. We are preparing for the development of 5G technology which supports ultra broadband connection, essential for the most innovative mobile applications and the growth of the connection between devices known as IoT (Internet of Things).

We are favoring the integration and synergy between Personal's network, Nextel's network resources and Fibertel's and Arnet's fiber optic, in addition to the high capacity and capillarity of the IP transport interurban network, with a new architecture that will allow the company to transport not only own digital contents but also those of third parties.

This single network, Argentina's most powerful and sustainable one, will allow us to expand the plan for the transformation of contents and IP video services, among which Flow is the most remarkable.

In the corporate world, Telecom will continue to expand its corporate services portfolio to companies that seek to intensify cloud-based solutions, using the infrastructure of our data centers distributed throughout the country.

We will continue to work on our goal of boosting operating excellence to make a better use of the Company's physical, human and technological resources in order to continue meeting the profitability expectations of our investors.

Customer service is another key pillar of Telecom Argentina. We focus on placing customers at the core of our operations and that is why we are integrally refurbishing our communication platforms, which have an impact on management, charging and billing, with a view to the convergence of processes, commercial offerings and dynamic and omnichannel customer service, mainly geared towards the digital world.

Connectivity is no longer fixed or mobile, it is present in every aspect of everyday life, breaking down the barriers with which services were conceived more than two decades ago. The purpose of Telecom in this new and auspicious stage is to make high speed fixed and mobile connectivity flow a reality, irrespective of the device and location of each customer.

Contractual Obligations

Our consolidated contractual obligations and purchase commitments as of December 31, 2017 were as follows:

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	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	(in millions of Argentine Pesos)				
Debt obligations (1)	3,389	5,730	4,984		14,103
Finance Lease Obligations	13				13
Operating lease obligations	681	957	228	143	2,009
Purchase obligations (2)	7,429	699	171	282	8,581
Other long-term liabilities (3)	190	220	48	160	618
Total	11,702	7,605	5,431	586	25,324

(1) Includes P\$1,868 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.

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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.

PART I - ITEM 5 OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

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ITEM 6. DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

The Board of Directors

The direction and management of Telecom Argentina is vested in the Board of Directors and its executive officers. Telecom Argentina's bylaws were amended at the Ordinary and Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting held on August 31, 2017 providing for a Board of Directors consisting of (i) no fewer than eleven and no more than seventeen directors and (ii) the same or a lesser number of alternate members. This amendment has not been recorded yet with the IGJ.

As of the date of this Annual Report, Telecom Argentina has eleven directors and eleven alternate directors. Three of the directors and two 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 manage the corporation, including those for which the law requires special powers. The Board of Directors operates where there is a quorum of the absolute majority of its members and resolves issues by simple majority of votes present, provided that in respect of certain matters (the Supermajority Matters) the favorable vote of at least one Director proposed for designation by the Class A and one Director proposed for designation by the Class D is required to pass a resolution. According to Telecom Argentina's bylaws, the chairman of the Board of Directors (the Chairman) has a double vote in the case of a tie, except in respect of Supermajority Matters. Under CNV regulation, in order to be independent, a director must neither be employed by, nor affiliated with, Telecom Argentina, CVH or Fintech. Directors and alternate directors are normally elected at annual ordinary general meetings of shareholders (Annual Ordinary Shareholders' Meetings) and serve a renewable three-year term. None of Telecom Argentina's directors have services contracts with Telecom Argentina (or any subsidiary) providing for benefits upon termination of employment as a director.

On January 31, 2018 the Board of Directors organized and approved the internal rules of the Executive Committee, (the Rules of the Executive Committee (Reglamento de Facultades y Funcionamiento)) provided for in Article thirteen of our Bylaws which shall be in charge of the approval, *inter alia*, of matters in the ordinary course of business, but without executive responsibilities which shall be in charge of the managers of the Company, the preliminary approval of plans of important significance including the Business Plan and Annual Budget of the Company, prior to its approval by the Board and also certain other duties that were priorly performed by the *Comité de Operaciones* and the *Consejo de Administración* which have been eliminated. The Executive Committee is comprised of 5 members, all of them are required to be Directors of the Company, takes all of its resolution by the unanimous vote of all its members and in case such consent is not obtained in respect of any matter the matter is posted for approval of the Board of Directors.

As established in the Telecom Shareholders' Agreement between CVH and Fintech, provided that CVH holds a certain percentage of Telecom Argentina Shares, CVH shall be entitled to designate the majority of the directors, alternate directors, members of the Supervisory Committee, Executive Committee members, Audit Committee members, the CEO and any other Key Employee (other than the CFO and the Internal Auditor, who shall be designated by Fintech). CVH shall also be entitled to nominate the Chairman of the Board and Fintech to nominate de Vicechairman of the Board. In the absence of a director, the corresponding alternate director may attend and vote at meetings of the Board of Directors.

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See Item 7 Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Major Shareholders Telecom Shareholders Agreement for a description of certain agreements relating to the appointment of members of the Board of Directors.

The following table lists our directors and alternate directors as of December 31, 2017:

Name	Position on the Board of Directors	Date Director joined the Board of Directors
Mariano Marcelo Ibáñez	Chairman of the Board of Directors	March 8, 2016
Carlos Alejandro Harrison	ViceChairman of the Board of Directors	March 8, 2016
Baruki Luis Alberto González	Director	April 8, 2016
Saturnino Jorge Funes	Director	March 8, 2016
Martín Héctor D Ambrosio	Director	March 8, 2016
Pedro Chomnalez (*)	Director	March 8, 2016
Alejandro Macfarlane (*)	Director	March 8, 2016

PART I - ITEM 6 DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

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Eduardo Javier Villegas Contte (*)	Director	June 6, 2017
Alejo Maxit	Director	April 27, 2017
Pedro Costoya	Director	April 29, 2016
Darío Leandro Genua	Director	April 29, 2016
Javier Errecondo (*)	Alternate Director	June 6, 2017
Delfina Aira (*)	Alternate Director	June 6, 2017
José Carlos Cura	Alternate Director	April 27, 2017
Gabriel Hugo Fissore (*)	Alternate Director	March 3, 2016
José Luis Galimberti (*)	Alternate Director	March 8, 2016
Ignacio Villarroel (*)	Alternate Director	March 8, 2016
Ignacio Gustavo Alvarez Pizzo	Alternate Director	April 27, 2017
Pablo Jorge Pereyra Iraola	Alternate Director	April 27, 2017
Santiago Luis Ibarzábal Murphy	Alternate Director	April 27, 2017

(*) Directors no longer holding office effective as January 1, 2018.

The following table lists our directors and alternate directors as of the date of this Annual Report:

Name	Position on the Board of Directors	Date Director joined the Board of Directors
Alejandro Alberto Urricelqui	Chairman of the Board of Directors	January 1, 2018
Mariano Marcelo Ibáñez	ViceChairman of the Board of Directors	March 8, 2016
Sebastián Bardengo	Director	January 1, 2018
Ignacio José María Sáenz Valiente	Director	January 1, 2018
Damián Fabio Cassino	Director	January 1, 2018
Carlos Alejandro Harrison	Director	March 8, 2016
Martín Héctor D'Ambrosio	Director	March 8, 2016
Germán Horacio Vidal	Director	January 1, 2018
Luca Luciani	Director	January 31, 2018
Baruki Luis Alberto González	Director	April 8, 2016
Alejo Maxit	Director	April 27, 2017
María Lucila Romero	Alternate Director	January 1, 2018
Sebastián Ricardo Frabosqui Diaz	Alternate Director	January 1, 2018
Claudia Irene Ostergaard	Alternate Director	January 31, 2018
Nicolás Sergio Novoa	Alternate Director	January 1, 2018
José Carlos Cura	Alternate Director	April 27, 2017
Miguel Angel Graña	Alternate Director	January 1, 2018
Facundo Martín Goslino	Alternate Director	January 31, 2018
Lucrecia María Delfina Moreira Savino	Alternate Director	January 31, 2018
Saturnino Jorge Funes	Alternate Director	March 8, 2016
Carolina Susana Curzi	Alternate Director	January 31, 2018
Santiago Luis Ibarzábal Murphy	Alternate Director	April 27, 2017

Executive Committee.

The following table lists the members of our Executive Committee as of the date of this Annual Report:

Alejandro Alberto Urricelqui
Mariano Marcelo Ibáñez
Sebastián Bardengo

Damián Fabio Cassino
Germán Horacio Vidal

Alejandro Alberto Urricelqui is an Accountant with a degree from the Universidad de Buenos Aires, and has a Master's Degree in Finance. He has been the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company since January 2018 and a member of the Executive Committee. In addition, he is the Chairman of Cablevisión Holding S.A., and he also was the Chairman of Cablevisión S.A. until it was merged into the Company. During 2017, he participated in the merger process of Cablevisión S.A. and Telecom Argentina S.A. In addition, during 2006, he led the acquisition and subsequent merger of Cablevisión S.A. and Multicanal S.A. Mr. Urricelqui joined Grupo Clarín in 1990. As Chief Financial Officer, he participated in the business expansion and integration of Grupo Clarín's media and telecommunications and in its Initial Public Offering, which took place in 2007. He was born on October 16, 1959.

Mariano Marcelo Ibáñez is a lawyer with a degree from the Universidad de Buenos Aires. He was the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company from March 2016 until January 1, 2018. He is currently the Vice Chairman and member of the Executive Committee. Previously, he was also Director of Cablecom and as Chairman and CEO of Cablevisión S.A. He was a Director of Multimedios América (Cablevisión, Radio América, Radio del Plata, El Cronista and América TV). He was born on August 25, 1959.

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Sebastian Bardengo is graduated from the Universidad de Buenos Aires with a degree in Business Administration and has a specialization in Administration and Management from Harvard University. He has been member of the Board of Directors of the Company since January 2018 and as director of Cablevision Holding S.A. from 2008 to 2017, he has been the Manager of Corporate Business at Grupo Clarín and member of the Board of Directors of Grupo Clarín and several of its subsidiaries. Previously, he worked for more than 20 years in investment and commercial banking, including the following positions: (i) Director at Bank Boston Capital, a private equity fund with investments in Argentina, Uruguay and Chile; (b) Executive Director at Bozano Simonsen Latinamerica S.A., a leading Brazilian investment bank; (c) Founding Partner at Buenos Aires Advisors, a financial advisory and Mergers and Acquisitions firm. In addition, Mr. Bardengo was appointed as financial expert in international arbitration courts such as CIADI (Centro Internacional de Arreglo de Diferencias relativas a Inversiones) and CNUDMI (Comisión de las Naciones Unidas para el Derecho Mercantil Internacional). He was born on May 15, 1966.

Ignacio José María Sáenz Valiente is a lawyer from the Pontificia Universidad Católica Argentina and partner at the Argentine law firm Saéñz Valiente & Asociados. He has 16 years of professional experience. Mr. Sáenz Valiente specialises in corporate law, particularly local and international acquisitions and wealth management. He currently is a member of the board of directors of various companies, including GC Dominio S.A., Grupo Benicio S.A., Geisha Bienes Raíces S.A., Purity Polo S.A., Grupo A1 SRL, Green Armor S.A., ENVO Biogas Tonder As/p, Envo Biogas AAbenraa As/p and Telecom. He was born on December 21, 1975.

Damián F. Cassino is a lawyer from the Universidad de Buenos Aires. He is a partner at the Argentine law firm Saéñz Valiente & Asociados. He has 24 years of professional experience. Mr. Cassino specialises in complex litigation and antitrust law. He currently is a member of the board of directors of various companies, including GC Dominio S.A. and Telecom. He was born on January 16, 1969.

Carlos Alejandro Harrison is a Business Administrator from the Universidad de Buenos Aires and completed postgraduate studies at IAE Business School. He has been a member of the Board of Directors since March 2016 and is a member of the Company's Audit Committee. Previously, he was President of Producciones YAQ S.A. and President of Business Development for AMC Networks International. Before that, he was the General Manager of Chello Latin America and Pramer SCA (both controlled by Liberty Global plc). Mr. Harrison also worked for Grupo Clarín S.A. as a Business Development Manager and was the Director of for 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. He has been a member of the Board of Directors since March 2016 and he is also a member of the Company's Audit Committee. He currently is Managing Partner at GS1 S.R.L. and legal advisor for several companies at his own legal firm. Previously, he worked with the legal firm Dellepiane & Asociados, and for many years, he was in charge of the legal area of US Equities Realty. He was born on March 9, 1974.

Germán Horacio Vidal is an industrial engineer graduated from the Universidad Católica Argentina. He has been a member of the Board of Directors since January 2018 and is a member of the Company's Audit Committee and Executive Committee. He was the CEO of Grupo Telecom Argentina from May 2016 until November 2017. Between 1987 and 1997, he worked in different management positions at IBM in Argentina and Europe. From 1997 to 2004, he worked at MetroRED first as Marketing and Sales Director and then as General Manager of the Argentine branch, and Vice Chairman and General Manager of the operations in Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico. In 2003, with CoInvest as the main shareholder, he was appointed CEO of said company and participated on the Board of Directors of CTI. Afterwards, upon the sale of MetroRED, he was appointed Director of Marketing, Products, Customer Care and Data Center in Telmex Argentina. From 2005 to 2016, he worked at Korn Ferry consultants as a Senior Client Partner, General Director and Chairman. Germán Horacio Vidal is an industrial engineer graduated from *Universidad Católica Argentina*. He was born on December 27, 1963.

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Luca Luciani has a degree in Economics and Trade from LUISS University (Rome). He has been a member of the Board of Directors since January 31, 2018. Luca is currently the Managing Director and CEO of Value Partners, a multinational Italian consultancy firm operating through a network of 250 professionals around the world. During 15 years, as from 1999, he built a comprehensive experience as manager of telecommunications businesses, among others: CEO of Tim Brazil, General Manager of Telecom Italia domestic business, Group controller and CFO of Tim, Vice President Marketing and Sales of TI Group and CTO of Mobile. Previously, Mr. Luciani accumulated 10 years of experience in different sectors and jobs, such as Group Controller of Enel, Manager of Procter & Gamble and consultant in Bain&Company network. He was born on November 2, 1967.

Baruki González is a lawyer with a degree from the Universidad de Buenos Aires. Mr. González joined the Board of Directors of Sofora, Nortel, Telecom Argentina and Personal in April 2016 (Sofora, Personal and Nortel were absorbed by Telecom Argentina). 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 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 July 29, 1967.

Alejo Maxit is an industrial engineer from Universidad Instituto Tecnológico de Buenos Aires (ITBA) as and has a Master's Degree in Corporate Finance from Universidad CEMA. He has been a member of the Board of Directors since April 2017, as proposal of the shareholders of ANSES-Fondo de Garantía de Sustentabilidad. He works as General Secretary at the Argentine National Social Security Administration - (ANSES). He was born on November 4, 1974.

María Lucila Romero is a lawyer from the Pontificia Universidad Católica Argentina. She is a partner at the Argentine law firm Saénz Valiente & Asociados. She has 23 years of professional experience. She specialises in corporate law, particularly mergers & acquisitions. She has been a member of the board of directors in various companies. Mss. Romero currently serves as alternate director of GC Dominio S.A and as alternate director of Telecom. She was born on August 12, 1967.

Sebastián Ricardo Frabosqui Díaz is a lawyer at Pontificia Universidad Católica Argentina, has a Master's Degree in Law and Economics at Universidad Torcuato Di Tella and a Master in Laws (LL.M) degree at Northwestern University. He has been an alternate director since January 2018. He is a partner at the law firm Saénz Valiente & Asociados. He has 16 years of professional experience and specializes in Mergers & Acquisitions, general corporate consultancy, debt restructuring and capital markets. Between 2009 and 2010, he worked as foreign associate in the firms Fox, Horan & Camerini and Arnold & Porter at their respective offices in New York and Washington D.C. He was born on February 14, 1978.

Claudia I. Ostergaard is a lawyer from Universidad del Salvador. She is a partner at the Argentine law firm Saénz Valiente & Asociados. She has 16 years of professional experience. She specializes in civil, commercial and administrative law, particularly, damage liability in litigation cases. She has been a member of the board of directors of various companies. She was born on May 29, 1974.

Nicolás S. Novoa is a lawyer from Universidad del Salvador. He is a partner at the Argentine law firm Saénz Valiente & Asociados and a member of the governing board of the Argentine Association of Television Service Providers (ATA) and a member of the copyright work group of the International Association of Broadcasting (IAB). He is a delegate of the IAB before the Standing Committee on Copyright (SCCR) at the World Intellectual Property Organization (2006-2016) and a Visiting Professor in the Master's program in Intellectual Property at the Latin American Social Sciences Institute (FLACSO). Mr. Novoa currently is an alternate member of the Board of Directors of GC Dominio S.A. He was born on May 28, 1974.

José Carlos Cura is an Economist graduated from the Universidad de Buenos Aires and holds a degree in Administration from the IAE Business School of Universidad Austral. He has been an alternate director since April 2017. He currently works as an independent financial and real estate advisor. He started his career in the financial business at Lloyds Bank, where he worked for different departments, including the Treasury Department. He was born on September 25, 1962.

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Miguel Angel Graña is a Certified Public Accountant graduated from the Universidad de Buenos Aires with post-graduate studies at Harvard University. He has been an alternate director since January 2018 and was a permanent director of Telecom Personal S.A. (absorbed by Telecom Argentina) from March 2016 to November 2017. He is the Chairman of Compañía de Inversiones y Mandatos S.A. and Managing Partner at Megraso SRL. Previously, he was Managing Director at J. P. Morgan in charge of M&A at the Buenos Aires office and Chairman at the Nokia distributor in Argentina. He was born on December 15, 1957.

Facundo Goslino is a lawyer from Universidad Católica Argentina and has a Master of Laws degree (LL.M.) from Cornell Law School, New York. He is an alternate member of Telecom's Board of Directors since January 31, 2018. He is a partner associate at Errecondo, González & Funes- Abogados law firm. He also is a member of the Board of Directors and of the supervisory committee of other Argentine companies, mainly in the energy and gas distribution sectors. Mr. Goslino worked in Cleary Gottlieb Steen & Hamilton in 2006. He is a member of the Public Bar Association of the Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires. He was born on January 19, 1975.

Lucrecia María Delfina Moreira Savino is a lawyer with a degree from Universidad Católica Argentina. She has been an alternate director since January 2018. She has been an alternate member of the Board of Directors of Cablevisión since 2017. Mss. Moreira Savino is an associate of the law firm Errecondo, González & Funes. She is currently also alternate syndic of Caterpillar Financial Services S.A., PPG Industries Argentina SRL, Desarrolladora Energética S.A., Empresa Distribuidora La Plata S.A., AESEBA S.A.U., AES Pampa S.A.U. and Moneda Sociedad Gerente de Fondos Comunes de Inversión S.A. She was born on March 2, 1974.

Saturnino Jorge Funes is a lawyer with a degree from the 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 professor at the Masters in Finance and Masters in Law and Economics, both 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.

Carolina Susana Curzi is a lawyer from the Universidad de Buenos Aires. She is an alternate member of Telecom's Board of Directors since January 31, 2018. She is a partner at Errecondo, González & Funes- Abogados law firm. She also is a member of the Board of Directors and of the supervisory committee of other Argentine companies, mainly in the energy and gas distribution sectors. She is a member of the Public Bar Association of the City of Buenos Aires. She was born on March 14, 1976.

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Santiago Luis Ibarzábal Murphy is a business administrator from Universidad Católica Argentina and he also has a MBA from the IESE Business School, Universidad de Navarra. He has been an alternate director since April 2017, as a proposal of the shareholders of Administración Nacional de la Seguridad Social (ANSES)-Fondo de Garantía de Sustentabilidad. He worked for Grupo Nestlé, Johnson & Johnson, Grupo Inditex and for Instituto de Vivienda de la Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires. He currently is a Deputy Executive Sub-Director of Benefits at the ANSES. He was born on August 24, 1976.

Senior Management

As of December 31, 2017, 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
Carlos A. Moltini	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	November 16, 2017
Roberto O. Nóbile	Deputy Director General	November 16, 2017
Hernán P. Verdaguer	Director of Regulatory issues	November 27, 2017
Pedro L. López Matheu	Director of Government Relations, Communications and Media	June 14, 2016
Pablo C. Casey	Director of Legal and institutional	November 16, 2017
Gabriel P. Blasi	Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	September 27, 2017

PART I - ITEM 6 DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

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Name	Position (1)	Date of Designation
Sebastián Palla	Director of Procurement	August 8, 2016
Sergio D. Farauo	Director of Human Capital	November 16, 2017
Gonzalo Hita	Chief Operating Officer (COO)	November 16, 2017
Miguel A. Fernandez	Chief Technology Officer (CTO)	November 16, 2017
Alejandro Miralles	Chief Audit & Compliance Officer	November 16, 2017

(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 Directors, Senior Management and Employees The Board of Directors above. The term of officer of Telecom s Senior Management is contractual in nature. Such contracts do not include a specified expiration date.

Carlos Alberto Moltini is a Certified Public Accountant with a degree from the Universidad de Buenos Aires. He was appointed CEO of the Company in November 2017. Until the merger between Cablevisión S.A. and the Company, he has been a member of the Board of Directors of Cablevisión S.A. since October 2006 and General Manager also since October 2006. Mr. Moltini was the General Manager of Multicanal S.A. for five years and, before that, he was the CFO of Arte Radiotelevisivo Argentino S.A. (Artear) for 7 years, a leading broadcasting channel in the Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires, owned by Grupo Clarín. Previously, Mr. Moltini worked for Bagley Argentina S.A. and other broadcasting companies. He was born on November 16, 1960.

Roberto Nobile is an accountant with a degree from the Universidad de Buenos Aires and an AMP (Advanced Management Program) at Harvard Business School. He was appointed as General Sub - Director of the Company on November 27, 2017. Previously, he had been COO of the Company since May 2016 in charge of Marketing, Sales and Operations. Mr. Nobile has many years of experience in the telecommunications and media sector. In October 2006, he joined Cablevisión S.A., where he worked for 10 years, as COO and Deputy Managing Director. He joined Arthur Andersen in 1989. Subsequently, he worked at Honeywell as South Regional Controller (Brazil, Argentina and Chile). In 1997, he was CFO of Grupo Clarín. He was born on September 27, 1967.

Hernán P. Verdaguer is a lawyer specialized in Corporate Law. He did a Postgraduate Program on Communications Law Update (Facultad de Derecho - Universidad de Buenos Aires) and a Postgraduate Program on Business Management (Universidad Argentina de la Empresa, UADE). He was appointed Director of Regulatory Affairs of the Company on November 27, 2017. He joined Diario Clarín in 1994 and then with the creation of Grupo Clarín, he held several positions until becoming Manager of Regulatory Affairs. He held such position until November 2017, when he joined Telecom Argentina. He was born on May 16, 1968.

Pedro Lopez Matheu is a lawyer with a degree from the Universidad Católica Argentina. Mr. Lopez Matheu has 20 years of experience in the institutional relations in first-line multinational and national companies. From 1996 to 2006 worked at Grupo Clarín as Public Affairs Manager. He was Chairman of the Newspaper Publisher Association of the City of Buenos Aires, and of the Press Freedom Commission of ADEPA (Asociación de Entidades Periodísticas Argentinas), Vice Chairman of the Association of Argentine Private Radios, and of other national and multinational entities of that sector. From 2006 to 2014 he was Corporate and Government Affairs at Kraft Foods and Mondelez,

leading company of food and, for Argentina, Chile, Uruguay and Paraguay. Also, since 2014, he has been Corporate Affairs Director at AXION energy. He has skills at government relations, corporate and social responsibility, press and corporate communication, crisis management and internal communication. He was born on May 23, 1966.

Pablo C. Casey is a lawyer from Universidad de Buenos Aires and holds a Master's Degree in Law and Economics from Universidad Torcuato Di Tella. He was appointed Director of Legal and Institutional Affairs of Telecom Argentina on November 16, 2017. Previously, he was a member of the Board of Directors of Cablevisión since October 2006. He had worked at Grupo Clarín directly and indirectly since 1986 as Manager of Institutional Affairs. Mr. Casey worked at Estudio Sáenz Valiente y Asociados until 1997, where he worked directly with Grupo Clarín. Between 1997 and 2005, he was the Manager of Legal Affairs of Multicanal. Mr. Casey was also a member of the Board of Directors of Grupo Clarín. He was born on June 20, 1967.

Gabriel P. Blasi holds a degree in Business Administration and took post-graduate programs in Finance at Universidad del CEMA-Centro de Estudios Macroeconómicos Argentinos and at IAE (Universidad Austral). He held several managerial positions in Investment Banking and Capital Markets at Citibank and Banco Río (BSCH). Before joining IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima,

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he was the Financial Director of Grupo Carrefour in Argentina and Goyaique SACIFIA (Grupo Pérez Companc). Until 2011, he was the Financial Manager of IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima, Cresud S.A.C.I.F. y A. and Alto Palermo S.A. (APSA). He is currently the Chief Financial Officer of Telecom Argentina. He was born on November 22, 1960.

Sebastian Palla is an economist with a degree from the Universidad Torcuato Di Tella. He is Director of Procurement of Telecom Argentina since August 8, 2016. He has 21 years of experience, from 2009 to 2016, he has worked at Macro Bank as an advisor of the Chairman first, later in the Investment Banking Management area and finally in the Government Banking Management area. From 2006 to 2009, he was in charge of AFJP, first as Executive Director, and later as a Chairman. From 2002 to 2005, he worked in the public administration, as a Chief of Advisors of the Ministry of Finance and then as Sub-secretary of Finance of the Ministry of Economy and Public Finance. Mr. Palla was honored as a member of the Young Global Leaders Forum in 2005 (created by the World Economic Forum), also a member of the Eisenhower Fellowship in 2008; and was chosen as one of the most influential people of 2007, in Luciana Vazquez's book *The Education of Those Who Influence*. He was born on June 12, 1974.

Sergio D. Faraudo is a lawyer from Universidad Nacional de La Plata and holds a Master's Degree in Economics and Political Science from ESEADE. He has been the Director of Human Capital of Telecom Argentina since November 2017. Between 2015 and 2017, he was the Corporate Director of Human Resources of Grupo Clarín. Between 2001 and 2015, he held managerial positions in Human Resources Areas at PSA Peugeot Citroën in Argentina, Spain, France and Brazil, including two years as Industrial Director of the local subsidiary. Between 1991 and 1995, he held a position in the Human Resources Management area at Telecom Argentina. Between 1987 and 1989, he was granted two scholarships from the French Government to study Law, New Technologies and Government Modernization. He published two novels and he is a yoga and meditation instructor. He was born on January 7, 1964.

Gonzalo Hita holds a Degree in Marketing from Universidad Argentina de la Empresa (UADE). He also took several specialization courses and programs for upper management at institutions such as IAE Business School (PAD), ESADE Business & Law School, and Universidad del CEMA. He was appointed COO of the Company on November 16, 2017 and has over 25 years of experience in the telecommunications industry. At Cablevisión S.A., he held, among others, the position of COO and, previously, he had been the Commercial Director since 2000. Mr. Gonzalo Hita was born on June 28, 1970.

Miguel Angel Fernández is an Electronic Engineer from Universidad de Bahía Blanca and also holds an EMBA Program from IAE (2000–2001). He was appointed CTO (Chief Technical Officer) of Telecom Argentina S.A. on November 16, 2017. He had held the same position at Cablevisión S.A. since 2007. Between 1994 and 2006, he was the Technical Manager of Multicanal, which evidences his vast experience in the telecommunications industry. Between 1990 and 1994, he was the Field Engineer at Western Atlas Petroleum Service Co. He was born on June 10, 1963.

Alejandro Miralles is an economist with a degree from the Universidad de Buenos Aires. He was appointed as Chief Audit & Compliance Officer last November 2017. Previously, he was the Director of Human Capital of Telecom Argentina since June 6, 2016. Before that, he has been Client Partner for more than five years at Korn Ferry, the leader global people and organizational advisory firm. He has also worked as Chief Financial Officer at Cablevision for seven years and Chief Executive Officer at Teledigital Cable. Prior to that, he has been Investment Officer at CEI Citicorp Holdings and has worked at Citibank N.A. and at Manufacturers Hannover Trust. He was born on December 29, 1963.

Supervisory Committee

Argentine law requires 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.

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Telecom Argentina's bylaws provided 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. However Telecom Argentina's bylaws were amended at the Ordinary and Extraordinary Shareholders Meeting held on August 31, 2017 providing for a Supervisory Committee consisting of (i) five members and (ii) three or five alternate members, elected by the the majority vote of all shareholders. This amendment has not been registered yet with the IGJ. 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 the date of this Annual Report:

Name	Position on the Supervisory Committee	Profession
Pablo Buey Fernández	Member	Lawyer
Ernesto Juan Cassani	Member	Lawyer
María Ximena Digón	Member	Lawyer
Diego Emilio Rangugni	Member	Lawyer
Gabriel Andrés Carretero	Member	Accountant
Javier Alegría	Alternate Member	Lawyer
Pablo Cinque	Alternate Member	Lawyer
Juan Facundo Genis	Alternate Member	Lawyer
Ximena Noguero	Alternate Member	Lawyer
Raúl Alberto Garré	Alternate Member	Accountant and Lawyer

Pablo Andrés Buey Fernández is a lawyer from the Universidad de Buenos Aires and has Master of Laws from Harvard University Law School. He has been a member of the Supervisory Committee of the Company since April 2016. He is Managing Partner at the law firm Alegría, Buey Fernández, Fissore and Montemerlo. Mr. Buey Fernández was an associate foreign lawyer at the firm Finley, Kumble, Wagner, Heine, Underberg, Manley & Casey. He is a member of several professional associations. He was a professor at Master's Degrees programs, post-graduate courses and seminars at Escuela Superior de Economía y Administración de Empresas, at the Facultad de Derecho and the Facultad de Ciencias Económicas de la Universidad de Buenos Aires, and at the Facultad de Derecho of Universidad del Salvador. He was born on August 8, 1957.

Ernesto Juan Cassani is an accountant from the Universidad de Belgrano. He has been a member of the Supervisory Committee of the Company since April 2016. He was a professor at the School of Economic Sciences of Universidad de Lomas de Zamora, at the Facultad de Ciencias Económicas de la Universidad de Buenos Aires, at the School of Economic Sciences of Universidad Católica Argentina and at the School of Economic Sciences of Universidad del Salvador. From 1991 to 2013, he was Partner of the Financial Services area of the Assurance Division at Pistrelli, Henry Martin & Asociados S.R.L., a member firm of Ernst & Young Global. He is currently a member of the Supervisory Committee of Molinos Río de la Plata S.A., Pecom Servicios Energía S.A., Assara S.A. and Lumaike S.A. He also serves as permanent director of Banco Patagonia S.A. He was born on December 16, 1952.

María Ximena Digón is a lawyer graduated with an Honor Diploma from Universidad Católica Argentina. She has been a member of Telecom's supervisory committee since 2017. She is a partner at Errecondo, González & Funes- Abogados law firm. She also is a member of the Board of Directors and of the supervisory committee of other Argentine

companies, mainly in the energy and gas distribution sectors. She is a member of the Public Bar Association of the City of Buenos Aires. She was born on June 11, 1975.

Diego Emilio Rangugni is a lawyer with a degree from Universidad del Salvador. He has been a member of the Supervisory Committee of the Company since April 2016. He is the owner of his own law firm. He worked at the Argentine Superintendence of Insurance (Superintendencia de Seguros de la Nación) 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 Municipalidad de San Antonio de Areco. He also worked at 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.

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Gabriel Andrés Carretero is an accountant. He is a member of the Supervisory Committee appointed in representation of ANSES-Fondo de Garantía de Sustentabilidad. He was born on April 18, 1934.

Javier Alegria is a lawyer with a degree from the Universidad Católica Argentina. 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 acted as an international lawyer with Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton LLP law firm from 2003 to 2004. Mr. Alegria is a member of the Public Bar Association of the City of Buenos Aires. He is a professor at the Universidad de Buenos Aires Law School and Universidad del CEMA. He was born on August 7, 1974.

Pablo Cinque is a lawyer with a degree from the Universidad Católica Argentina. He serves as a member of the Board of Directors and member of the supervisory committee of other Argentine companies, mainly in the energy and gas distribution sectors. Mr. Cinque is a member of the Public Bar Association of the City of Buenos Aires. 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 a member of the Public Bar Association of the City of Buenos Aires. He was born on September 18, 1967.

Ximena Noguero, is a lawyer with a degree from the Universidad de Buenos Aires. She is an associate at Errecondo, González & Funes Abogados law firm. She is a member of the supervisory committee of the Company and other Argentine companies, mainly in the energy and gas distribution sectors. She is a member of the Public Bar Association of the City of Buenos Aires. She was born on February 27, 1991.

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 alternate member of the Supervisory Committee, 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.

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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

The compensation of the members of the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Committee is established for each fiscal year at the Annual Ordinary Shareholders Meeting.

The aggregate compensation paid by the Telecom Group to the members of the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Committee, acting since April 27, 2017, and the executive officers described under Senior Management above, was approximately P\$289 million for the year ended December 31, 2017.

As of December 31, 2017, the accrued compensation to the members of the Board of Directors and Supervisory Committee in connection with their duties performed since April 27, 2017 was approximately P\$97 million and P\$8 million, respectively. Such accrued compensation is subject to approval by the Annual Ordinary Shareholders Meeting, which will be held on April 25, 2018.

As of December 31, 2017, compensation paid as advance payments to members of the Board of Directors and Supervisory Committee acting since April 27, 2017 was P\$57 million and P\$4 million, respectively. Those advance payments were authorized by the Annual Ordinary Shareholders Meeting held on April 27, 2017, and will be deducted from the final compensation determined by the Annual Ordinary Shareholders Meeting of 2018, based on the amount proposed by the Board of Directors to the shareholders, with the prior opinion of the Audit Committee of Telecom Argentina (the Audit Committee).

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Compensation for the executive officers described under **Senior Management** above, amounted to approximately P\$262 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 (including fixed and variable compensation, retention plan benefits and, in some cases, severance payments), of which approximately P\$229 million were paid as of December 31, 2017.

The Company's managers (including Senior Management) receive fixed and variable compensation. A manager's fixed compensation corresponds with 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.

During the year ended December 31, 2017, 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 **Shareholders 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. There is currently in the Argentine Congress a draft law, which has been approved by the Deputies Chamber and is being considered by the Senate, amending Law No. 26,831 which, if finally passed and not vetoed by the Executive Power, will include substantial reforms to the regulation of the capital markets in Argentina.

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.

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A director will not be liable if, notwithstanding his or her presence at a meeting at which a resolution was adopted or his or her knowledge of the resolution, a written record exists of his opposition thereto and he or she reports his opposition to the Supervisory Committee before any complaint against him or her is brought before the Board of Directors, the Supervisory Committee, the Annual Ordinary Shareholders Meeting, the competent governmental agency or the courts. Any liability of a director vis-à-vis Telecom Argentina terminates 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 that this liability does not result from a violation of the Telecom Argentina's bylaws, the Argentine law or regulations.

Additionally, Law No. 26,831 provides that those who infringe upon 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.

On July 28, 2016 Decree No. 894/16 was published, which modifies Decree No. 1,278/12, establishing that in those companies whose shares integrate the investment portfolio of the FGS, the corporate, political, and economic rights pertaining to such shares shall not be exercised by the Secretary of Economic Policy and Development Planning, but they are to be exercised by the ANSES.

In addition, Decree No. 894/16 established that the directors appointed by the ANSES shall have the functions, duties and powers set out by the GCL, the Law of Capital Market No. 26,831 and its complementary and regulatory provisions, all the regulations applicable to the company in which they perform duties, their bylaws and internal regulations, and shall have all the responsibilities they might be liable for under these rules; as a result the provisions of Decrees No. 1,278/12 and No. 196/15 (the latter in respect of delimitation of responsibility) are no longer applicable.

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\$75,000,000.

In May 2004, the Board of Directors of Telecom Argentina resolved to create the Steering Committee (Consejo de Dirección), which served as an internal body of the Board of Directors and was comprised of four members of the Board of Directors. The Steering Committee ceased its functions on January 31, 2018.

Telecom Argentina's bylaws grant the Board of Directors the power to appoint an Executive Committee formed by some of its members and be in charge of Telecom Argentina's day-to-day affairs, in each case under the supervision of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors decided to appoint an Executive Committee on January 1st 2018. On January 31, 2018 the Board of Directors approved the Rules of the Executive Committee (Reglamento de Facultades y Funcionamiento) and on that date the Executive Committee started functions. The Executive Committee members are: Alejandro Alberto Urricelqui, Damián Fabio Cassino, Sebastián Bardengo, Mariano Marcelo Ibáñez y Germán Horacio Vidal.

Operating Committee

In April 2013, the Boards of Directors of Telecom Argentina and Personal decided to create the Operating Committee as an internal body of both entities, with the following duties: (i) approving any transactions determined by the authorization regime within the limits that may be prescribed, as a tier above the level assigned to the CEO and prior to the Board of Directors; and (ii) approving transactions with related parties up to P\$10,000,000. The Operating Committee ceased its functions on January 31, 2018.

Audit Committee

Law No. 26,831 provides that companies with publicly-listed shares shall appoint an 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.

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Pursuant to General Resolution No. 400/02 of the CNV, published in the Official Gazette 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.

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 Regulation for the implementation of the Audit Committee (*Normativa de Implementación del Comité de Auditoría*) which is 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 office 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 in 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, according to the Regulation for the Implementation of the Audit Committee, the Audit Committee also reviews the plans of internal auditors, supervising and evaluating their performance.

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At its meeting on April 27, 2017 the Board of Directors elected Mr. Esteban Gabriel Macek, Mr. Alejandro Macfarlane and Mr. Martín Hector D Ambrosio as members of the Audit Committee for fiscal year 2017. Furthermore, the Board of Directors determined that Mr. Macek qualified as the audit committee financial expert under SEC guidelines.

On June 6, 2017, Telecom Argentina's Board of Directors accepted the resignation of Mr. Esteban Gabriel Macek as member of the Board of Directors and at a Shareholders' Meeting of the Company, Mr. Eduardo Javier Villegas Contte was elected member of the Board of Directors in his replacement. On that same date, the Board of Directors appointed Mr. Eduardo Villegas Contte and Mr. Pedro Chomanlez to replace Mr. Esteban Macek and Mr. Alejandro Macfarlane as members of Telecom Argentina's Audit Committee. Therefore, Mr. Villegas Contte and Mr. Chomnalez, together with already appointed member Martín Hector D'Ambrosio, were members of Telecom Argentina's Audit Committee since that date and until Mr. Villegas Contte's and Mr. Chomnalez resignations as members of the Board of Directors of Telecom Argentina, which became effective on January 1st, 2018. During that period Mr. Villegas Contte acted as the audit committee financial expert under SEC guidelines.

On December 28, 2017 Telecom Argentina's Supervisory Committee elected Mr. Carlos Alejandro Harrison, Mr. Germán Horacio Vidal and Mr. Martín Hector D'Ambrosio as members of the Board of Directors effective as of January 1st 2018. On January 1st 2018, Telecom Argentina's Board of Directors appointed Mr. Carlos Alejandro Harrison, Mr. Germán Horacio Vidal and Mr. Martín Hector D'Ambrosio as current members of Telecom Argentina's Audit Committee and they were reelected both as Board members and as Audit Committee members at the Shareholders' Meeting and at the Board of Directors' Meeting held on January 31st 2018, respectively. Furthermore, the Board of Directors determined that Mr. Harrison qualifies as the audit committee financial expert under SEC guidelines.

Under SEC and NYSE regulations, Mr. Carlos Alejandro Harrison, Mr. Martín Hector D Ambrosio and Mr. Germán Horacio Vidal qualify as independent directors. Under CNV regulations, only Mr. Harrison and Mr. D Ambrosio qualify as independent directors.

As of the date of this Annual Report, the Board of Directors' meeting for the appointment of the Audit Committee members for the fiscal year 2018 has not yet been held. Therefore, as of the date of this Annual Report, the following members of Telecom Argentina's Audit Committee are still in office: Mr. Carlos Alejandro Harrison, Mr. Martín Hector D Ambrosio and Mr. Germán Horacio Vidal.

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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 2017, a budget of P\$3,400,000 was approved for Audit Committee expenditures. As of the date of this Annual Report, the Annual Shareholders Meeting approving the Audit Committee expenditures for year 2018 has not yet been held.

Risk Management Committee

In 2012, the Board of Directors of Telecom Argentina approved the implementation of an Enterprise Risk Management Process at the Telecom Group, and the creation of a Risk Management Committee. The Committee is chaired by the CEO, and is composed by Senior Managers and the Chief Audit & Compliance Officer, led and coordinated by the CFO. The Board of Directors of Telecom Argentina also approved the creation of the Risk Management function (at the managerial level), whose responsible person also serves as Secretary of the Risk Management Committee and reports to the CFO.

The duties of this committee include reviewing and implementing policies, mechanisms and procedures to identify, to measure and to mitigate risks for Telecom Argentina, and also recommend any steps or adjustments it deems necessary to reduce the risk profile of the organization.

The Company follows the guidelines provided under the Enterprise Risk Management Integrated Framework 2004 issued by COSO, in order to carry on its Enterprise Risk Management process. Financial reporting risks are reviewed and certified under section 404 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act.

Telecom Argentina has 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 United States;

- suggesting any improvements in disclosure procedures as a result of this evaluation;
- 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

As of December 31, 2017 the total number of employees of Telecom Group was 15,396, out of which: (i) 10,702 corresponded to Fixed Services Segment, (ii) 4,296 corresponded to Personal Mobile Services and (iii) 398 corresponded to Núcleo Mobile Services (including 6 of Personal Envíos).

During 2017, unions faced legal claims, a new regulatory framework, the intention to review and change the term of offices and structures, and the government's aim to promote the transparency of union's administration.

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Within this framework and in view of the inflation rate levels in 2017, wage negotiations were carried out without significant conflicts. As it has been happening over the last few years, wage negotiations in the telephony services sector were carried out through the *Mesa de Unidad Sindical* (MUS), which brings together FATEL (Buenos Aires, Rosario, Santa Fe, Chaco, Luján and Tucumán), FOESITRA (*Federación de Obreros, Especialistas y Empleados de los Servicios e Industrias de las Telecomunicaciones de la República Argentina*), FOPSTTA (*Federación de Organizaciones de Personal de Supervisión y Técnicos Telefónicos Argentinos*), UPJET (*Unión de Personal Jerárquico de Empresas de Telecomunicaciones*) and CEPETEL (*Centro de Profesionales de Empresas de Telecomunicaciones*).

With respect to basic telephony, an agreement was entered into with MUS consisting in a total salary increase of 25% during the period July 2017 – June 2018, composed by a non-remunerative item (included in the salary as of January, 2018) of 14.5% as from July 2017 (to be included as a salary item as from April 2018), a non-remunerative item of 5.5% as from February 2018 (to be included as a salary item as from April 2018), 0.5% on sundry, and 4.5% to increase the amount paid on the Telephone Worker's Day to be paid in January 2018. Under the same terms, agreements were reached in the joint negotiations with respect to call center collective agreements subscribed with FOETRA *Sindicato Buenos Aires*, SITRATTEL (*Sindicato de Trabajadores Telefónicos de Rosario*) and F.O.E.E.S.I.T.R.A.

With regard to mobile telephony workers, an agreement was entered into with MUS under similar conditions than those agreed for basic telephone workers.

In connection with the reorganization with Telecom Personal, it should be noted that CEPETEL (*Centro de Profesionales de Empresas de Telecomunicaciones*) requested the trade union membership and job classification of the employees from such company.

Employees by Segment

The table below shows the number of employees as of December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 by segment:

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Fixed Services	10,702	10,901	10,903
Personal Mobile Services	4,296	4,661	4,908
Núcleo Mobile Services (1)	398	408	413
Total	15,396	15,970	16,224

(1) Includes Envíos employees.

Share Ownership

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Share Ownership by directors, executive officers, and Supervisory Committee members

No current member of the Board of Directors and no current member of the Supervisory Committee directly holds obligations or capital stock of Telecom Argentina.

Mr. Roberto Nobile holds 7,000 Class B shares of Telecom Argentina and Mr. Gabriel Blasi holds 3,500 ADS 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 (SOP), for the employees of ENTel and CAT, which were 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, 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

PART I - ITEM 6 DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

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who terminated their employment with Telecom Argentina, Telintar or 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 precedent conditions. However, the shares held in the Guaranty and Repurchase Fund were still subject to transfer restrictions until an injunction prohibiting the trading or selling of these shares was lifted. Decree No. 1,623/99 provided that once the injunction was lifted, the sale of an amount of shares in the Guaranty and Repurchase Fund, would 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 would 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.

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, 4,358,526 Class C Shares have been converted to Class B Shares in ten tranches. As of the date of this Annual Report, the outstanding number of Class C Shares is 234,748.

ITEM 7.

MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Ownership of Telecom Argentina Common Stock

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The following table sets forth, as of December 31, 2017, each beneficial owner of 5% or more of each class of Telecom Argentina's shares.

	Number of Shares Owned	Percent of Class	Percent of Total Capital Stock (1)
Class A Ordinary Shares:			
Fintech Telecom LLC	340,994,852	100.00%	34.64%
Class B Ordinary Shares (listed in BCBA):			
ANSES - FGS	246,018,839	38.25%	24.99%
Treasury Shares	15,221,373	2.37%	1.55%
Others (2)	381,911,166	59.38%	38.79%
Class C Ordinary Shares:			
Others	234,748	100.00%	0.03%

PART I - ITEM 7 MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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The following table sets forth, as of January 1, 2018, and after giving effect to the Merger, each beneficial owner of 5% or more of each class of Telecom Argentina's shares. However, as of the date of this Annual Report, current holdings may differ.

	Number of Shares Owned	Percent of Class	Percent of Total Capital Stock (1)
Class A Ordinary Shares:			
Fintech Telecom LLC	683,856,600	100.00%	31.53%
Class B Ordinary Shares (listed in BCBA):			
ANSES - FGS	246,018,839	38.25%	11.34%
Treasury Shares	15,221,373	2.37%	0.70%
Others (2)	381,911,166	59.38%	17.61%
Class C Ordinary Shares:			
Others	234,748	100.00%	0.01%
Class D Ordinary Shares:			
Cablevisión Holding S.A	406,757,183	48.33%	18.75%
VLG Argentina LLC	434,909,475	51.67%	20.06%

(1) Represents the respective percentage over the total of Telecom Argentina's ordinary shares, regardless of their class.

(2) Includes 178,808,541 Class B Shares owned by Fintech representing 27.80% of total Class B Common Shares (including Treasury Shares) and 8.24% of Telecom Argentina's total capital stock.

As of March 31, 2018, there were approximately 67.3 million American Depositary Shares outstanding (representing rights to 336.3 million Class B Shares or 53.55% of total Class B Shares, excluding Treasury Shares). Further, as of March 31, 2018, there were approximately 72 registered holders of American Depositary Shares in the United States and approximately 20,500 holders 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 any shares, while held by Telecom Argentina, shall be suspended. Further, Class A Shares and Class D Shares have certain veto rights, as described in **The Telecom Shareholders Agreement**.

Major Shareholders

Until November 30, 2017, Nortel owned all of Telecom Argentina's Class A Ordinary Shares (which represented 51% of our total capital stock) and approximately 7.64% of our Class B Ordinary Shares (which represented 3.74% of our total capital stock, including 15,221,373 Class B Shares that we held as treasury stock).

In turn, Nortel's capital stock was comprised of (i) shares of common stock (78.38% of Nortel's total capital stock) all of them owned by Sofora, and (ii) Preferred Series B shares (21.62% of Nortel's the capital stock), without voting rights. As of November 30, 2017, 100% of Sofora's shares were owned by Fintech Telecom LLC (see *Amortization of Sofora Shares*). On November 30, 2017, pursuant to the Reorganization, Sofora merged into Nortel, which in turn merged into Telecom Argentina. After giving effect to the Reorganization, Fintech Telecom LLC became a direct holder of 39.5% of Telecom Argentina's capital stock.

Fintech Telecom LLC is a Delaware (United States) limited liability company, and is a wholly-owned direct subsidiary of Fintech Advisory Inc. Its primary purpose is to hold, directly and indirectly, the securities of Telecom Argentina. Fintech Advisory Inc., a Delaware (United States) corporation, is directly controlled by Mr. David Martínez. Fintech Advisory Inc. is an investor and investment manager in equity and debt securities of sovereign and private entities primarily in emerging markets.

Amortization of Sofora Shares

In March 2017, in two tranches Sofora accepted WAI's offer to amortize 140,704,640 shares of Sofora owned by WAI, representing 32% of Sofora's capital stock, in accordance with the provisions

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of Sections 223 and 228 of the GCL. As a result of the amortization, Sofora agreed to pay WAI an amount equal to the par value of WAI's shares of capital stock issued by Sofora (\$140,704,640), and to issue to WAI one or more dividend certificates (Class A Bonos de Goce) evidencing WAI's right to receive US\$461.3 million out of any dividends paid by Sofora going forward.

On May 23, 2017, Sofora amortized 74,749,340 of its shares owned by WAI, representing 17% of Sofora's capital stock. Sofora paid WAI \$74,749,340 and issued a Class A Bono de Goce to WAI which granted the holder the right to receive US\$ 245.0 million out of any dividends paid by Sofora thereafter. In connection with that amortization, all members and alternate members of the Board of Directors and of the Supervisory Committee of Telecom Argentina, Personal, Nortel and Sofora that had been appointed by WAI tendered their resignations. On May 23, 2017, WAI and Fintech terminated the effect of the clauses related to the governance to the Telecom Group under their shareholders' agreement related to Sofora. As of June 22, 2017, Sofora amortized all of its shares previously held by WAI and it ceased to be a shareholder of Sofora. As a result, the shareholders' agreement among the Sofora shareholders terminated by its terms. On June 6, 2017, our shareholders appointed two directors, two alternate directors, one member of the Supervisory Committee and one alternate member of the Supervisory Committee to complete the term of duties of the resigning members and alternate members of our Board of Directors and our Supervisory Committee.

Upon obtaining ENACOM's approval of the Reorganization, on June 22, 2017, Sofora amortized the remaining 65,955,300 shares owned by WAI. As a result of this amortization, Sofora paid WAI \$65,955,300 and issued an additional Class A Bono de Goce which granted the holder the right to receive US\$ 216.3 million out of any dividends paid by Sofora thereafter. As of the date of this Annual Report, the holders of the Class A Bonos de Goce have collected the full amount of dividends to which they were entitled.

The Reorganization

On March 31, 2017, Sofora, Personal, Nortel and Telecom Argentina entered into a preliminary reorganization agreement (the Preliminary Reorganization Agreement) providing for the merger of each of Nortel, Sofora and Personal into Telecom Argentina according to the provisions of sections 82 and 83 of the GCL.

On May 23, 2017, our shareholders approved the following actions:

- i. the conversion of up to 161,039,447 Class A Common Shares, par value \$1 entitled to one vote per share into 161,039,447 Class B Common Shares, par value \$1 and entitled to one vote per share, to be delivered to the holders of Nortel's Series B preferred Shares (the conversion was effective on December 15, 2017); and
- ii. the amendment of provisions of our Bylaws describing our share capital and certain exchange mechanisms; and the removal of restrictions on the transfer of our Class A common shares.

Our bylaws as amended were registered with the *Inspección General de Justicia* on March 21, 2018.

The Reorganization was conditioned on regulatory approvals by ENACOM, all of which were obtained by November 24, 2017. The Reorganization became effective on December 1, 2017.

As a result of the Reorganization, Telecom Argentina succeeded in all rights, obligations and responsibilities of any nature to Personal, Sofora and Nortel, which were dissolved without liquidation. Telecom Argentina assumed all of Sofora's obligations under the Class A Bonos de Goce and all of Personal's obligations under the notes issued under its Medium Term Notes Global Program. As of the date of this Annual Report, the Class A Bonos de Goce have collected the full amount of dividends to which they were entitled. The balance of Personal's Series II, III and IV notes as of December 31, 2017 amounted to approximately P\$2,344 million (including accrued interests). The Series I notes were paid in full on their due date.

On March 21, 2018, the Reorganization and the dissolution without liquidation of each of the absorbed companies were registered with the IGJ.

Pursuant to the Reorganization:

(i) 340,994,852 Class A Common Shares of Telecom Argentina were distributed to Fintech as the only holder of Sofora Common Shares,

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- (ii) 161,039,447 Class A of Telecom Argentina were converted into Telecom Argentina Class B Common Shares,
- (iii) the Class B Common Shares of Telecom Argentina owned by Nortel (including any Class B Shares resulting from the conversion mentioned above) were distributed to the holders of Nortel Series B preferred Shares.

Telecom Argentina did not issue any new Class B Common Shares or Class A Common Shares in connection with the Reorganization.

The Merger

On June 30, 2017, Telecom Argentina and Cablevisión executed a preliminary merger agreement providing that Telecom Argentina would absorb Cablevisión, which was to be dissolved without liquidation as of the Merger Effective Date, in accordance with the provisions of Sections 82 and 83 of the GCL, subject to prior satisfaction or waiver of certain conditions stated in the Preliminary Merger Agreement, including certain regulatory approvals (the Merger).

Cablevisión S.A.'s capital stock was owned, directly and indirectly, by Cablevisión Holding S.A. (60%) (CVH) and Fintech Media (LLC) (40%).

Cablevisión Holding S.A. is an Argentine corporation and its primary purpose is to hold capital stock in corporations whose object and purpose is to provide Information and Communication Technology Services (ICT Services) and to provide Audiovisual Communication Services (ICT Services). Its controlling shareholder, in turn, is GC Dominio S.A, another Argentine corporation.

Pursuant to the terms of the Merger, and to the provisions of Section 83, item c) of the GCL, the holders of one common share of Cablevisión S.A. received 9,871.07005 new common shares of Telecom Argentina, an exchange that was considered fair from a financial perspective by the independent valuation experts JPMorgan Securities LLC and Lion Tree Advisors LLC.

On July 7, 2017, Fintech Telecom, certain of its affiliates and CVH entered into an agreement, including provisions relating to our governance, which would become effective upon the Merger becoming effective, and provisions regarding share transfers and other matters that became effective immediately. See The Telecom Shareholders Agreement.

In addition, Fintech Telecom and certain of its related parties entered into an Option Agreement, dated July 7, 2017 with CVH, which provided CVH the option to purchase, directly or indirectly, 13.51% of the total outstanding capital of Telecom Argentina (after giving effect to the Reorganization but prior to the Merger) (i) five business days prior to the effective date of the Merger and (ii) July 7, 2018. On October 6, 2017, CVH made an advance payment of the call option price for an aggregate amount of US\$634,275,282. On December 27, 2017, CVH exercised the call option and, upon the effectiveness of the Merger, became the owner of additional shares issued by Telecom Argentina.

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All the conditions to which the Merger was subject were satisfied and the Merger was consummated on January 1, 2018.

Telecom Argentina's capital stock as of January 1, 2018 was comprised of the following:

	Outstanding shares	Treasury shares	Total capital stock
Shares			
Class A	683,856,600		683,856,600
Class B	627,930,005	15,221,373	643,151,378
Class C	234,748		234,748
Class D	841,666,658		841,666,658
Total	2,153,688,011	15,221,373	2,168,909,384

As of the Merger Effective Date, Telecom Argentina succeeded in all of the assets and liabilities (including registered assets, licenses, rights and obligations) of Cablevisión and will continue the operations of Cablevisión, generating the corresponding operative, accounting and tax effects.

PART I - ITEM 7 MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

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The Merger was accounted for using the acquisition method, as determined by IFRS 3 (Business Combinations). For purposes of IFRS 3, Cablevisión (the legally absorbed entity) must be considered the accounting acquirer and Telecom Argentina (the surviving entity) must be considered the accounting acquiree, which qualifies the transaction as a reverse acquisition due to the following:

1. the relative voting rights in the surviving entity (55% for the shareholders of Cablevisión S.A. before the Merger Effective Date, and 45% for the shareholders of Telecom Argentina, before the Merger Effective Date, both percents previous to the Merger Effective Date);
2. the composition of the board of directors in the surviving entity and other committees (Audit, Supervisory and Executive),
3. the relative fair value assigned to Telecom Argentina and Cablevisión S.A., and
4. the composition of the key management of the surviving entity.

Accordingly, Cablevisión's assets and liabilities were recognized and measured in the consolidated financial statements at their pre-Merger carrying amounts, while the identifiable assets and liabilities of Telecom Argentina were recognized at fair value as of the Merger effective date. Goodwill resulting from the application of the acquisition method was measured as the excess of the fair value of the consideration paid over the net fair value of Telecom Argentina's identifiable assets and liabilities. The retained earnings and other equity balances recognized in the consolidated financial statements of the combined entity are the sum of the respective amounts of the individual financial statements of Telecom Argentina and Cablevisión immediately before the Merger.

Telecom Shareholders Agreement

On July 7, 2017, Fintech Telecom, LLC (FTL), certain of its affiliates and CVH entered into a shareholders agreement (TEO Shareholders Agreement), which regulates certain matters as to the corporate governance of Telecom Argentina which became effective upon completion of the Merger, while other provisions became effective simultaneously upon execution of the Telecom Shareholders Agreement.

The Telecom Shareholders Agreement provides, among other matters, the following:

- Any shareholders party to the Telecom Shareholders Agreement (any such shareholder, a SHA Party) are subject to restrictions on the transfer of all their Telecom Argentina shares including (i) the right of first refusal to

purchase such shares from a selling SHA Party, (ii) certain tag-along rights of each other SHA Party and (iii) so long as a SHA Party holds at least a certain minimum amount of shares, such SHA Party will be entitled to certain drag-along rights pursuant to which it will be able to require the other SHA Parties to sell, together with the dragging SHA Party, a number of shares that represents in the aggregate at least fifty-one percent (51%) of our shares;

- FTL and CVH have undertaken to execute a voting trust agreement (the "Voting Trust Agreement") pursuant to which each (i) will deposit certain shares (in the case of CVH's shares, the "Class D Trust Shares" and in the case of FTL's shares, the "Class A Trust Shares") in a voting trust (the "CVH Voting Trust"), which, when added to the shares held by CVH, will exceed fifty percent (50%) of the outstanding shares, and (ii) will appoint a co-trustee who will be designated to vote the shares in accordance with the terms of the Voting Trust Agreement. The CVH Voting Trust will cause its shares to be voted pursuant to the instructions of the CVH co-trustee, except with respect to certain veto matters, in which case the FTL co-trustee will determine how the shares subject to the Voting Trust will be voted;
- The Board of Directors of Telecom Argentina will consist of 11 members. Each of FTL, CVH and the Voting Trust will vote or cause to be voted, their shares, whether held directly or indirectly, in favor of the election of directors designated by FTL and CVH, a majority of which will be designated by CVH, subject to CVH and FTL satisfying certain ownership thresholds of the shares;

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- Subject to CVH and FTL satisfying certain ownership thresholds of the shares, CVH will be entitled to designate the Chief Executive Officer and other key employees of the Telecom and FTL will be entitled to designate the Chief Financial Officer and the Internal Auditor;
- An executive committee of Telecom will be established consisting of five members, of which three will be designated by CVH and two will be designated by FTL, in each case subject to the SHA Party maintaining certain ownership thresholds. In addition, CVH will be entitled to designate two members of our statutory audit committee and three members of our statutory supervisory committee (*comisión fiscalizadora*) and FTL will be entitled to designate one member of the of statutory audit committee and two members of the statutory supervisory committee;
- Prior to each of our shareholder meetings or any other meeting upon which certain veto matters will be decided, CVH and FTL agree to hold meetings at which their representatives will determine how CVH and FTL, and the Voting Trust, if in effect, will vote their shares at such meeting in accordance with the provisions of the TEO Shareholders Agreement;
- We are required to maintain a listing of the Class B Shares and the ADSs representing the Class B Shares on the Securities Market of Buenos Aires (*Bolsas y Mercados Argentinos*) and the New York Stock Exchange, respectively;
- Each SHA Party and its respective affiliates is prohibited from acquiring any of our capital stock from a third party without (i) proper notice to the other SHA Parties and (ii) the right for such other SHA Parties to purchase fifty percent (50%) of the shares to be purchased from the third-party; provided that CVH may acquire an additional two percent (2%) of our shares without complying with the foregoing obligations;
- In the event that a public acquisition offer (*oferta pública de adquisición*) is required in connection with the Merger, CVH will launch such public acquisition offer to acquire Class B Shares, and FTL will be jointly and severally liable for payment for, and will receive following the closing of such public acquisition offer, fifty percent (50%) of any of our Class B shares tendered in such public acquisition offer;
- Subject to satisfying certain ownership thresholds, each of FTL and CVH, and certain other shareholders that subsequently become a SHA Party, will have certain veto rights over our corporate governance matters;
- The SHA Parties agree to cause us to declare and pay dividends if its consolidated operating cash flows

exceed a certain threshold, after taking into consideration certain adjustments; and

- Each SHA Party will have certain registration rights with respect to our Class B Shares subject to the SHA Party satisfying certain ownership thresholds.

A copy of the Telecom Shareholders Agreement has been filed with the SEC and can be found as Exhibit 99.3 incorporated by reference into the Schedule 13D filed on January 2, 2018. As a result of the Merger and the arrangements resulting from the Telecom Shareholders Agreement, CVH has been considered to have acquired control of us.

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

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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 Fintech for the year ended December 31, 2017 resulted in income for telecommunication services rendered by us of approximately \$152 million and expenses for telecommunications services received of approximately \$36 million.

Transactions with other related parties resulted in income of \$6 million as of December 31, 2017. Additionally, Transactions with other related parties resulted in expenses of \$6 million as of December 31, 2017.

In addition, with the first tranche amortization of Sofora's ordinary shares owned by WAI, as of May 23, 2017 WAI ceased to be a related party of the Telecom Group. The operations carried out with the aforementioned Group since January 1, 2017 until such date amounted to \$7 million for services rendered, \$72 million for services received and \$34 million for financial costs related to loans.

As of December 31, 2017, 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, 2017, Telecom has established provisions, excluding asset retirement obligations, in an aggregate amount of P\$1,717 million to cover potential losses related to these claims and proceedings in its Consolidated Financial Statements (P\$56 million for regulatory deducted from assets and P\$1,661 million included under liabilities). In addition, as of December 31, 2017, the Company had P\$98 million deposited in its bank accounts and restricted for some judicial proceedings.

See Note 17 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

Labor Claims

- *Profit-Sharing Bonds*

Various legal actions have been brought, mainly by former employees of Telecom Argentina, against the Argentine government and Telecom Argentina, requesting that Decree No. 395/92 which expressly exempts Telefónica and Telecom Argentina from issuing the profit sharing bonds provided in Law No. 23,696 be struck down as unconstitutional. The plaintiffs have claimed compensation for damages they allegedly suffered because such bonds have not been issued.

In August 2008, the Argentine Supreme Court of Justice declared 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 beneficiaries of the program). The Argentine Supreme Court of Justice deemed the ruling against Telefónica as applicable to Telecom Argentina when resolving the appeal 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 requested that such courts to take into account that it was the Argentine government who issued the legal rule later declared unconstitutional. On that basis, most appellate courts have also declared the Argentine government liable and established different methods to calculate compensation. Telecom Argentina has filed motions regarding, for example, the statute of limitations and the method to calculate compensation.

On June 9, 2015, in *Ramollino Silvana c/Telecom Argentina S.A.*, the Argentine Supreme Court of Justice 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 (Share Ownership Plan or 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, 2017, 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.

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 has not expired. Plaintiffs request 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 Telecom Argentina's profit. If the lawsuit requiring the issuance of a profit-sharing bond were to lead to an adverse result for the Company, it would have a potential future economic impact on Telecom Argentina.

PART I - ITEM 8 FINANCIAL INFORMATION

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In June 2013, Telecom Argentina filed its answer to the claim, arguing that the labor courts lack jurisdiction. On October 30, 2013, the court 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 the request for third-party citation until after a hearing be hold by the court. Telecom Argentina appealed the court's ruling.

In the hearing of December 12, 2013, the intervening court further deferred the defense based on statute of limitations filed by Telecom Argentina to the moment of the final ruling. The court also ordered the plaintiff to prove that they have legal standing to bring the case on behalf of Telecom Argentina's employees included in the claim, and the suspension of the trial until plaintiff complied with this order. The plaintiff appealed the ruling and the court 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 is resolved.

The Company, based on the advice of its legal counsel, believes that there are strong arguments in its favor in relation with 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 two cases initiated against Telefónica set precedents as described below:

1. 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 declaring it had 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 ruled that the Civil and Commercial Court must hear the case again to consider the arguments concerning the statute of limitations raised by the appellants. In the criteria of the Argentine Supreme Court of Justice, these arguments were not considered by the lower court and are relevant to the case.

As of the date of this Annual Report, 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 is limited to five years; and Chamber III ruled, by a majority of votes, that the statute of limitations must not be applied periodically, but instead, it was exceeded in ten years after the issuance of Decree No. 395/92.

2. *Criteria for determining the relevant profit to calculate compensation: Parota c/ Estado Nacional y Telefónica de Argentina S.A.*

On February 27, 2014, the Civil and Commercial Court of Appeals issued its decision in a case against Telefónica, 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 of Appeals 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.*

After it was notified of both rulings, the Management adjusted the provisions for contingencies to align them with the criteria established by the courts regarding relevant profit and the statute of limitations.

- *Labor claims brought by employees of suppliers, contractors and commercial agents*

Certain contractors and subcontractors employees have continued initiating lawsuits against contractors and Telecom Argentina claiming direct or indirect liability based on a broad interpretation of the rules of labor law. The plaintiffs claim for the application of the telecommunications collective labor agreement instead of the telecommunication section of the construction collective labor agreement, which result in wage differences.

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Similar legal actions have been brought by employees of commercial suppliers and agents, who have also requested the application of the telecommunications collective labor agreement instead of collective labor agreement applicable to them.

As of the date of this Annual Report, Company'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.

In certain circumstances and in accordance to certain jurisprudence and regulations, the Company may be obliged to assume labor liabilities in connection with claims initiated by suppliers' employees against the supplier and/or the Company. Although the Company seeks the recovery from suppliers of any amount it had to pay in its behalf, we cannot assure that the Company may succeed in recovering these amounts from the relevant supplier.

- *Telecommunication unions claim*

Some telecommunication unions have initiated claims against Telecom Argentina seeking compensation for the alleged non-compliance of certain provisions of the respective collective bargaining agreements that could allow them to negotiate the inclusion of some suppliers' employees in their collective bargaining agreements. The claims are for unspecified amounts. The Company believes there are strong defenses by which the claims would not be sustained.

- *Sales representative claims*

Former sales representatives of Personal have brought legal actions for alleged improper termination of their contracts and claiming the payment of several 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.

- *Interest rate applicable to the matters under labor courts of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires*

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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 Autonomous 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 of Appeals also ruled that, in those cases where final sentences are still pending, this new rate shall be applied as from the date on which each amount is due.

Since 2002, the National Labor Court of Appeals 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 2.055% per month).

This prospective criterion was sustained until the date of issuance of the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2016, since Telecom Group's Management, with the assistance of its legal counsel, considered that there were strong legal arguments to challenge the retroactive application of the new rate.

However, later, the labor courts have applied the new rate criterion retroactively as from the date that each amount is considered due. The Company appealed these decisions but the National Labor Court of Appeals validated the criterion mentioned in recent cases and extraordinary appeals have been dismissed before the Supreme Court. For this reason, during 2017, the Company recorded additional provisions that it considers sufficient to cover the impacts that these rulings could have.

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Tax Matters

- *Tax matters relating to Telecom Argentina*

In December 2008, the National Congress passed 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 a complete exemption from penal responsibilities in tax matters and from fines, and a partial exemption from 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 regard 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 Law No. 26,476. The settlement for the abovementioned 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 item (c) above, Telecom Argentina has requested the respective 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 upon cancellation of all amounts due under the payment plan pursuant to the regularization regime. In October 2014, the court declared the extinguishment of the penal proceedings despite not having cancelled the installments of the payment plan. The prosecutor appealed such resolution. In September 2015, the appeals court ratified the trial court's 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%. Telecom Argentina 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, 2017, such liabilities amounted to P\$8 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 these risks.

On December 26, 2017 the Supreme Court has ruled in a company case against Corrientes province (*Telecom Argentina S.A. c/Corrientes provincia de s/acción declarativa*) that in the case of international calls the entire price collected from a local client is taxed in turnover tax. The Company's management has recorded provisions that it estimates are adequate to cover the probable claims from the provincial tax authorities.

- *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.

- *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 with the HSBC Private Bank (Swiss) S.A, in Telecom

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Argentina's income tax declaration corresponding to the fiscal year 2006. On February 6, 2015, Telecom Argentina denied 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 the National Tax Court (*Tribunal Fiscal de la Nación*). On March 22, 2018 the National Tax Court ruled in favor of Telecom Argentina.

Individuals holding a power of attorney to manage those accounts on behalf 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 - Action for recourse filed with the AFIP*

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 with 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 the case *Candy* (07/03/2009) in which it ruled that, for the fiscal year 2002 in particular and considering the serious state of disturbance at that time, 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, 2011 and 2012 fiscal years in the cases *Distribuidora Gas del Centro* (10/14/2014, 06/02/2015 and 10/04/2016), enabling the application of income tax inflation adjustment for periods not affected by a severe economic crisis, such as 2002.

According to the abovementioned new legal background of which Telecom Argentina had knowledge during 2015, and after making the respective assessments, in fiscal year 2015, 2016 and 2017 Telecom Argentina filed actions for recourse with the AFIP to claim the full tax overpaid for fiscal year 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 estimated in an amount of P\$509 million plus interests, alleging that the lack of application of the income tax inflation adjustment is confiscatory.

As of the date of this Annual Report, the actions for recourse filed are pending of resolution by the AFIP. However, Telecom Argentina's management, with the assessment of its tax advisor, considers that the argument put forward 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 actions for recourse filed.

Consequently, the income tax determined in excess qualifies as a tax credit in compliance with IAS 12 and Telecom Argentina recorded a non-current tax credit of P\$774 million as of December 31, 2017 (P\$98 million were recorded in fiscal year 2015, P\$368 million in fiscal year 2016, and P\$308 million in 2017 reducing Income tax cost). For the calculation of the tax credit, Telecom Argentina has estimated the amount of the tax determined in excess for all fiscal years not covered by the statute of limitation (2009-2017), weighing the likelihood of certain variables according to the jurisprudential precedents known until December 31, 2017 Telecom Argentina's management will assess the AFIP's resolutions related to actions of recourse filed as well as the jurisprudence evolution in order to at least annually re-measure the tax credit recorded.

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.

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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.

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 abovementioned sanctions and charges, estimating that they should not prosper in amounts individually higher than 200 thousand UT (P\$9,380) 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, 2017. 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 to approximately P\$103 million as of December 31, 2017.

Recently, the Company has been subject to various penalty procedures related to the infringement of Resolution No. 5/13 regarding quality of service rules. The Company has estimated and recorded provisions that it deems sufficient to cover those charges in the case that they become sanctions imposed on the Company.

- *Radioelectric Spectrum Fees*

In October 2016 Personal modified the criteria used for the statement of some of its commercial plans (Abono fijo) for purposes of paying the radioelectric spectrum fees (derecho de uso de espectro radioel ctrico or DER), taking into account certain changes in such plans' composition. This meant a reduction in the amount of fees paid by Personal.

In March 2017, the ENACOM demanded Personal to rectify its statements, requiring that such plans' statements continue to be prepared based on the previous criteria. Personal's Management believes that it has solid legal arguments to defend its position, which are actually confirmed by Resolution ENACOM No. 840/18. On August 15, 2017, Personal received a note for the differences owed, and on August 31, 2017 presented the corresponding administrative note. Telecom's Management believes that it has solid legal arguments to defend its position. However, it cannot be assured that such arguments will be accepted by the ENACOM.

The difference resulting from both sets of liquidation criteria is of approximately \$403 since October 2016, plus interests.

- *Claims by some content providers*

In the context of the general reorganization of its content business started by Personal in 2016, and considering the expiration of certain of its agreements with content providers, it notified certain of these providers that their agreements would not be renewed.

As a result of these communications, four (4) of these former providers of Personal successfully sought injunctions against it in order to avoid the decision to terminate these agreements, forcing Personal to refrain from disconnecting or interrupting the contractual relationship on the scheduled dates. Personal appealed these injunctions.

On 24 February 2017, ENACOM notified Personal of Resolution 2017-1122-APN-ENACOM # MCO (Resolution 1122), stating that mobile operators may receive, in every respect, a percentage that should not exceed 40% of the services invoiced on behalf and on the order of providers of audiotext and mass calling VAS. In addition, Resolution 1122 sets forth a 30-day period to file the interconnection agreements or the amendments to the existing contracts with the providers in order to ensure that the adjustments to the existing contract with the members of the CAVAM have been made.

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On March 22, 2017, Personal filed an administrative appeal against Resolution No. 1122 before the former Ministry of Communications (MINCOM - currently the Ministry of Modernization-) and exercised the necessary legal actions for the protection of its rights.

On September 29, 2017, the ENACOM notified Personal Resolution No. 2,408/17, rejecting the reconsideration recourses filed by Movistar and Claro against Resolution No. 1122, and the suspension of the effects of said resolution, requested by Personal, Movistar and Claro. Likewise, by means of this act, the reconsideration recourse filed by Personal against ENACOM Note No. 29/17 (in relation to the supplier MOVICLIPS) was rejected, and the recourse filed by Personal against Resolution No. 1122 before the former MINCOM, is still pending resolution.

Personal has renewed the commercial agreements with the majority of the contents suppliers, which are still in force.

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 that there were problems with our liquid drainage at an underground chamber, and such problem was 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 extent of a hazard and the quantity of waste. Telecom Argentina believes that its activities did not generate the alleged 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 Argentine national environmental agency 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 agency's notification. 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, we believe that the environmental proceedings and the potential registration of Telecom Argentina as a hazardous waste generator will not have a significant impact on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

Consumer Trade Union Proceedings

The Company has been notified of the following complaints filed by consumer trade unions. Although The Company believes there are strong defense arguments for which the claims should not succeed, in the absence of jurisprudence on the matter, The Company'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 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 pursuant to Section 52 bis of Law No. 24,240.

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Personal responded in a timely manner, arguing for the dismissal of the lawsuit, emphasizing the regulatory framework that explicitly endorses Personal's practices then being challenged by the plaintiff in disregard of such framework.

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.

As of the date of this Annual Report, this claim is in the discovery phase. Moreover, the court has ordered the joining of this claim with two other similar claims against Telefónica Móviles Argentina S.A. and AMX Argentina S.A. Consequently, the three legal actions will continue before the Federal Civil and Commercial Court No. 9.

ii) *Asociación Protección Consumidores Del Mercado Común Del Sur - Proconsumer claim:*

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 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 Personal adequately informed its clients the modifications of the terms and conditions in which the service would be provided. For these reasons, The Company believes this claim should be dismissed.

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 ruled that the jurisdiction corresponded to the Commercial Court. That decision was appealed by Personal through an extraordinary motion, which was denied. Consequently, Personal filed a complaint before the Argentine Supreme Court of Justice, which on May 27, 2016 ruled that the lawsuit will continue at the Commercial Court. As of the date of this Annual Report, the claim is at still in the preliminary.

While the Company's management believes that there are solid arguments for the favorable resolution of this lawsuit, in the event of an unfavorable result, it would not have a significant impact on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

iii) *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.

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The plaintiff's claims the way that content and trivia are contracted, in particular the improper billing of messages sent offering those services and their subscription. Additionally, the plaintiff requests the imposition of punitive damages to Personal.

This claim is substantially similar to other claims made by a consumer association (Asociación Protección Consumidores Del Mercado Común Del Sur - Proconsumer) where collective representation of customers is also invoked. As of the date of this Annual Report, these claims still remain in preliminary stages.

Personal has answered the claims through the presentation of legal and factual defenses, requesting the citation of third parties involved in the provision of VAS. The Company, with the assistance of its legal counsel, believes it has strong arguments against these claims. However, given the absence of jurisprudential precedents, we cannot assure the final outcome of these claims.

iv) Claim by Asociación por la Defensa de Usuarios y Consumidores c/Telecom Personal S.A. :

In 2008, the *Asociación por la Defensa de Usuarios y Consumidores* sued Personal, in representation of an undetermined number of Personal customers, seeking damages for unspecified amounts. The plaintiff claimed the billing of calls ending in automatic answering machines and the collection system called *send to end* (traffic billed to the customer until the receiver answer the call). As of the date of this Annual Report, this lawsuit is at the discovery phase.

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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. Taking into consideration this new jurisprudential precedent, the claim has been classified as a possible contingency.

The Company'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 assured.

Remote Proceedings

The Telecom Group faces other legal proceedings, fiscal and regulatory considered normal in the development of its activities. Although we cannot guarantee the outcome of these proceedings, the Company and its legal advisors estimate these legal proceedings will not generate an adverse impact on our financial position and the result of our operations, or our liquidity. In accordance with IAS 37 Provisions, no provision has been constituted related to the resolution of these proceedings, as they have been classified as remote.

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 AFA Plus Project. The recovery of investments and expenses incurred by Telecom Argentina and its profit margin would proceed from charging AFA with a referring price stated in 20% of the popular ticket price to attend football matches during the term of the AFA-Telecom Argentina agreement, so the recoverability of Telecom Argentina's assets related with the AFA Plus Project depended on its implementation by AFA.

From 2012 and in compliance with its contractual obligations, Telecom Argentina made investments and incurred in expenses amounting to P\$182 million as of December 31, 2017, of which P\$143 million are included in PP&E 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 AFA Plus Project, the football environment and the country context, the AFA Plus system was not implemented, even partially, by AFA. Consequently, Telecom Argentina has not been able to collect the agreed price.

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Finally, based on the AFA-Telecom Argentina 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, and to modify the AFA Plus Project. It also informed that it will assume the payment of the investments and expenditures incurred by Telecom Argentina. Accordingly, this led to negotiations among the parties.

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 project that replaces it in the future), in the amount of US\$12.5 million. The proposal contemplated that if the advertising compensation was not operable within the year, AFA would have to pay Telecom the agreed amount nonetheless. 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 AFA's offer (requiring a combination of cash payments and advertising) but a satisfactory agreement was not reached and negotiations were suspended due to AFA's internal affairs.

In October 2015, Telecom Argentina formally demanded that AFA pay the amounts due (P\$179.2 million plus interest) from the execution of the AFA-Telecom Argentina agreement. 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 resumed conciliatory negotiations. However, Telecom Argentina reserved its right to exercise legal claims on the amounts due.

In June 2016, Telecom Argentina initiated a compulsory pre-judicial mediation procedure. The first mediation was held on July 12, 2016 and was attended by both parties. A second mediation was held on August 3, 2016 and a third mediation was held on August 23, 2016. No agreement was reached through this pre-judicial mediation.

As of the date of issuance of this Annual Report, the Company initiated a new pre-judicial mediation procedure which was finished without agreement on February 15, 2018, and its preparing the lawsuit against AFA in order to claim the owed amounts through the judicial system. The Company's Management with the assistance of its external advisor believes that they have solid and legal arguments for claiming and are evaluating the actions to be followed for recovering 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\$143 million as of December 31, 2017) have been only recorded for the purpose to comply with accounting standards and in no way imply a renunciation of, waiver of or a limit to the rights of Telecom Argentina as a genuine creditor of the AFA Plus Project agreement.

Dividend Policy

The declaration, amount and payment of dividends are determined by a majority vote at a shareholders' ordinary meeting 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 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 the rules of the CNV (as approved by General Resolution No. 622/13, as amended and supplemented (collectively, the CNV Rules), 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.

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 abovementioned 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 proposal of the Board of Directors is made by Telecom Argentina's shareholders at the Shareholders' Meeting.

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Telecom Argentina's Board of Directors, at its meeting held on March 19, 2018, convened an Ordinary Shareholders' meeting to be held on April 25, 2018, to consider among other issues the allocation of Telecom Argentina's retained earnings as of December 31, 2017, net of P\$5,640,728,444 distributed in advance, that is to say P\$1,989,254,041, and the allocation of Cablevisión's retained earnings as of December 31, 2017 net of P\$4,502,777,155 distributed in advance, that is to say P\$1,311,975,449.

The proposal of the Board of Directors is to: (i) ratify the advance distribution of dividends of P\$5,640,728,444 resolved by the Board at its meeting of January 31, 2018, based on the Special-purpose Unconsolidated Financial Statements of Telecom Argentina as of September 30, 2017; (ii) allocate P\$1,989,254,041, to set up the Voluntary reserve for future dividends payments; and (iii) delegate power to Telecom Argentina's Board of Directors so that, based on the evolution of the business, it may determine the withdrawal, in one or more times, of an amount up to P\$994,627,020

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from the Voluntary reserve for future dividends payments for distribution to the shareholders as cash dividends, enabling such delegated powers to be exercised until December 31, 2018. With respect to Cablevisión's retained earnings, the proposal of the Board of Directors is to: (i) ratify the advance distribution of dividends of P\$4,502,777,155 resolved by the Board at its meeting of January 31, 2018, based on the Special-purpose Unconsolidated Financial Statements of Cablevisión as of September 30, 2017; (ii) allocate P\$1,311,975,449, to set up a Facultative Reserve to Maintain the Level of Investments in Capital Goods and the Current Level of the Company's Solvency.

Telecom Argentina's Shareholders Meeting held on April 27, 2017 approved the allocation of the total amount of the Retained Earnings as of December 31, 2016 to the constitution of a Voluntary reserve for future dividends payments, and the withdrawal of P\$2,730 million from the Voluntary Reserve for Capital Investments and to withdraw the total amount of the Voluntary Reserve for Future Investments (P\$2,904 million), increasing the Voluntary reserve for future dividends payments with these withdrawals. The Shareholders Meetings held on November 30, 2017 and January 31, 2018 approved the delegation of authority to Telecom Argentina's Board of Directors to determine the reduction of the Voluntary reserve for future dividends payments and its distribution to the shareholders as cash dividends, distribution that was approved by the Board on December 18, 2017 and January 31, 2017.

Significant Changes

Except as identified in this Annual Report, no undisclosed significant changes have occurred since the date of the Consolidated Financial Statements. See Item 3 Key Information Risk Factors and Item 5 Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 Factors Affecting Results of Operations.

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The number of shares as of December 31, 2017, was as follows:

Class of shares (*)	Outstanding Shares	Treasury shares	Total capital stock
Class A Shares	340,994,852		340,994,852
Class B Shares	627,930,005	15,221,373	643,151,378
Class C Shares	234,748		234,748
Total	969,159,605	15,221,373	984,380,978

(*) Ordinary share (nominal value P\$1 each) with 1 vote each

The number of shares as of January 1, 2018 (after giving effect to the Merger), was as follows:

Class of shares (*)	Outstanding Shares	Treasury shares	Total capital stock
Class A Shares	683,856,600		683,856,600
Class B Shares	627,930,005	15,221,373	643,151,378
Class C Shares	234,748		234,748
Class D Shares	841,666,658		841,666,658
Total	2,153,688,011	15,221,373	2,168,909,384

(*) Ordinary share (nominal value P\$1 each) with 1 vote each

The Class B Shares are currently listed on the BYMA. The ADSs are currently listed on the NYSE under the symbol TEO. Each ADS issued by the Depositary represents rights to five 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 BYMA, 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 (1)	
	High	Low
<i>Annual</i>		
2013	39.50	16.40

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2014	62.30	28.00
2015	63.00	38.50
2016	59.40	38.50
2017	140.70	57.90
<i>Quarterly</i>		
2016		
First Quarter	58.75	38.50
Second Quarter	57.00	48.50
Third Quarter	58.00	53.00
Fourth Quarter	59.40	54.40
2017		
First Quarter	74.00	57.90
Second Quarter	85.30	67.60
Third Quarter	109.25	93.00
Fourth Quarter	140.70	106.75
<i>Monthly</i>		
2017		
October	119.25	106.75

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	Pesos per Class B Share (1)	
	High	Low
November	122.90	109.75
December	140.70	124.50
2018		
January	156.20	139.00
February	148.50	131.35
March	141.85	124.85
April (through April 17, 2018)	126.90	121.50

(1) Reflects peso nominal amounts as of that date.

Source: Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires.

The 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) trade on the NYSE. Each ADS represents rights to five Class B Shares.

The table below shows the high and low closing prices of the ADSs in U.S. dollars on the NYSE for the periods indicated.

	US\$ per ADS	
	High	Low
<i>Annual</i>		
2013	21.19	12.13
2014	25.09	14.78
2015	26.04	13.85
2016	19.52	14.44
2017	39.70	18.00
<i>Quarterly</i>		
2016		
First Quarter	19.10	14.44
Second Quarter	19.52	16.75
Third Quarter	19.50	17.64
Fourth Quarter	18.82	17.40
2017		
First Quarter	23.98	18.00
Second Quarter	25.87	22.25
Third Quarter	31.69	26.39
Fourth Quarter	39.70	30.43
<i>Monthly</i>		
2017		
October	33.80	30.43

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November	34.97	30.86
December	39.70	35.99
2018		
January	39.55	36.74
February	38.07	32.51
March	35.13	31.09
April (through April 17, 2018)	31.14	30.21

On April 17, 2018, the reported last sale price of the ADSs on the NYSE was US\$30.67.

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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. The acquisition process has to be made in Argentine 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 to P\$40 per share.

- Deadline for the acquisition process: April 30, 2014.

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. The Telecom Argentina's Shareholders Meeting held on April 29, 2016 resolved to extend for three years the period for which the treasury shares are held. 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.t) to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Plan of Distribution

Not applicable.

The Argentine Securities Market

As of March 2018, eleven securities exchanges exist in Argentina, of which five (including the BCBA) have affiliated stock markets and are authorized to quote publicly-offered securities. The oldest and largest of these exchanges is the BCBA, founded in 1854. For the year ended December 31, 2016, the ten most actively traded equity issues represented approximately 54% of the total volume of equity traded on the market. Trading in securities listed on an exchange is conducted through a *Mercado de Valores* (the Stock Market) affiliated with such exchange.

On April 17, 2017, Bolsas y Mercados Argentinos S.A. (BYMA), a stock market authorized by CNV, who shall succeed the Mercado de Valores de Buenos Aires S.A. or Merval, started the automatic transfer of all the species listed in the Merval to BYMA.

BYMA was created as a result of the spin off (*escisión*) of certain assets of the Merval, including its holdings in Caja de Valores S.A., the local clearing house for traded securities, and a capital contribution by the BCBA of its holdings in Caja de Valores S.A. 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 BCBA and Merval or BYMA. However, in March 1992, the BCBA, the Merval 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 Merval, now BYMA, while all corporate debt securities listed on the BCBA 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 No. 26,831 was published in the Official Gazette. Law No. 26,831 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.

There is currently in the Argentine Congress a project law, which has been approved by the Deputies Chamber and is being considered by the Senate, amending Law No. 26,831 which, if finally passed and not vetoed by the Executive Power, will include substantial reforms to the regulation of the capital markets in Argentina.

The Buenos Aires Stock Market (MERVAL / BYMA)

The MERVAL, entity succeeded by the BYMA, is the largest stock market in Argentina. The MERVAL is a corporation, whose approximately 183 shares are held by individuals and entities authorized to trade in the securities listed on the BCBA. Trading on the BYMA is conducted by continuous open auction, from 11:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. each business day. The BYMA also operates a continuous electronic market system each business day, on which privately arranged trades are registered and made public.

Although the BCBA 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 BYMA 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 BYMA, which represent a relatively small percentage of trading activity, consist of a limited number of investment funds.

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Certain historical information regarding the BCBA is set forth in the table below.

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Market capitalization (P\$ billions) (1)	6,877	4,512	3,292	3,893	3,356
As percent of GDP (2)	60	56	56	85	100
Volume (P\$ million) (1)	2,712,799	1,333,260	749,829	621,831	367,830
Average daily trading volume (P\$ million) (1)	10,983	5,420	3,098	2,580	1,526
Number of traded companies (including Cedears)	184	189	194	202	256

(1) End-of-period figures for trading on the BCBA (includes domestic and non-domestic public companies).

(2) According to INDEC revised figures of GDP at current prices for the selected period, published as of March 2018.

Source: Instituto Argentino de Mercado de Capitales

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Selling Shareholders

On March 22, 2017, Telecom Argentina filed a registration on Form F-3 (File No. 333-216890) through the selling shareholder to be identified in a prospectus supplement may offer and sell from time to time our Class B Shares underlying ADSs or ADSs. As of the date of this Annual Report, this registration statement has not been declared effective by the SEC.

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 before the IGJ on July 13, 1990, under number 4,570, book 108, volume A of Corporations. Telecom Argentina's bylaws with all subsequent amendments were registered before the IGJ on January 8, 2016, under number 447, book 77 of Corporations. However, Telecom's Bylaws were further amended at the Shareholders' Ordinary and Extraordinary Meetings held on May 23, 2017 and August 31, 2017. The amendment of August 31, 2017, has not yet been conformed by CNV and recorded with the IGJ.

Object and Purpose

Article I, Section 3 of Telecom Argentina's bylaws was amended by Ordinary and Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting held on June 22, 2015, with the approval of AFTIC. Pursuant to this amendment, Telecom Argentina's object and purpose is to provide, directly or through third parties, or in association with third parties, ICT Services, whether these ICT services are fixed, mobile, wired, wireless, national or international, with or without its own infrastructure, and to provide Audiovisual Communication Services (AC Services).

Pursuant to its object and purpose, 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 AC Services. Telecom Argentina may undertake works and provide all kinds of services, including advisory and safety services, in connection with ICT Services and AC Services.

To fulfill its object and purpose, Telecom Argentina has full legal capacity to acquire rights, undertake obligations and take any action that is not forbidden by law and by its bylaws, including the capacity to borrow funds, publicly or privately, through the issue of debentures and negotiable obligations. Telecom Argentina may constitute companies, acquire equity interests in other companies and enter into any kinds of association agreements.

Any amendment to the corporate object and purpose shall be in compliance with the respective legal regulations in force.

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. These rights may differ from those typically provided to shareholders of U.S. companies under the corporation 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 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 filed 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

Pursuant to Telecom Argentina's bylaws, each share entitles the holder thereof to one vote at the shareholders' meetings. All of Telecom Argentina's directors are appointed jointly by shareholders in an Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting.

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Under Argentine law, shareholders are entitled to cumulative voting rights 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 the company of its decision to exercise its cumulative voting rights not later than three business days prior to the date of the Shareholders Meeting, all shareholders are entitled, but not required, to exercise their cumulative voting rights as well.

Through the exercise of cumulative voting rights, 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 non-cumulative voting. In case of tie between the candidates voted under the same system, 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 before the CNV.

Shareholders Meetings

Shareholders Meetings may be ordinary meetings or extraordinary meetings. Telecom Argentina is required to hold an Annual Ordinary Shareholders Meeting 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, but are not limited to:

- consideration of the responsibility of directors and members of the Supervisory Committee; and
- 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 shareholder s meetings, 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 capital stock of Telecom Argentina. 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 Argentine courts.

Notice of the Shareholders Meeting must be published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Argentina (the Official Gazette) and in a widely circulated newspaper in Argentina, at least twenty days before the shareholder s 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 entitled to attend the meeting, a shareholder may be represented by proxy.

Holders of ADSs are not entitled to attend or vote at a shareholders s meeting but its Deposit Agreement provides for certain procedures to instruct the Depositary to vote deposited Class B Shares in accordance with instructions provided by the holders of the ADSs. For voting instructions to be valid, the depositary must receive them on or before the date indicated in the relevant notice. There is no guarantee that an ADS holder will receive voting materials in time to instruct the depositary to vote.

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The quorum for Ordinary Shareholders Meetings consists of a majority of the capital stock entitled to vote. In Ordinary Shareholders Meetings, 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 there is no quorum at the meeting, a second Ordinary Shareholders Meeting may be called. The meeting in a second call can be held whatever the number of the shareholders at the meeting, and resolutions may be adopted by a majority of the shareholders present.

The quorum for Extraordinary Shareholders Meetings is 60% of the capital stock entitled to vote. If there is no quorum at the extraordinary shareholders meeting, a second extraordinary shareholders meeting may be called. The quorum for extraordinary shareholders meeting in a second call is the 30% of the present capital stock. In both cases, decisions are adopted by a majority of valid votes, except for certain fundamental matters, including:

- mergers and spin-offs, when Telecom Argentina is not the surviving entity;
- anticipated liquidation;
- change of Telecom Argentina's domicile to a domicile outside Argentina;
- total or partial repayment of capital; or
- a substantial change in the corporate object and purpose.

Each of these actions requires a favorable vote of more than 50% of all the capital 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 capital stock must also be ratified by a special meeting of that class of shareholders. The special meeting will be governed by the rules for Ordinary Shareholders Meetings.

In addition, and pursuant to the amendment to the bylaws approved on August 31, 2017, a favorable resolution by a special meeting of the Class A and/ or the Class D will be required in order to approved any Supermajority Matter. That special meeting will be required to the extent the Class A or the Class D represent more than 15% of the capital stock, respectively, or 20% of the capital stock if the decision involves the

approval of the Business Plan or the Annual Budget.

Dividends

Dividends can be lawfully paid and declared only out of our realized and liquid profit.

For these purposes, the Board of Directors must submit our financial statements for the previous fiscal year, together with a report thereon by the Board of Directors, to the shareholders for their approval at an Ordinary Shareholders Meeting.

Upon the approval of the financial statements, the shareholders 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 the GCL. The Shareholders Meeting 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 a 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 replenished. Shareholders' rights to collect dividends expire 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.

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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 financial statements 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 be determined in the Annual Ordinary Shareholders 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.

Capital increase and reduction

Telecom Argentina may increase its capital upon authorization of an Ordinary Shareholders Meeting. All capital increases must be conformed by the CNV, published in the Official Gazette and recorded with the IGJ. Capital reductions may be voluntary or mandatory. Shares issued in connection with any capital increase 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 accretion rights in accordance with the procedure described under Preemptive Rights below.

A voluntary capital reduction must be approved by an Extraordinary Shareholders meeting 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, 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 shareholder, 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 a capital increase, 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 preemptive rights of those shareholders that

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are not exercising their preemptive rights. Pursuant to Telecom Argentina's bylaws, if any Class B or Class C Shares are not preempted by the existing shareholders of each such class, the other classes may preempt such class. However, if any shares of the other Classes of Shares 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.

A notice to the shareholders of their opportunity to preempt the capital increase must be published for three days in the Official Gazette and a widely circulated newspaper in Argentina. The period for the exercise of preemptive rights is 30 days following the last day of publication and may be reduced to 10 days by resolution of an extraordinary shareholders' meeting.

Pursuant to the GCL, preemptive rights may only be restricted or suspended in certain particular and exceptional cases by a resolution of an Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting when required by the interest of the company.

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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 his or her vote. See Item 3 Key Information Risk Factors Risks Relating to Argentina Our Shareholders may be subject to liability under Argentine law for certain votes of their securities. 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 BCBA 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 its shareholders will have preemptive rights 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 Telecom Argentina's capital stock. In such cases, the three-year period can be extended with the previous approval by a Shareholders Meeting.

Appraisal Rights

Whenever certain extraordinary resolutions are adopted at an Extraordinary Shareholders meeting, such as a merger of Telecom Argentina into another entity, a change of corporate object and purpose, transformation from one type of corporate form to another, or the voluntary withdrawal from the public offering regime or listing of Telecom Argentina's shares, any shareholder dissenting from the adoption of any resolution may withdraw from Telecom Argentina and receive the book value of his or her shares determined on the basis of Telecom Argentina's annual financial statements (as approved by the Annual Ordinary Shareholders Meeting), provided that the dissenting shareholder exercises its appraisal rights within five days following the Shareholders Meeting at which the resolution was adopted. This right may be exercised within 15 days following the meeting if the dissenting shareholder was absent and provided he or she can prove that he or she was a shareholder on the day of the Shareholders Meeting at which the resolution was adopted. 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 or if the shares that Telecom shareholders would receive as a result of such merger or spin-off would also be admitted to the public offering regime or listed in Argentina.

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. In the case of voluntary withdrawal from the public offering regime or listing of Telecom Argentina's shares, the payment period is reduced to sixty days from the date of the approval of the voluntary withdrawal.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, should Telecom Argentina decide to voluntarily withdraw its shares from the public offering regime or listing in Argentina, pursuant to Article 97 of Law No. 26,831, a tender offer by Telecom Argentina at a fair price (*precio equitativo*) to be determined in accordance with certain parameters must be conducted before such withdrawal.

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.

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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 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, he or she must notify the Board of Directors and to the Supervisory Committee. The director must refrain from participating in any deliberations or he or she may be held jointly and severally liable for all damages caused to Telecom Argentina as a result of the conflict of interests.

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, it 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 Ordinary Shareholders' 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. Directors cannot vote on the resolution concerning their compensation or the compensation of 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 to the company executives.

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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 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 on Telecom Argentina's Class B Shares. Notwithstanding the foregoing, regulations implemented by the CNV require that all shareholders that are companies who are registered to participate at a Shareholders Meeting should provide details of their registration with the Argentine Public Registry of

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Commerce. To acquire participation in a company in Argentina, non-Argentine companies are required to comply with the share ownership registration requirements with the Argentine Registry of Commerce as provided for under Section 123 of the GCL.

Change of Control

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 stated in Section 9 of our Bylaws. Section 9 of our Bylaws has been eliminated as authorized by ENACOM as regulatory authority and decided by the Ordinary and Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting held on May 23, 2017, which was conformed by the CNV and recorded with the IGJ on March 21, 2018.

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 fair price (*precio equitativo*) as defined in Law No. 26,831 to acquire all shares 50% or of voting stock or securities convertible into voting stock of such corporation, respectively. 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.*

Under Decree No. 764/2000, as amended by Decree No. 267/2015, the loss of control of a licensee company such as Telecom Argentina is subject to the approval of ENACOM.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

For information regarding the Telecom Shareholders' Agreement, see Item 7 Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Major Shareholders' The Telecom Shareholders' Agreement. We are not a party to the Telecom 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.

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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.

In June 2005, through Decree No. 616/2005, the Argentine government imposed certain restrictions on inflows and outflows of foreign currency to the local foreign exchange market. 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 had to 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, were exempted from this restriction: (i) foreign trade financings (i.e., exports advance 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.

In addition, certain inflow of funds 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.

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However, beginning in December 17, 2015, the Argentine government implemented a series of measures to progressively deregulate and implement more flexible rules for foreign exchange controls. The following amendments, along with certain other reforms, were introduced by communications including Communications A 5850, A 5861, A 5899, A 6037, A 6058, A 6067, A 6137, A 6174 in each case as amended. Collectively, these new regulations are referred to as the New Regulations.

On January 4, 2017, the Ministry of the Treasury eliminated the mandatory minimum stay period applicable to (i) the inflow of funds to the local foreign exchange market arising from certain foreign indebtedness and (ii) any entry of funds to the foreign exchange market by non-residents. On January 20, 2017, the SCI extended the period for the proceeds from the export of goods to be transferred and settled through the MULC, from five to ten years. In addition, on May 19, 2017, the Central Bank eliminated most of the foreign exchange restrictions in place until then by means of Communication A 6244, effective as of July 1, 2017.

On November 1, 2017, the PEN enacted Decree No. 893/17 which partially repealed Decrees No. 2,581/64, No. 1,555/86 and No. 1,638/01, and eliminated the obligation of Argentine residents to transfer to Argentina and sell in the MULC the proceeds of their exports of goods. On November 10, 2017, the Central Bank issued Communication A 6363, that eliminated all restrictions applicable to Argentine residents related to the transfer and sale of proceeds in the MULC resulting from the export of goods.

Finally, on December 28, 2017, by virtue of Communication A 6401, the Central Bank replaced the reporting regimes set forth by Communications A 3602 and A 4237 with a new, unified regime applicable for information as of December 31, 2017. As of the date hereof, in accordance with current regulations, all individuals and legal persons, assets and other universities may operate freely in the MULC and foreign exchange transactions shall be carried out at the exchange rate freely agreed between the parties. All exchange and/or arbitrage operations must be carried out through financial or exchange entities authorized by the Central Bank, and must comply in all cases with the provisions applicable to each transaction. Transactions that do not fall within the scope of the foreign exchange regulations will be subject to the Foreign Exchange Regime Law.

The following is a description of the main aspects of BCRA's regulations concerning inflows and outflows of funds in Argentina as of the date hereof. Additional information regarding all current foreign exchange restrictions and exchange control regulations and regarding the applicable rules mentioned herein, as well as any amendments and complementary regulations, is available at the Ministry of the Treasury's website: www.economia.gob.ar, or the BCRA's website: www.bcr.gov.ar.

Inflow of capital

Foreign financial indebtedness

Inflow and settlement through the foreign exchange market

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Foreign financial indebtedness incurred by the private non-financial sector, the financial sector and Argentine local governments are no longer subject to the requirement of having the proceeds from such indebtedness transferred and settled through the foreign exchange market (Communication A 6037).

Outflow of capital

Payment of interest, earnings, dividends, services and import of goods

No limitations are imposed to access the foreign exchange market to pay interests, earnings, dividends, services, import of goods and non-financial non-produced assets acquisition, under whichever concept it may be (shipping, insurance, royalties, technical advice, professional fees, etc.) abroad.

Non-residents have access to the foreign exchange market for payment of, among others, services, earnings and current transfers collected in Argentina according to the specific regulations that apply to non-residents to access the foreign exchange market.

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Cancellation of services of foreign financial debts

In the case of access to the foreign exchange market for capital services of foreign financial indebtedness, including cancellation of financial standby arrangements granted by Argentine banking entities, applicable regulations require: (i) a sworn affidavit by the debtor confirming the presentation, if applicable, of the Report of Issuances of Securities and Other Foreign Indebtedness of the Private Financial and Non-Financial Sector established by Communication A 3602 (as amended and supplemented).

Transactions by non-residents

The New Regulations, as amended, sets forth the regulations applicable to access to the foreign exchange market by non-residents.

In this respect, financial entities can grant access to the foreign exchange market to non-residents. For this purpose, financial entities must require the taxing identification number of the non-resident client (or passport number for individuals) or the taxing identification number of the Argentine resident who acts as a representative of the non-resident person, in this case, the representative must in addition inform to the financial entity the complete identification information of the non-resident.

Before accessing the foreign exchange market, the intervening authority must ensure that the requirements established by the regulations are complied with.

Reporting Regimes

Under the unified reporting regime of direct investments and debt created by Communication A 6401 only Argentine residents (both legal entities or natural persons) whose flow or balance of foreign assets or debts during the previous calendar year reaches or exceeds the equivalent of US\$1 million in Argentine pesos are required to report foreign holding of (i) shares and other capital participations; (ii) debt; (iii) financial derivatives; and (iv) real estate, on an annual basis. Argentine residents whose flow or balance of foreign assets or debts reaches or exceeds the equivalent of US\$50 million in Argentine pesos, shall comply with the report on a quarterly basis.

TAXATION

Argentine taxes

The following summary of certain Argentine tax matters is based upon the tax laws of Argentina and regulations thereunder as of the date of this Annual Report and is subject to any subsequent changes 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. No assurance can be given that the courts or tax authorities responsible for the administration of the laws and regulations described in this Annual Report will agree with this interpretation. Holders should carefully read Item 3 Key Information Risk Factors Risks Relating to Telecom Argentina's Shares and ADSs Changes in Argentine tax laws may adversely affect the tax treatment of our Class B Shares underlying ADSs or ADSs for transactions made until December 31, 2017 in this Annual Report and consult their tax advisors regarding the tax treatment of the Class B Shares underlying ADSs and ADSs.

Taxation of Dividends

Pursuant to Law No. 26,893, dividends and other profits paid in cash or in kind except for stock 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), were subject to income tax at a 10% rate except for those beneficiaries that were domestic corporate taxpayers. Law No. 27,260 repealed this withholding tax as of July 23, 2016. Consequently, no withholding tax is to levied on dividends distributed to either Argentine or non-Argentine resident shareholders since then. This treatment applies only to dividends to be distributed at any time out of retained earnings accumulated until the end of the last fiscal year starting before January 1, 2018.

Likewise, the portion of those dividends exceeding the company's accumulated net taxable income (as determined by application of the Argentine Income Tax Law), if any, is subject to a 35% withholding tax on such excess (the Equalization Tax). For purpose of the Equalization Tax, the amount of accumulated net taxable income to be considered shall be determined by (1) deducting 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 Argentine tax authorities and will be entitled to seek reimbursement from the shareholders.

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Dividends to be distributed out of earnings accrued in fiscal years starting on or after January 1, 2018, are to be subject to a tax treatment different from the one previously described, based on the recent enactment of a comprehensive tax reform -Law No. 27,430-, published in the Official Gazette on December 29, 2017, and generally effective since January 1, 2018.

Pursuant to Law No. 27,430, dividends and other profits paid in cash or in kind except for stock 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), (7) and (8), and Section 69(b) out of retained earnings accumulated in fiscal years starting on or after January 1, 2018, will be subject to withholding tax at a 7% rate (on profits accrued during fiscal years starting January 1, 2018 to December 31 2019), and at a 13% rate (on profits accrued in fiscal years starting January 1, 2020 and onwards), provided that they are distributed to Argentine resident individuals and foreign shareholders. No dividend withholding tax applies if dividends are distributed to the aforementioned Argentine corporate entities required to assess the dividend withholding tax. In addition, the Equalization Tax is repealed.

Capital gains

The results derived from the transfer of shares and other equity interests, bonds and other securities of Argentine companies are subject to Argentine capital gains tax, regardless of the type of beneficiary who realizes the gains.

Capital gains obtained by Argentine corporate taxpayers (in general, entities organized or incorporated under Argentine law and local branches of non-Argentine entities) derived from the sale, exchange or other disposition of shares are subject to income tax at the corporate rate on net income. Recently, Law No. 27,430 decreased the corporate income tax rate from 35% to 30% for fiscal years beginning on January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2019, and to 25% for fiscal years beginning on January 1, 2020 and onwards.

Individual resident's capital gains tax

Law No 27,430 established that as from January 1, 2018, gains realized by Argentine resident individuals from the sale, transfer or disposition of shares, securities representing shares and certificates of deposit of shares are exempt from capital gains tax in the following cases: (i) when the shares are placed through a public offering authorized by the CNV, (ii) when the shares are traded in stock markets authorized by the CNV, under segments that ensure priority of price-time and interference of offers, or (iii) when the sale, exchange or other disposition of shares is made through an initial public offering and/or exchange of shares authorized by the CNV. For periods prior to 2018, it is currently under discussion the extent of the exemption (established by Law 26,893 and its implementing decree 2334/2013) applicable to the sale of shares and other securities through a stock exchange market, so as to determine whether it applies *only* sales of securities made in stock exchanges duly authorized by the CNV or in any stock exchanges.

Nonresident's capital gains tax

Pursuant to Law No. 26,893, capital gains obtained by non-Argentine residents from the sale, exchange or other disposition of shares and other equity interests, bonds and other securities of Argentine companies were subject to capital gains tax until December 30, 2017, even if those

transactions were entered into between nonresidents.

Law No 27,430 provides that the capital gains tax applicable to nonresidents for transactions entered into between September 23, 2013 (when Law No. 26893 became effective) and December 30, 2017, is still due and regulations will state the mechanism to have it paid. However, no taxes will be claimed to nonresidents with respect to past sales of Argentine shares or other securities traded in CNV's authorized markets (such as ADSs) as long as the cause of the non-payment was the absence of regulations stating the mechanism of tax collection at the time the transaction was closed. General Resolution (AFIP) 4.227, which will come into effect on April 26, 2018, stipulates that the income tax should be paid to the AFIP under the following procedures: (i) in case the securities were sold through an Argentine stock exchange market, and the withholding has been made, then the withholder must pay the tax, (ii) in case the securities were sold but not through an Argentine stock exchange market and there is an Argentine buyer involved, then the Argentine buyer should pay the income tax; and (iii) when both the seller and the buyer were foreign beneficiaries and the sale was not performed through an Argentine stock exchange market, the person liable for the tax is the buyer and the payment shall be made through an international bank via wire transfer to the AFIP. The payment of capital gains tax applicable for transactions entered into before December 30, 2017 is due on June 11, 2018.

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In turn, Law 27,430 and Decree 279/2018, maintain the 15% capital gains tax (calculated on the actual net gain or a presumed net gain equal to 90% of the sale price) on the disposal of shares or securities by nonresidents. However, nonresidents are exempt from the capital gains tax on gains realized from the sale of (a) Argentine shares in the following cases: (i) when the shares are placed through a public offering authorized by the CNV, (ii) when the shares were traded in stock markets authorized by the CNV, under segments that ensure priority of price-time and interference of offers, or (iii) when the sale, exchange or other disposition of shares is made through an initial public offering and/or exchange of shares authorized by the CNV; and (b) depositary shares or depositary receipts issued abroad, when the underlying securities are shares (i) issued by Argentine companies, and (ii) with authorization of public offering. The exemptions will only apply to the extent the foreign beneficiaries reside in, or the funds used for the investment proceed from, jurisdictions considered as cooperating for purposes of the exchange of tax information.

In addition, it is clarified that, from 2018 onward, gains from the sale of ADSs will be treated from Argentine sources.

In case the exemption is not applicable and, to the extent foreign beneficiaries do not reside in, or the funds do not arise from, jurisdictions not considered as cooperative for purposes of fiscal transparency, the gain realized from the disposition of shares would be subject to Argentine income tax at a 15% rate on the net capital gain or at a 13.5% effective rate on the gross price. In case such foreign beneficiaries reside in, or the funds arise from, jurisdictions not considered as cooperative for purposes of fiscal transparency, a 35% tax rate on the the net capital gain or at a 31.5% effective rate on the gross price should apply. As per the law, the Executive Power will be required to publish a list of non-cooperating jurisdictions. Meanwhile, to determine if a jurisdiction is cooperating or not, the list published by AFIP according to Decree 589/2013 should be consulted.

In such scenarios, according to General Resolution (AFIP) 4227, the income tax should be withheld and paid to the AFIP under the following procedures: (i) in case the securities were sold by a foreign beneficiary, through an Argentine stock exchange market, the custodian entity should withhold and pay the tax if it is involved in the payment process; if it is not involved in the payment process but there is an Argentine buyer involved, the Argentine buyer should withhold the income tax (ii) in case the securities were sold by a foreign beneficiary, but not through an Argentine stock exchange market and there is an Argentine buyer involved, the Argentine buyer should withhold the income tax; and (iii) when both the seller and the buyer are foreign beneficiaries and the sale is not performed through an Argentine stock exchange market, the person liable for the tax shall be the legal representative of the seller of the shares or securities being transferred or directly by the seller, in the event that there was no local legal representative. In this case, the payment shall be made through an international bank via wire transfer to the AFIP.

Holders are encouraged to consult a tax advisor as to the particular Argentine income tax consequences derived from the holding and disposing of ADSs or Class B Shares.

Personal assets tax

Argentine companies, such as us, have to assess and pay the personal assets tax corresponding to their shareholders that are Argentine individuals and non-Argentine resident persons. The tax rate in effect through December 31, 2015 was 0.50%. As of December 31, 2016, Law No. 27,260 lowered the rate to 0.25%, which is to be assessed on the proportional net worth value (*valor patrimonial proporcional*), of the shares as per the Argentine entity's last financial statements prepared under Argentine GAAP. Pursuant to the Personal Assets Tax Law, the Argentine company is entitled to seek reimbursement of such paid tax from the applicable Argentine domiciled individuals and/or foreign domiciled shareholders.

Pursuant to Law No. 27,260, Argentine companies that have properly fulfilled their tax obligations during the two fiscal year periods prior to the 2016 fiscal year and comply with other requirements may qualify for an exemption from the personal assets tax for the 2016, 2017 and 2018 fiscal years. The request for this tax exemption should be filed before March 31, 2017. Telecom Argentina has already filed this request and has been granted the exemption for the referred fiscal years. Notwithstanding, in the future, Telecom Argentina may not be exempt from the payment of the personal assets tax.

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Telecom Argentina has, from time to time, requested that its shareholders reimburse the amounts of personal assets tax 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. The amount paid by Telecom Argentina and pending collection from its shareholders as of December 31, 2017, was approximately P\$18 million fully written off, based on the recoverability assessment made by Telecom Argentina. Whenever applicable, personal assets tax paid on behalf of Telecom Argentina's shareholders is deducted from the cash dividend payment.

Value added tax

The sale, exchange or other disposition of Telecom Argentina shares and ADSs, and the distribution of dividends in connection therewith are exempted from the value added tax.

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.

Decree No. 534/04 provides that owners of bank accounts subject to the general tax rate of 0.6% may take into account as a tax credit of 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.

Pursuant to Law No 27,432 The National Executive Power may decide that the percentage of the tax that on the date of entry into force of this law is not computable as payment on account of income tax, will be progressively reduced by up to twenty percent (20%) per year as of January 1, 2018, and also may decide that, in 2022, the tax provided for in Law 25,413 and its amendments as a payment on account of income tax will be computed in full.

Tax on minimum presumed income

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 Argentine tax laws. The amount of any income tax paid during the fiscal year may be applied against the tax on minimum presumed income that would be payable in such fiscal year. The amount of any tax on minimum presumed income paid in excess of the income tax for such fiscal 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.

According to Law No. 27,260, the tax on minimum presumed income is abolished for the fiscal years beginning from January 1, 2019.

Turnover tax

In addition, gross turnover tax could be applicable to Argentine residents on the transfer of shares and on the collection of dividends by our shareholders to the extent such activity is conducted on a regular basis within an Argentine province or within the City of Buenos Aires. However, under the Tax Code of the City of Buenos Aires, any transactions with shares, as well as the perception of dividends are exempt from gross turnover tax. Holders of the Class A, B, C and D Shares or ADSs are encouraged to consult a tax advisor as to the particular Argentine gross turnover tax consequences derived from holding and disposing of the Class A, B, C and D Shares or ADSs or ADSs.

Stamp taxes

Stamp tax is a provincial tax that is levied based on the formal execution of public or private instruments. Documents subject to stamp tax include, among others, all types of contracts, notarial deeds and promissory notes. Each Argentine province and the City of Buenos Aires have its own

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stamp tax legislation. Stamp tax rates vary according to the jurisdiction and type of agreement involved. On January 2, 2018, Law 27,429 enforced a Fiscal Consensus signed between the National Executive Power and representatives of the Provinces and the City of Buenos Aires. Among other issues, the provinces assumed the commitment to apply tax rates not higher than those for each activity and period In the stamp tax, for certain acts and contracts, not higher than 0.75% as of January 1, 2019 with a gradual reduction until its complete elimination as of January 1, 2022.

Other taxes

There are no Argentine federal inheritances or succession taxes applicable to the ownership, transfer or disposition of Class A, B, C and D Shares.

Tax treaties

Argentina has signed tax treaties for the avoidance of double taxation with several countries, although there is currently no tax treaty or convention in effect between Argentina and the United States. On December 23, 2016, Argentina and the United States signed an agreement for the exchange of information relating to taxes, which entered into force on November 13, 2017, so the first fiscal period with respect to which information could be exchanged would be 2018.

United States federal income taxes

The following discussion is a summary of certain U.S. federal income tax consequences for a U.S. holder (as defined below) of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of our ADSs or Class B Shares underlying ADSs, 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 on net investment income. This summary applies only to U.S. holders that hold ADSs or Class B Shares underlying ADSs as capital assets for U.S. federal income tax purposes and does not address investors that are members of a class of holders subject to special rules, such as:

- financial institutions;
- dealers in securities or currencies;

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- dealers or traders in securities who use a mark-to-market method of tax accounting;
- life insurance companies;
- persons that hold ADSs or Class B Shares underlying ADSs that are a hedge or that are hedged against interest rate or currency risks;
- persons that hold ADSs or Class B Shares underlying ADSs 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 underlying ADSs;
- persons whose functional currency for U.S. federal income tax purposes is not the U.S. dollar;
- tax-exempt entities;
- persons that own or are deemed to own 10% or more of the stock of Telecom Argentina, measured by voting power or value;
- persons who acquired ADSs or Class B Shares underlying ADSs pursuant to the exercise of an employee stock option or otherwise as compensation; or
- persons holding ADSs or Class B Shares underlying ADSs 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 underlying ADSs, 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 underlying ADSs and partners in such partnerships should consult their tax advisors as to the particular U.S. federal income tax consequences of holding and disposing of the ADSs or Class B Shares underlying ADSs.

This summary is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code), its legislative history, existing and proposed regulations promulgated thereunder, published rulings and

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court decisions, all as currently in effect. These authorities are subject to change, possibly on a retroactive basis. In addition, this summary assumes the deposit agreement, and all other related agreements, will be performed in accordance with their terms. As mentioned above, there is currently no income tax treaty or convention in effect between Argentina and the United States.

U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the U.S., Argentine or other tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of ADSs or Class B Shares underlying ADSs in their particular circumstances, including the effect of any state or local tax laws.

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 underlying ADSs and is:

- a citizen or individual resident of the United States;
- a U.S. domestic corporation; or
- otherwise subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net income basis with respect to income from the ADS or Class B Share.

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 such holder exchanges ADSs for the underlying Class B Shares represented by those ADSs.

These statements assume that Telecom Argentina is not, and will not become, a Passive Foreign Investment Company (PFIC), as described below.

Distributions

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), the gross amount of distributions made with respect to ADSs or Class B Shares underlying ADSs 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, U.S. holders should expect that a distribution will generally be treated as a dividend. Dividends 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 of the U.S. holder and will be U.S.-source income or loss for foreign tax credit purposes.

Subject to certain exceptions for short-term (60 days or less) and hedged positions, the U.S. dollar amount of dividends paid to certain individuals or other non-corporate U.S. holders will be taxable at the preferential rates if the dividends are qualified dividends. Dividends paid on the ADSs are generally treated as qualified dividends if (1) the ADSs are readily tradable on a securities market in the United States (such as the NYSE, where our ADSs are currently traded) and (2) we were not, in the year prior to the year in which the dividend was paid, and are not in the year in which the dividend is paid, a PFIC. Based on our consolidated financial statements and relevant market data, we believe that Telecom Argentina was not a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes with respect to our 2017 taxable year. In addition, based on our current expectations regarding the value and nature of our assets, the sources and nature of our income, and relevant market data, we do not anticipate becoming a PFIC for our 2018 taxable year or the foreseeable future, although there can be no assurance in this regard. If we were a passive foreign investment company for U.S. federal income tax purposes for any taxable year, U.S. holders of our ADSs could be subject to adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences. Based on existing guidance, it is not entirely clear whether dividends received with respect to the Class B Shares underlying ADSs will be treated as qualified dividends, because the Class B Shares underlying ADSs are not themselves listed on a U.S. exchange. U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the availability of the preferential dividend tax rates in light of their particular circumstances.

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Distributions of additional shares in respect of ADSs or Class B Shares underlying ADSs that are made as part of a pro rata distribution to all of our shareholders generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax.

Sale or other disposition

Gain or loss realized by a U.S. holder on the sale or other disposition of ADSs or Class B Shares underlying ADSs will be subject to U.S. federal income tax as U.S.-source 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 underlying ADSs 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 those ADSs or Class B Shares and the amount realized on the disposition, in each case as determined in U.S. dollars. Long-term capital gains recognized by non-corporate taxpayers are subject to reduced tax rates. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations. If an Argentine tax is withheld, or otherwise paid, on the sale or disposition of ADSs or Class B Shares underlying ADSs, 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* *Capital gains* for a description of when a disposition may be subject to taxation by Argentina.

Foreign tax credit considerations

Dividend distributions with respect to ADSs or Class B shares generally will be treated as *passive category* income from sources outside the United States for purposes of determining a U.S. holder's U.S. foreign tax credit limitation. Subject to the limitations and conditions provided in the Code and the applicable U.S. Treasury Regulations, a U.S. holder may be able to claim a foreign tax credit against its U.S. federal income tax liability in respect of any Argentine income taxes withheld at the appropriate rate applicable to the U.S. holder from a dividend paid to such U.S. holder if the tax is treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as imposed on the U.S. holder. Alternatively, the U.S. holder may be able to deduct such Argentine income taxes from its U.S. federal taxable income, provided that the U.S. holder elects to deduct rather than credit all foreign income taxes for the relevant taxable year. The rules with respect to foreign tax credits are complex and involve the application of rules that depend on a U.S. holder's particular circumstances. Accordingly, U.S. holders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the availability of the foreign tax credit under their particular circumstances.

Capital gains realized by a U.S. holder on the sale or other disposition of ADSs or Class B Shares underlying ADSs are generally exempt from tax under current Argentine law. However, if such tax is imposed in the future, it is possible that U.S. holders would be eligible to claim foreign tax credits in respect of such tax, subject to generally applicable restrictions under U.S. law. However, any gain realized on the sale or other disposition of ADSs or Class B Shares underlying ADSs will be treated as U.S. source income. Accordingly, even if foreign tax credits otherwise are available, an investor generally would not be able to use the foreign tax credit arising from any Argentine tax imposed on such disposition unless such credit can be applied (subject to applicable limitations) against tax due on other income treated as derived from foreign sources.

In addition, amounts paid on account of the personal assets tax (as described in *Argentine Taxes* *Personal assets tax*) generally will not be treated as an income tax for U.S. federal income tax purposes and will consequently 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 advisors regarding the creditability and deductibility of foreign taxes in their particular circumstances.

Foreign financial asset reporting

Certain U.S. holders that own specified foreign financial assets with an aggregate value in excess of US\$50,000 are generally required to file an information statement along with their tax returns, currently on Form 8938, with respect to such assets. Specified foreign financial assets include any financial accounts held at a non-U.S. financial institution, as well as securities issued by a non-U.S. issuer that are not held in accounts maintained by financial institutions. Higher reporting thresholds apply to certain individuals living abroad and to certain married individuals. Regulations extend this reporting requirement to certain entities that are treated as formed or availed of to hold direct or indirect interests in specified foreign financial assets based on certain objective criteria. U.S. holders that fail to report the required information could be subject to substantial penalties. In addition, the statute of limitations for assessment of tax would be suspended, in whole or in part. Prospective investors are encouraged to consult with their own tax advisors regarding the possible application of these rules, including the application of the rules to their particular circumstances.

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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 the U.S. holder (1) provides a correct taxpayer identification number and certifies that it is not subject to backup withholding or (2) otherwise establishes an exemption from backup withholding. The amount of any backup withholding from a payment to a U.S. holder will be allowed as a credit against such 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.

DOCUMENTS ON DISPLAY

Telecom Argentina files annual and special reports and other information before 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 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 at 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, 2017, 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. However, Telecom Argentina, as well as Telecom Argentina in its capacity of absorbing company of Personal and Nucleo had commercial debt nominated in U.S. dollars and Euros. Moreover, overdrafts and Series 1 to 3 of Personal Notes are denominated in their functional currencies (pesos and guaraníes, respectively) and accrue interest at a variable rate. In addition, Personal (entity absorbed by Telecom Argentina) maintains financial debt denominated in U.S. dollars at a variable rate and Series 4 of Notes is also denominated in U.S. dollars, but at a fixed rate, while Nucleo maintains guaraní denominated financial debt and accrues interest at a fixed rate. 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 53% of total cash and equivalents and investments) that are also sensitive to changes in peso/U.S. dollar exchange rates and contribute to reduce the exposure to commercial and financial obligations in foreign currency. As of December 31, 2017, the Company had investments adjustable to the variation of the peso/U.S. dollar exchange rate (Dollar Linked), which are also sensitive to variations in exchange rates, and which contribute to reduce the commercial and financial exposure in foreign currency. The Dollar Linked investments totaled approximately 1% 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 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 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, Telecom Argentina has short term peso-denominated overdrafts that have interest rates that rollover at maturity, notes at composite interest rate (fixed plus floating rate) and at fixed rate and a bank loan from abroad denominated in U.S. dollars and guaraníes 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)
Bank Overdrafts	P\$135	P\$0.1
Notes in P\$	P\$871	P\$0.9
Notes in US\$	US\$78	P\$1.4
Bank Loans	US\$500	P\$9.3

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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 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.

(c) Sensitivity to Exchange Rates Risk

Based on the composition of the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2017, which is a net liability position in foreign currency of \$11,037 equivalent to US\$592 million, Management estimates that every variation in the exchange rate of \$0.10 pesos against the U.S. dollar and proportional variations for euro and guaraníes against the Argentine peso, plus or minus, would result in a variation of approximately \$59 of the consolidated amounts of foreign currency position.

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 \$9,559 equivalent to approximately US\$518 million, and a variation of the exchange rate of \$ 0.10 pesos as described in the previous paragraph, would generate a variation of approximately \$52 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.

See Note 26 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for a description of financial risk management.

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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 Depository's expenses in connection with the conversion of foreign currency.

The Depository reimburses Telecom Argentina for certain expenses we incur in connection with the American depository receipt program (the ADR program), subject to the agreement between us and the Depository 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, 2017, the Depository reimbursed Telecom Argentina approximately US\$137.1 thousand (gross amount of withholding tax) in connection with the ADR program.

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ITEM 13. DEFAULTS, DIVIDEND ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES

As of the date of this Annual Report, none of Telecom Argentina and its subsidiaries are 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, 2017 (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 as issued by the IASB.

Telecom's 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 (the COSO). Based on this evaluation and as set forth in its report dated March 7, 2018, and included in Item 18, Telecom's Management concluded that Telecom's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2017. The effectiveness of Telecom's internal

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control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017 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 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

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ITEM 16A. AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT

On January 1st, 2018, as ratified on January 31, 2018, the Board of Directors of Telecom Argentina appointed the members of the Audit Committee acting until this year's Annual Shareholders' Meeting and determined that Carlos Alejandro Harrison qualifies as Audit Committee financial expert. In conducting this evaluation, the Board of Directors took into account Mr. Harrison's professional background and educational training.

As of the date of this Annual Report, the Board of Directors' meeting for the appointment of the Audit Committee members for the fiscal year 2018 has not yet been held. Therefore, as of the date of this Annual Report, Carlos Alejandro Harrison, Martín Hector D' Ambrosio and Germán Horacio Vidal 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 the Telecom Group and all members of the Board of Directors, the Supervisory Committee, the CEO, 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.

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 the 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 the Telecom Group with the purpose of defining the responsibilities in the management of this Code of Ethics and Conduct 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 New Code of Ethics and Conduct.

On May 2017 Telecom Argentina approved a Third-Party Code of Ethics and Conduct in order to ensure that its business relationships with third parties meet the highest standards of ethics and integrity, governing relations with people we relate commercially.

The Code of Ethics and Conduct is available on our website at www.telecom.com.ar and was also filed with the SEC on Form 6-K on November 2, 2015.

In addition, the Board of Directors of Telecom Argentina approved on February 16, 2017, the update of the anti-fraud policy (the Anti-Fraud Policy). The Anti-Fraud Policy aims to establish guidelines that promote a culture of transparency and prevention against any dishonest conduct or fraudulent acts and irregularities that could affect the interests of the Group.

ITEM 16C. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

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, 2017 and 2016.

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Services Rendered	2017	2016
Audit fees (1)	36.6	23.0
Tax fees (2)	1.8	1.8
All other fees (3)	0.3	0.6
Total	38.7	25.4

(1) Includes fees related to the integrated audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, limited reviews of interim financial statements presented during 2017 and 2016, 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. As of April 2004, the date on which the Audit Committee came into effect, 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.

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; or expert services unrelated to the audit).

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Permitted Services include (i) audit services; (ii) audit-related services; (iii) tax services; and (iv) 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.
- 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 Management.

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- 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 in respect of 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 this Annual Report, 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 (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 Argentina's external auditors are to provide any service, the service must either be granted as 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.

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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 February 2018.

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 NYSE 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 Annual Report, the eleven-member Board of Directors of Telecom Argentina has three regular directors and two alternate directors who qualify as independent according to SEC Rules.
- **Annual Self-Evaluation of the Board of Directors:** The NYSE requires the Boards of Directors of listed companies to conduct a self-evaluation at least annually, and report thereon, informing 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. Under Argentine law, the right to nominate and appoint directors is granted to shareholders. 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 Executive Committee and the the Board of Directors. The compensation of the members of Telecom Argentina's Board of Directors is determined by the shareholders at the Annual Ordinary 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 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 2017 Corporate Governance Report was submitted to the CNV as part of the Statutory Annual Report dated March 9, 2018. 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-115.

The following financial statements are filed as part of this Annual Report:

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<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	F-1
<u>Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting</u>	F-3
<u>Consolidated Statements of Financial Position</u>	F-5
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ITEM 19. EXHIBITS

Exhibits:

- 1.1 *Estatutos Sociales (Bylaws) of Telecom Argentina, as amended (English translation) (incorporated by reference to Telecom's report on Form 6-K filed on February 5, 2016).*
- 1.2 *Amendment to the Estatutos Sociales (Bylaws) of Telecom Argentina (English translation) (previously furnished on Form 6-K (File No. 001-13464) on September 7, 2017 and incorporated by reference herein).*

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- 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 Carlos Moltini of Telecom Argentina S.A. pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 12.2 Certification of Gabriel Blasi of Telecom Argentina S.A. pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 13.1 Certification of Carlos Moltini and Gabriel Blasi pursuant to U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

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15.1	<u>Telecom Shareholders Agreement among VLG Argentina LLC, CVH, Fintech Telecom, LLC, Fintech Media, LLC and Fintech Advisory Inc., dated July 7, 2017 (previously filed as Exhibit 32 to Telecom's Schedule 13D filed on July 10, 2017 and incorporated by reference herein).</u>
15.2	<u>Preliminary Reorganization Agreement among Telecom, Nortel, Sofora and Personal, dated March 31, 2017 (included as Annex A of the registration statement on Form F-4 filed by Telecom on May 17, 2017 and incorporated by reference herein).</u>
15.3	<u>Preliminary Merger Agreement between Telecom and Cablevisión, dated June 30, 2017, and the related exhibits thereto (previously furnished on Form 6-K (File No. 001-13464) on August 28, 2017 and incorporated by reference herein).</u>
15.4	<u>Term Loan Agreement between Telecom Argentina and Citibank, N.A., HSBC México S.A., Institución de Banca Múltiple, Grupo Financiero HSBC, Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. and Banco Santander, S.A. as lenders, Citigroup Global Markets Inc., HSBC México, S.A., Institución de Banca Múltiple, Grupo Financiero HSBC, Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. and Banco Santander, S.A. as joint bookrunners and lead arrangers, Citibank N.A., as administrative agent, and the Branch of Citibank N.A. established in the Republic of Argentina, as onshore custody agent, dated February 2, 2018.</u>
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase

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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/ GABRIEL BLASI

Name:

Gabriel Blasi

Title:

Chief Financial Officer

Date: April 20, 2018

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TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

**Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 and for
the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015**

Alicia Moreau de Justo 50

(1107) Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires

Argentina

\$: Argentine peso

US\$: US dollar

\$18.65 = US\$1 as of December 31, 2017

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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.

Opinions on the Financial Statements and Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position of Telecom Argentina S.A. and its subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2017, including the related notes (collectively referred to as the consolidated financial statements). We also have audited the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2017 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, 2017, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the COSO.

Basis for Opinions

The Company's management is responsible for these consolidated 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 the Company's consolidated financial statements and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud, and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

Our audits of the consolidated financial statements included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. 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.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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.

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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.

/s/ PRICE WATERHOUSE & CO. S.R.L.

/s/ Marcelo Daniel Pfaff

(Partner)

Buenos Aires, Argentina

March 7, 2018

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2003.

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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 (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. 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, 2017. The effectiveness of Telecom Group's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017 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 7, 2018

/s/ Carlos A. Moltini
Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Gabriel P. Blasi
Chief Financial Officer

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TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(In millions of Argentine pesos)

	Note	As of December 31.	
		2017	2016
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	2,831	3,945
Investments	4	3,426	1,751
Trade receivables	5	8,636	7,577
Other receivables	6	1,491	1,011
Inventories	7	1,854	1,278
Total current assets		18,238	15,562
Non-Current Assets			
Trade receivables	5	12	208
Other receivables	6	419	360
Income tax assets	14	626	680
Investments	4	2,657	347
Property, plant and equipment	8	28,538	23,165
Intangible assets	9	7,098	7,592
Total non-current assets		39,350	32,352
TOTAL ASSETS		57,588	47,914
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade payables	10	11,483	8,979
Deferred revenues	11	515	443
Financial debt	12	3,194	3,266
Salaries and social security payables	13	2,051	1,610
Income tax payables	14	2,748	724
Other taxes payables	15	1,505	1,149
Other liabilities	16	85	69
Provisions	17	406	271
Total current liabilities		21,987	16,511
Non-Current Liabilities			
Trade payables	10	101	152
Deferred revenues	11	425	445
Financial debt	12	9,041	8,646
Salaries and social security payables	13	259	184
Deferred income tax liabilities	14	48	569
Income tax payables	14	2	7
Other liabilities	16	220	170
Provisions	17	1,626	1,352

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Total non-current liabilities		11,722	11,525
TOTAL LIABILITIES		33,709	28,036
EQUITY			
Equity attributable to Telecom Argentina (Controlling Company)		23,086	19,336
Equity attributable to non-controlling interest		793	542
TOTAL EQUITY (See Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity)	19	23,879	19,878
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		57,588	47,914

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)

		<u>For the years ended</u>		
		<u>December 31,</u>		
	<u>Note</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Revenues	21	65,186	53,240	40,496
Other income	21	133	83	44
Total revenues and other income		65,319	53,323	40,540
Employee benefit expenses and severance payments	13	(12,718)	(9,800)	(7,253)
Interconnection costs and other telecommunication charges	22	(3,148)	(2,553)	(2,170)
Fees for services, maintenance, materials and supplies	22	(6,600)	(5,006)	(3,919)
Taxes and fees with the Regulatory Authority	22	(6,107)	(5,125)	(3,943)
Commissions	22	(3,631)	(3,849)	(3,193)
Cost of equipments and handsets	7	(6,684)	(6,188)	(4,595)
Advertising	22	(1,218)	(874)	(814)
Cost of VAS	22	(874)	(1,499)	(1,256)
Provisions	17	(590)	(187)	(113)
Bad debt expenses	5	(1,113)	(1,228)	(564)
Other operating expenses	22	(3,280)	(2,590)	(1,854)
Depreciation and amortization	22	(6,928)	(6,198)	(4,438)
Disposals and impairment of PP&E	22	(316)	(383)	(199)
Operating income	23	12,112	7,843	6,229
Finance income	24	3,115	1,006	1,130
Finance expenses	24	(3,601)	(3,250)	(2,232)
Income before income tax expense		11,626	5,599	5,127
Income tax expense	14	(3,902)	(1,594)	(1,692)
Net income for the year		7,724	4,005	3,435
Attributable to:				
Telecom Argentina (Controlling Company)		7,630	3,975	3,403
Non-controlling interest		94	30	32
		7,724	4,005	3,435
Earnings per share attributable to Telecom Argentina				
Basic and diluted	25	7.87	4.10	3.51

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)

	<u>For the years ended December 31.</u>		
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Net income for the year	7,724	4,005	3,435
Other components of the Statements of Comprehensive Income			
<u>Will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</u>			
Currency translation adjustments (no effect on Income Tax)	392	288	245
NDF effects classified as hedges (Note 20)	7	(9)	8
<u>Will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</u>			
Actuarial results (Notes 3.m and 16)	6	(24)	7
Tax effect	(2)	8	(3)
Other components of the comprehensive income, net of tax	403	263	257
Total comprehensive income for the year	8,127	4,268	3,692
Attributable to:			
Telecom Argentina (Controlling Company)	7,904	4,142	3,580
Non-controlling interest	223	126	112
	8,127	4,268	3,692

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)											
	Owners contribution		Reserves									Other comprehensive results
	Outstanding shares	Treasury shares	Voluntary reserve for future dividends payments	Voluntary reserve for future investments	Special reserve for IFRS implementation	Legal reserve	Treasury shares acquisition cost	Inflation adjustment	Capital nominal value	Capital nominal value		
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 investments	Voluntary reserve for future dividends payments	Other comprehensive results		
Balances as of January 1, 2015	969	2,646	15	42	(461)	734	351	3,191	2,904	-	35	
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	
Total Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	
Balances as of December 31, 2015	969	2,646	15	42	(461)	734	351	3,191	2,904	2,869	53	
Voluntary reserve for future dividends payments (5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,403	-	
Dividends (6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,000)	-	
Comprehensive income:												
Net income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	

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**Total
Comprehensive
Income**

**Balances as of
December 31,
2016**

969 2,646 15 42 (461) 734 351 3,191 2,904 4,272

69

(1) As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, 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 these 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.

(5) As approved by the Company's Ordinary Shareholders Meeting held on April 29, 2016.

(6) As approved by the Company's Board of Directors Meeting held on April 29, 2016.

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)

	Owners Contribution				Equity attributable to Telecom Argentina (Controlling Company)							Other comprehensive results
	Outstanding shares		Treasury shares		Reserves							
	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 investments	Voluntary reserve for future dividends payments		
Balances as of January 1, 2017	969	2,646	15	42	(461)	734	351	3,191	2,904	4,272	69	
Dividends from Núcleo (3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Voluntary reserve for future dividends payments (4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,730)	(2,904)	9,609	-	
Increase of the share in Personal (5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tuvalu's Paraguay acquisition (6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dividends (7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,151)	-	
Comprehensive income:												
Net income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	
Total Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	
Balances as of December 31, 2017	969	2,646	15	42	(461)	734	351	461	-	9,730	97	

(1) As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, 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 these consolidated financial statements.

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(3) As approved by the Ordinary Shareholders Meeting of Núcleo held on March 28, 2017.

(4) As approved by the Company's Ordinary and Extraordinary Shareholders Meeting held on April 27, 2017.

(5) See Note 3.u.

(6) See Note 3.e.

(7) As approved by the Company's Board of Directors Meeting held on December 18, 2017. The amount in pesos is \$ 4,150,312,272, which was rounded in this Consolidated Statement of changes in equity to be presented in millions of pesos to 4,151.

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)

	<u>Note</u>	<u>For the years ended</u>		
		<u>December 31,</u>		
		<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</u>				
Net income for the year		7,724	4,005	3,435
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash flows provided by operating activities				
Bad debt expenses	5	1,113	1,228	564
Allowance for obsolescence of inventories, materials and other		103	77	72
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	22	5,039	4,358	3,046
Amortization of intangible assets	9	1,889	1,840	1,392
Consumption of materials	8	1,125	507	294
Disposals and impairment of property, plant and equipment	21/22	276	366	199
Net book value of property, plant and equipment		77	21	35
Provisions	17	590	187	113
Other financial results		1,165	1,721	351
Income tax expense	14	3,902	1,594	1,692
Income tax paid	4.b	(2,400)	(1,700)	(1,631)
Net increase in assets	4.b	(3,592)	(1,660)	(4,640)
Net increase (decrease) in liabilities	4.b	2,321	(1,179)	1,890
Total cash flows provided by operating activities	4.b	19,332	11,365	6,812
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</u>				
Property, plant and equipment acquisitions	4.b	(10,727)	(9,541)	(5,148)
3G/4G licenses acquisitions	4.b	-	-	(2,256)
Other intangible asset acquisitions	4.b	(971)	(1,798)	(1,310)
Personal shares acquisitions		(4)	-	-
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment		27	19	39
Acquisition of Tuves Paraguay		2	-	-
Incorporated by Merge with Nortel		6	-	-
Investments not considered as cash and cash equivalents	4.b	(2,627)	(20)	(976)
Total cash flows used in investing activities		(14,294)	(11,340)	(9,651)
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</u>				
Proceeds from financial debt	4.b	1,730	9,337	4,301
Payment of financial debt	4.b	(2,986)	(2,936)	(31)
Payment of interests and related expenses	4.b	(848)	(1,573)	(471)
Payment of cash dividends and related withholding tax	4.b	(4,192)	(2,000)	(849)
Total cash flows (used in) provided by financing activities		(6,296)	2,828	2,950
<u>NET FOREIGN EXCHANGE DIFFERENCES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</u>				
		144	222	75
(DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(1,114)	3,075	186

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CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	4.a	3,945	870	684
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	4.a	2,831	3,945	870

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.

BYMA (Bolsas y Mercados Argentinos): The Buenos Aires Stock Exchange.

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

CAPEX (Inversiones en bienes de capital): Capital expenditures.

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.

CVH: Cablevisión Holding S.A.

Cuentas claras or Abono Fijo : Under the *Cuentas claras* or *Abono Fijo* 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.

ENACOM (Ente Nacional de Telecomunicaciones): The Regulatory Authority of Argentina.

DLD: 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

Fintech: Fintech Telecom LCC, Sofora's parent company.

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 No. 27,078.

Lebacs (Letras del BCRA): Bonds issued by the BCRA.

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 .

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TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

Micro Sistemas: Micro Sistemas 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.

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

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.

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 and RT43.

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.

SRMC (Servicio de Radiocomunicaciones Móvil Celular): Cellular Mobile Radiocommunications Service.

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.

STM (Servicio de Telefonía Móvil): Mobile Telephone Service.

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.

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TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

US GAAP: United States of America Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

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.

WAI: W de Argentina Inversiones S.A.

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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 mainly fixed-line public and mobile telecommunication services, international long-distance service, data transmission and Internet services in Argentina and through its subsidiaries, mobile telecommunications services 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 a consequence of the merger between the Company and Cablevisión S.A. (Note 32), Telecom Argentina as surviving entity will develop starting on fiscal year 2018 the operations that Cablevisión S.A. had as of December 31, 2017.

For the year 2017, 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 as of 12/31/17 (i)	Indirect control through	Date of acquisition	Segment that consolidates (Note 28)
---------------------	---	---------------------------------	----------------------------	--

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Telecom USA	100.00%		09.12.00	Fixed Services
Micro Sistemas (ii)	100.00%		12.23.97	Fixed Services
Personal (iii)	-		07.06.94	Personal Mobile Services
Núcleo (iv)	67.50%		02.03.98	Núcleo Mobile Services
Personal Envíos (iv)	67.50%	Núcleo	07.24.14	Núcleo Mobile Services
Tuves Paraguay (v)	47.25%	Núcleo	06.30.17	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, 2017, 2016 and 2015.
- (iii) Until November 30, 2017, Telecom Argentina owned 100% of Personal. Since December 1, 2017 the reorganization described in Note 31 was effective and from that date, mobile services provided by Personal are continued by Telecom.
- (iv) Non-controlling interest of 32.50% is owned by the Paraguayan company ABC Telecomunicaciones S.A.
- (v) Non-controlling interest of 22.75% is owned by the Paraguayan company ABC Telecomunicaciones S.A and 30% is owned by TU VES S.A. (Chile). On June 30, 2017, the transaction by which Núcleo acquired the 70% of shares and votes of Tuves Paraguay was performed.

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 under the accounting principles effective (IFRS as issued by the IASB). 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 are a free translation from the original consolidated financial statements issued in Spanish and filed to the CNV in Argentina and contain the same information to the original version.

As required by CNV, 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 and RT 43) of FACPCE as adopted by the CPCECABA.

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TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

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 these consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.w).

These 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.

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, 2017 were approved by resolution of the Board of Directors' meeting held on March 7, 2018.

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. 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.

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. The Company's Management also considers the opinion of other organizations interested in this matter: the national and international accounting profession, domestic and foreign audit firms, national and the United States capital market regulators, and, in particular, the International Practices Task Force (IPTF), aware that the conclusions to which a financial statement issuer arrives must be consistent with the vision of those organizations for an uniform application of IAS 29.

Although the standard does not establish an absolute rate at which hyperinflation is deemed to arise, usually - in compliance with the provisions of IAS 29- a cumulative inflation rate over three years approaching or exceeding 100% is used as reference in conjunction with other qualitative factors related to the macroeconomic environment.

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The Company analyzes the economic environment as required by the provisions of IAS 29, based on the inflation rates published by the National Institute of Statistics and Census (INDEC), following the same criteria adopted by the accounting profession in the Argentine Republic.

The tables below show the evolution of these indexes in the last three years according to official statistics (INDEC), except for November and December 2015, and Consumer Price and Internal Wholesale Price for the period November 2015-April 2016, when the INDEC was unable to publish Internal Wholesale Price Index and suggested to use Price Index published by the Province of San Luis and the City of Buenos Aires.

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>
<u>Consumer Price Index</u>	(*)	(*)	(**)
Consumer Price Index (annual)	20.6%	36.3%	24.8%
Consumer Price Index (3 years accumulated)	65.8%	103.7%	104.9%
<u>Internal Wholesale Price Index</u>			
Internal Wholesale Price Index (annual)	19.2%	34.6%	18.8%
Internal Wholesale Price Index (3 years accumulated)	75.4%	105.8%	90.7%

(*) Consumer Price Index and Internal Wholesale Price Index published by INDEC until October 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.

(**) Due to the unavailability of Consumer Price Index published by the INDEC, the Company estimated 16.6% for the period January-April 2016; this estimation is an average of the indexes published by the Province of San Luis and the City of Buenos Aires for that period. The Consumer Price Index at national level published by the INDEC for the period May-December 2016 was 16.9%.

The Annual Price Index for the year 2017 (Consumer Price Index: 24.8%, Internal Wholesale Price: 18.8%) show a decrease in the level of inflation rates as compare to 2016.

According to the high inflation levels in Argentina registered in late years, the Company's 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.

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From the analysis assessed as of December 31, 2017, the Company's Management considers that the quantitative condition provided in section e) of IAS 29 hasn't been met considering Internal Wholesale Price Index, while the qualitative conditions of the Argentine economy are mixed (some of them would recommend the existence of a high inflation environment and others have not substantially changed respect to previous years, when it was concluded that financial statements should not be restated). Under these circumstances, and in order to objectify the analysis, the Company's Management gave priority to the conclusions reached by some international auditing firms to which the Company's Management had access, which considered that, to date, there was insufficient evidence to consider the Argentine economy as hyperinflationary under IAS 29 terms. Similar conclusions for US GAAP were reached by the IPTF, according to its memo issued on May 16, 2017.

An extract of the mentioned memo stated that: *Considering the guidance in ASC 830, it does not appear that Argentina would be required to be considered highly-inflationary for the reporting periods from January 1, 2017 to June 30, 2017 for calendar year-end registrants. Registrants would be expected to have appropriate controls in place to monitor Argentina's reported inflation data throughout 2017 and consider other pertinent economic indicators to determine if and when Argentina should be considered highly-inflationary.*

While there are differences in the definition of a hyperinflationary and highly inflationary environments between IFRS and US GAAP, respectively, 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, considered consistent the conclusions arrived by the IPTF with those provided in the analysis assessed by international audit firms according to IFRS and US GAAP.

The Company's Management will continue monitoring the characteristics and the evolution of the inflation rates in Argentina in order to comply properly with IAS 29 provisions, with special consideration of the pronouncements of Argentine regulators which as of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements are forbidden to accept the filing of financial statements restated for inflation according to Decree No.664/03 and its supplementary standards. The Company's Management will also monitor the pronouncements of foreign regulators, as well as the evaluation that the domestic and international accounting profession will perform with regards to the uniform application of IAS 29 together with other issuers that apply IFRS in the Argentine Republic.

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f) Merger of Cubecorp Argentina S.A. (Cubecorp)

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

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

The Extraordinary Shareholders Meeting of Cubecorp held on March 19, 2009, and the Annual General Ordinary and Extraordinary Shareholders Meeting of Telecom Argentina held on April 28, 2010 approved the merger, the corresponding financial statements and, in the case of the Meeting of Cubecorp, the dissolution without liquidation of Cubecorp as provided by Law No. 19,550 section 94 art. 7. Additionally, the Final Merger Agreement with Cubecorp was authorized, effective January 1st, 2009. The period specified in the Law No. 19,550 section 83 was completed and the Final Merger Agreement was granted on June 2, 2010.

On June 7, 2010, the process of registration of the merger with the CNV began, whose Board of Directors, on June 24, 2010, decided to hold the proceeding until the CNDC authorizes the acquisition of shares of Cubecorp by Telecom Argentina.

On September 5, 2017, Telecom Argentina was notified of the Secretary of Commerce Resolution No. 2017-656-APN-SECC # MP that authorized the operation of economic concentration consisting of the purchase of 100% of Cubecorp s shares.

On September 6, 2017, Telecom Argentina requested the CNV to provide administrative compliance to the Merger of Telecom Argentina with Cubecorp in accordance with the provisions of Chapter X Title II of the CNV Rules (NT 2013) and send the proceedings to the IGJ for registration.

On October 12, 2017, the Board of Directors of the CNV ordered the merger by absorption of Telecom Argentina, as an acquiring company, and Cubecorp, as an absorbed company, and sent the proceedings to the IGJ for registration.

On February 27, 2018, the dissolution without liquidation of Cubecorp since the effect of the merger with the Company was registered in IGJ.

g) Corporate reorganization of the Telecom Group

On December 1, 2017, the corporate reorganization of the Telecom Group was effective as described in Note 31. Since as of the date of the Telecom Group's Reorganization date (i) Nortel and Sofora, that were holding companies with no operations or assets other than direct and indirect interests, respectively, in Telecom Argentina and (ii) Personal was a wholly-owned subsidiary of Telecom Argentina, Telecom's equity didn't change after the merger, showing only minor changes (incorporation of net assets from the investment of \$ 14 and liabilities of the same amount, both from Nortel and Sofora as of November 30, 2017). The Reorganization was accounted for under the absorbed Companies basis of accounting, as permitted by IFRS as issued by the IASB. Under this method, assets and liabilities of the absorbed Companies were incorporated by Telecom Argentina at their respective book values.

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Note 2 - REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

a) Regulatory Authority

Telecom Argentina is 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 Gazette on December 19, 2014 and has been in force since its publication, the telecommunication services provided by Telecom Argentina 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 Gazette 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.

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.

The Board of ENACOM is composed of a Chairman and three directors appointed by the PEN, as well as three directors appointed by the Bicameral Commission of Audiovisual Communication and ICT services. The quorum is met with the attendance of four members. No special eligibility conditions are established to be a member of the Board; the only limitation is the non-existence of incompatibilities, under the terms of Law No. 25,188 (Public Ethic). The ENACOM members can be removed directly and without cause by the PEN.

On August 11, 2017, the National Government issued Decree No. 632, whereby it approved the organizational structure of the Ministry of Modernization, according to the organization chart established in said Decree. Pursuant to this Decree, the ENACOM is now placed within the sphere of the Ministry of Modernization.

b) 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 and Decree No. 1,340/16;

- 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 (transferred to the Company after the reorganization Note 31), and the List of Conditions and their respective regulations;

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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 and Tuves Paraguay are 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, 2017

To Telecom Argentina

As of December 31, 2017, 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.

Additionally, the Company holds licenses originally granted to Personal which were transferred to Telecom since the Reorganization (Note 31). Such non-expiring licenses have been granted to provide mobile telecommunication services (STM) in the Northern Region of Argentina and data transmission and Value Added Services throughout the country, mobile radio

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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 as disclosed in Note 2.i).

To Telecom Argentina s subsidiaries

Núcleo 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. See Note 2.i), regarding the auction process for 700 MHz band spectrum in Paraguay.

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.

Tuves Paraguay, a company controlled by Núcleo, has a license for the provision of telecommunications services and also the distribution of digital audio and television signals to homes, for the term of five years. The license was granted in March 2010 and renewed in March 2015 for a term of five years.

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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 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;
- 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 bankruptcy of Telecom Argentina.

STM / SRMC / PCS / SCMA

Personal's licenses (transferred to the Company), 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 Telecom; and
- a liquidation or dissolution of Telecom, 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 k) 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 (according to the provision of article 8 of Decree No. 267/15).

Núcleo and Tuves Paraguay s licenses are revocable mainly in the case of:

- repeated interruptions of the services;
- any voluntary insolvency proceedings or bankruptcy of Núcleo and Tuves Paraguay; 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.

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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 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;
- b) the exemptions of taxes, establishing that tax exemptions or reductions, prices and encumbrances of ICT in general and in telecommunications in particular may be set on a precarious basis when the nature of certain activities so warrant;
- c) the amendments as regards Universal Service (See Universal Service Regulation below);
- d) the asymmetric regulation as universalization tools towards the development of an effective competition; and
- e) a maximum period for granting each authorization or use of frequencies of the radioelectric spectrum must be established (section 28 *in fine*).

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 from the proper authority. Also, the LAD allowed ICT service 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 these 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 Argentine 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, 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 Auction Terms and Conditions for the International Public Auction 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).

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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

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. However, some of its provisions were subsequently amended by Decree No. 1,340/16.

The main amendments to the LAD consist of:

- The incorporation of Broadcasting 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. Provision amended by Decree No. 1,340/16.

Broadcasting supplied by subscription licenses (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 1, 2016, for the use of frequency spectrum to radio electric link provided by subscription license holders.

Among the amendments that replaces Section 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 ENACOM an application for the registration of Video On Demand or On Demand Video 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.

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 (defined as any form of communication, primarily one-way,

for the transmission of signals to be received by a determinable public, either by physical or by radio connection, for example, video cable and IP TV 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. This provision was subsequently amended by Decree No. 1,340/16.

In addition, shareholders of a 10% or more interest in companies that provide public services may not be holders of a Subscription Radio Record. However, this will not apply in the following cases: (i) non-profit companies to whom the national, provincial or municipal State has granted the license, concession or permission to provide a public service (such as telecommunications cooperatives); (ii) those mentioned in section 94 (including the Company and Personal) who will be only able to provide the service after the expiration of the period specified therein.

- Section 28 of Decree No. 267/15 created, in the field of the Ministry of Communications, the Commission for the Elaboration of the Draft Law for the Reform, Updating and Unification of Laws No. 26,522 and 27,078 (Comisión para la Elaboración del Proyecto de Ley de Reforma, Actualización y Unificación de las Leyes N° 26,522 y 27,078). The Commission is responsible for the study of the reform of both laws under the principles set out herein.

On April 15, 2016, the Ministry of Communications through Resolution No. 9/16 provided 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 draft Law for the reform, updating and adaptation of a unified system of the Regulatory Framework Law for the Telecommunications and Audiovisual Communication Services in Argentina, within the following 180 calendar days from the date of its constitution.

Through Resolution No. 1,098-E/16 published on October 31, 2016, the Ministry of Communications extended for 180 days the deadline for the preparation of the draft reform of Laws No. 26,522 and 27,078. As of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, the elaboration of the draft reform of Laws No. 26,522 and 27,078 is still pending.

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- Furthermore, the Decree provides that licenses transfers and interest transfers involving the loss of company control must be approved by ENACOM, stating a new procedure provided by section 8 of Decree No. 267/15. That licenses transfers and interest in licensees transfers will be considered ad referendum of ENACOM approval.
- Decree No. 267/15 repealed Section 15 and Section 48 (second paragraph) of the LAD. Therefore, the following provisions have no longer 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.
- On April 8, 2016, the Chamber of Representatives voted in favor of the validity of DNU No. 267/15. According to this, such Decree acquired the status of Law.
- The Decree establishes several amendments to the Audiovisual Communications Services Law (SCA).

Among the main amendments established by this Emergency Decree to both laws, it should be noted that the licenses for the exploitation of physical link and radio-electric link subscription television services that had been granted under Laws No. 22,285 and No. 26,522 are now called Registrations for the exploitation of physical link and radio-electric link subscription television services of a *Licencia Única Argentina Digital*.

However, it should be noted that pursuant to Section 21 of Decree No. 267/15 and until the enactment of a law that will unify the fee regime provided under Laws Nos. 26,522 and 27,078, the physical link and radio-electric link subscription television services will continue to be subject only to the fee regime provided under Law No. 26,522. Therefore, they shall not be subject to the investment contribution or the payment of the Control, Oversight and Verification Fee provided under Sections 22 and 49 of Law No. 27,078.

g) Decree No. 1,340/16 - Amendments to DNU No. 267/15

Decree No. 1,340/16 issued by PEN and published in the Official Gazette on January 2, 2017 provides the rules for achieving a greater convergence of networks and services under competitive conditions, promoting the deployment of next generation networks and the penetration of Broadband Internet access throughout the national territory, in accordance with the provisions of Laws No. 26,522 and 27,078. This Decree introduces some amendments

to DNU No. 267/15, which has the status of Law.

Among the most relevant provisions, it establishes:

- Fix the 15-year-term, as from the publication of the Decree, as differential condition in the terms provided by section 45 of Law No. 27,078, for the protection of last-mile fixed NGN networks for Broadband deployed by ICT licensees for Broadband regarding the regulations of open access to Broadband and infrastructure to be stated, notwithstanding the provisions of section 56 of said Law.

- That the Ministry of Communications or ENACOM, as appropriate, shall establish the rules for the administration, management, and control of the radio spectrum, according to guidelines for the promotion of competition as follows:

a) the ENACOM, in a period not exceeding 6 months since the publication of the Decree, shall call for National and International Public Auction Process for the allocation of new frequency bands for the provision of mobile communications services, according to the service attributions following the recommendations of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), to maximize and increase the radio resources assigned thereto;

b) for the purposes of the provisions of section 28 of Annex IV of Decree No. 764/00 and section 29 of Law No. 27,078, rules and procedures shall be adopted ensuring the reattribution of radio spectrum frequencies with economic compensation and shared use to frequencies previously allocated to other service and assigned to ICT or SCA providers who request to re-use them for the provision of mobile or fixed wireless services with LTE or higher technologies. To this effect, the Regulatory Authority shall impose coverage obligations and specific goals;

c) for the purposes of the provisions of sections 27 and 28 of Law No. 27,078 and section 2 subparagraphs c) and d) of Decree No. 798/16, the ENACOM shall have the power to assign radio spectrum frequencies on demand, establishing compensation, deployment and coverage obligations, within the corresponding deadlines, to: 1) current local or regional providers of ICT services in their service areas; and 2) current providers of MCS, on the terms provided in section 3 of Decree No. 798/16;

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d) the term of authorizations for the use of frequencies of the SCMA, as well as the corresponding deployment obligations, shall be computed since the effective migration of services currently operating in these bands in the scope of Area II, defined according to the provisions of Decree No. 1,461/93 and its amendments (additional information on the impact on the Company is provided in Note 3.j) and Note 18.e) to these consolidated financial statements).

- That Operators included in section 94 of the LAD (among them, Telecom Argentina), may register the Broadcasting Service by subscription, by physical or radio connection as of the enforcement of this Decree, setting January 1, 2018 as initial date for the provision of such service in the AMBA (and extended AMBA), and in the cities of Rosario (Santa Fe Province) and Córdoba (Córdoba Province). The Decree also provides that, for the rest of the country, the initial date for the provision of the services of these operators shall be determined by the ENACOM (See Resolution E 5641 E/ 2017).

- That ICT s licensees and Satellite Link Subscription Broadcasting licensees, who as of December 29, 2016 simultaneously provided both services, may retain ownership of both types of licenses.

- That ICT s services providers carrying out joint service offerings, shall detail the price of each of them, including the breakdown of these values, and the discounts or benefits applied to each service or product of the aforementioned offer, not being able to subsume, under any condition, the hiring of any service to the hiring of another, so as to prevent the consumer from obtaining the service individually or separately.

- That within 180 days of the Decree enforcement, the Ministry of Communications will establish the necessary guidelines for the creation of the Public Protection, Defense and Security Operations Network (Red de Protección Pública y Operaciones de Socorro, Defensa y Seguridad) under the terms of section 12 of Law No. 27,208 to secure suitable communications for public safety agencies.

- That for the purposes of the provisions of section 92 of Law No. 27,078 and section 2, paragraph g) of Decree No. 798 issued on June 21, 2016, MINCOM shall ensure the following principles on interconnection matters:

a) Until the interconnection prices determination systems provided by the National Interconnection Regulation are implemented, averages of regional Latin America prices shall be considered for similar functions and facilities, corrected by parameters which comply with the conditions of the sector, as determined by the Authority of Application;

b) In accordance with section 46 of Law No. 27,078, the National Interconnection Regulation shall provide asymmetric interconnection rates for mobile services for a 3 years period from the effective service implementation, extendable for a maximum

of 18 months.

c) The National Interconnection Regulation shall provide rules concerning the automatic national roaming service, forcing mobile services providers, for a maximum period of 3 years, to make such service available to other providers in areas where they do not have their own network coverage.

The temporary limitation provided in the previous paragraph shall not be enforceable in those cases in which mobile services are provided by cooperatives and small and medium-sized companies with exclusively regional coverage.

Mobile service providers shall freely enter into agreements to secure, among other issues, technical, economic, operational and legal conditions. Such agreements may not be discriminatory or may not establish technical conditions that prevent, delay or obstruct interconnection services.

The National Interconnection Regulation will enable ENACOM to define reference prices for a maximum period of 3 years, taking into consideration the costs of the assets involved (subject to exploitation) and a reasonable return rate to ensure speed, neutrality, non-discrimination and competition between mobile service providers. Likewise, they shall not contain technical, interconnection, operational or other conditions that delay, obstruct or create barriers for the remaining mobile services providers to access the market.

h) 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 Bodies have drawn up the regulations concerning the Licensing Framework for ICT Services.

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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 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.

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 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 auction.

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 auction 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.

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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 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.

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.

This 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.

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 issuance of these consolidated financial statements, the Company has not received any response to its filings.

ENACOM Resolution No. 2,642/16 approved the new SU Regulation, which was published on May 31, 2016, in the context of the new disposals established by the LAD.

The new regulation retains the obligation of contributing 1% of total income related to the provision of ICT services net of taxes and fees, anticipating the possibility of granting exemptions, in which case the subjects liable for payment, must comply with the obligations established by the Regulatory Authority.

In accordance with ENACOM Resolution No. 6,981-E/16 issued on October 19, 2016, the FFSU and the FFSU Investment Contribution Settlement and Interest Report forms were approved and are in force since January 1, 2017, being operationally implemented since March 2017.

Taking into consideration the changes introduced in the Affidavits Form approved by the regulation, the Company and Personal made a presentation to the Regulatory Authority exposing the need to introduce amendments to the forms in order to explain the deductions of the SU services that both companies are providing.

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On May 4, 2017, ENACOM Resolution No. 2,884/17 was published in the Official Gazette. This Resolution amends the Form of the FFSU contributions, adding, within the possible deductions, the Discount Annex. SC Resolution No. 154/10 Section 1, Sub-section B) i), second paragraph . Such Resolution allows deducting, until the Regulatory Authority expresses its opinion, any amounts that eventually may correspond to SU Initial Programs or other than those provided for in Annex III of Decree No. 764/00, in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of Decree No. 558/08 and Section 6 of Annex III of Decree No. 764/00, replaced by Decree No. 558/08.

ENACOM Resolution No. 8,770-E/16, issued on December 19, 2016, amends section 21 of the RGSU (General Regulation of the Universal Service), providing that programs developed in accordance with sections 19 and 20 of the Regulation will be awarded by Resolution of the ENACOM Board of Directors through any of the following mechanisms, as proposed by the Chairman of the ENACOM Board of Directors:

a) Direct implementation of the programs to entities included in section 8 paragraphs b) of Law No. 24,156, or

b) Public or private, national or international, single or multiple-stage auction or offering.

Priority will be given to projects to be developed in those municipalities that have adopted the regulations proposed in the code of good practices for the deployment of mobile communications networks developed by Argentine Federation of Municipalities and the Operators of Mobile Communications and supported by the former SC of the former Ministry of Federal Planning, Public Investment and Services on August 20, 2009 or those contemplating regulations of similar characteristics.

As of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, there are still pending administrative appeals filed by Telecom Argentina in 2012 against several resolutions that rendered ineffective deductions in the SU payments with reference to several programs provided by Telecom Argentina in the play mode of the SU. The magnitudes of the deductions challenged by the Regulatory Authority are disclosed below in Note 2.h) SU Fund in Telecom Argentina , transforming the asset position of Telecom Argentina (\$2,925) into a potential liability position. As a reference Telecom Argentina potential obligation of the SU for the period July 2007 to December 2017 represents approximately \$799. However, the Company s Management, with the assistance of its legal advisors, considers that has solid fact and legal arguments to defend the criteria that Telecom Argentina has held and holds with regard to the SU scheme. Additional information is provided on Note 2.o) to these consolidated financial statements.

SU Fund in Telecom Argentina

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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 \$2,925 (unaudited). This receivable has not yet been recorded as of December 31, 2017 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 \$2,691 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.

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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 \$1,033 and are included in the credit balance mentioned in the second paragraph.

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. 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.

As of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, although it cannot be assured that these issues will be favorably resolved at the administrative stage, Telecom Argentina's Management, with the assistance of its legal advisors, considers that it has solid legal and de facto arguments to support the position of Telecom Argentina.

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 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 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.

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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 amended 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, 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.

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

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On July 7, 2014, SC Resolution No. 38 was published in the Official Gazette 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 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 Móvil 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 Gazette 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.

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 had to pay the equivalent to US\$ 247.3 million (pending balance of the auction's amount), and give a warrant of accomplishment of 15% of such 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) to these consolidated financial statements.

Through SC Resolution No. 25/15, issued on June 11, 2015, Personal was assigned the rest of Frequency Bands which composed Lot 8 and that were pending of assignment by the SC.

On June 25, 2015 Personal paid the offered amounts corresponding to the awarded Frequency Bands (which were equivalent to US\$247.3 million) pursuant to the provisions of the Auction Terms and Conditions and its complementary clarifying documents, as a result of which the whole amount of the sum offered for Lot 8 was paid. In addition, in its bid documents, Personal stated that such Lot formed a unique and comprehensive block for purposes of complying with the obligations undertaken in connection with the deployment of the SCMA, also expressing that the Federal Government has the obligation to cause the awarded bands to be free from occupants and interferences.

SC Resolution No.18/14, provided that the 698 to 806MHz frequency bands had to be disengaged before a two years deadline. Expired that period, the irradiating systems involved in the migration had to finish their emissions.

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As of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, the deadline provided by SC Resolution No. 18/14 for the disengagement of the 698 to 806MHz frequency band expired on July 18, 2016. However, such frequency band continues to be busy.

ENACOM Resolution No. 6,396/16, published in the Official Gazette on July 22, 2016, provided that the licensees within the scope of the migration provided by SC Resolution No. 18/14 that are currently providing services within the 698 to 806MHz frequency band, may choose to: (i) temporarily continue providing their respective services in other frequencies corresponding to the bands allocated to the broadcasting service, particularly 512-698 MHz frequency band, subject to technical feasibility verified in each case, and for the term provided in section 2 of Resolution No. 6,396/16; or (ii) request the assignment of a bandwidth equivalent to that currently authorized, in 12.2 to 12.7 GHz destination band.

On the other hand, the Authorization Agreement for the Use of Frequency Bands , related to the bands awarded to Personal as a result of the public auction called pursuant to the provisions of SC Resolution No. 38/14 is still pending of execution by the Regulatory Authority.

According to the provisions of Decree No. 1,340/16, the term of the authorizations for the use of frequencies of the Advanced Mobile Communications Service, as well as the corresponding deployment obligations, will be computed from the actual migration of the services currently operating in these bands in Area II (AMBA) (additional information on the impact on the Company is disclosed in Note 3.j) and Note 18.e) to these consolidated financial statements).

On January 18, 2017, Personal filed a letter to ENACOM expressing its interest in participating in the Auction, Offering or Reattribution procedure/s of frequency bands timely available within the scope provided by Law No. 27,078 and consistent regulations, subject to the analysis of the conditions defined at that time. This includes the bands currently attributed to the Mobile Communications Service or Advanced Mobile Communications Service, as thus also any other band which, in the future, be attributed to the provision of such services among other frequencies in bands 2.5-2.6 Ghz, 3.4-3.7 GHz, 450 Mhz, 600 MHz, 700 MHz, 800 MHz, 850 MHz, 900 MHz, 1900 MHz, AWS, and extended AWS.

Regulations of Refarming with Financial Compensation and Shared Use of Frequencies

On January 31, 2017, Resolution of the Ministry of Communications 171-E 2017 was issued, approving the Regulations of Refarming with Financial Compensation and Shared Use of Frequencies (Reglamento de Refarming con Compensación Económica y Uso Compartido de Frecuencias). As a summary, the following provisions can be highlighted:

Instructs ENACOM to analyze the technical feasibility and implement the allocation to the mobile service, with primary status, of the 450-470 MHz, 698-960 MHz and 2,300-2,400 MHz frequency bands. All of the above is to be used in the provision of SCMA or any other arising from technological developments.

Provides the preventive suspension of the reception of awarding procedures in 1,427-1,518 and 3,300-3,600 MHz frequency bands.

Modifies the spectrum cap, setting it in 140 MHz per provider for each area and/or operating location. For such purposes, the spectrum assigned to each company, its subsidiaries or controlling shareholders, directly or indirectly, or subject to common control or those holding more than 30% of the shares of another company, will be considered if, with such equity interest, holds a position of substantial influence in the decisions of such company. Any other subject or body may be included in the calculation of the spectrum awarded to any other subject or entity assigned to that spectrum when it is understood that any contractual linkage has been entered into to circumvent this limit.

Instructs ENACOM to modify the National Scheme of Attribution of Radio Spectrum Bands (Cuadro Nacional de Atribución de Bandas del Espectro Radioeléctrico - ER) for the purpose of making available for MCS providers frequency bands suitable to that end.

From the publication of the new bandwidth table and its respective channels, MCS providers will have a maximum of 15 working days to request their express assignment. Such allocations shall be made on equal terms and conditions as those required from other providers of similar service in the same band. This provision is complemented by section 9 of Resolution No. 1,034-E/17.

The regulatory authority is delegated to ENACOM, who will provide the necessary complementary or explanatory rules for a better application of these provisions.

Through the Annex attached to the resolution, the Refarming Regulation is approved including a series of definitions that enable to properly understand the scope of the resolution.

In addition, ENACOM Resolution No. 1,033-E/17, issued on February 20, 2017 provided to allocate the frequency bands between 905-915 MHz, and 950-960 MHz to the Mobile Service with primary status, for the provision of the Advanced Mobile Communications Service.

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ENACOM Resolution No. 1,034-E/17, also issued on February 20, 2017, allocated the frequency band between 2,500-2,690 MHz to the Mobile Service with primary status, and the use of the frequency band between 2,500-2,690 MHz for the provision of SCMA in addition to current services when their coexistence is possible.

On March 7, 2017 ENACOM Resolution No. 1,299-E/17 was published in the Official Gazette. This Resolution approved the Refarming Project with Financial Compensation and Shared Use of Frequencies to Nextel Communications Argentina SRL (Nextel), currently Telecom since the merger with Cablevisión S.A. See Note 32, to provide the Advanced Mobile Communications Service, granting this company the registration for the provision of such service, and authorizing it to:

- use frequencies between 905-915 MHz and 950-960 MHz in accordance with the provisions of ENACOM Resolution No. 1,033-E/17 and channels 7 to 10, and 7 to 10 in FDD mode, provided in the Annex of Resolution No. 1,034-E/17, for the provision of the Advanced Mobile Communications Service in locations and areas described in the Project approved by the Resolution.
- use frequencies between 2,550-2,560 MHz, and between 2,670-2,680 MHz exclusively for migrating users from pre-existing services, for a 2-year period, term in which it should additionally resolve the final destination of those users. Once the migration is completed, or the 2-year term expires, whichever occurs last, Nextel may use channels 11 and 12, and the corresponding 11 and 12 in FDD mode, provided in the Annex to Resolution No. 1,034-E/17, for the provision of the Advanced Mobile Communications Service in locations and areas described in the Project hereby approved.

The Resolution provides as URV for the radio spectrum the following bands involved in the project:

- 900 MHz Band = 0.1841 (US\$/MHz/inhabitant)
- 2,600 MHz Band = 0.0423 (US\$/MHz/inhabitant)

RV for frequencies involved in the Project in FDD mode is set in US\$178,419,397 calculated pursuant to Section 7 of MINCOM Resolution No. 171-E/17, based on the URV provided in the foregoing section.

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The rule establishes that the following discounts and weighting factors will be applied, which shall be calculated pursuant to section 7 of MINCOM Resolution No. 171-E/17, and which in detail will be used in order to determine the amount of the Financial Compensation that will be part of the agreement to be settled.

- Discounts:

- The amount equivalent to the frequencies of the spectrum whose return is provided in section 7 therein, and whose value will be calculated according to the URV provided in section 8 herein, as appropriate.

-The amount corresponding to the valuation of the Coverage Obligations provided by section 10 of the regulation.

- Weighting Factors:

-The speed of networks and service deployment calculated from the amount of investment for the first five years, with respect to the total Project hereby approved.

-The speed of deployment of the Coverage Obligations provided in section 10 therein.

The implementation of the Project is subject to the issuance of the agreement specifying the terms, conditions, goals, obligations and other issues inherent to the provision of Advanced Mobile Communications Service.

ENACOM Resolution No. 3,687-E/17 call for the on-demand frequency allocation

ENACOM Resolution No. 3,687-E/17, published in the Official Gazette on May 12, 2017, provided the call for the on-demand frequency allocation of the 2,500 to 2,690 MHz radio spectrum, stating the procedure, obligations and compensations to be fulfilled by the Mobile Communications Service providers who qualify to participate, in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of Decree No. 1,340/17.

The Resolution provided to group the frequency channels to be allocated in three (3) Lots: two (2) Lots of 30 MHz, containing three (3) frequency channels in the FDD mode each, and one (1) Lot of 40 MHz, containing two (2) frequency channels in FDD mode (20 MHz) and four (4) frequency channels in TDD mode (40 MHz) with a TDD channels trade option for a Lot of 10 MHz in FDD for two years extent if certain conditions are met, according to the channeling provided in ENACOM Resolution No. 1,034-E/17 and its amendment (ENACOM Resolution N° 1,956-E/17). According to the characteristics of the 2,500 to 2,690

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MHz band, the authorization of use of the frequency channels that compose each Lot must be issued by each locality.

On May 24, 2017, Personal filed to ENACOM the Envelope with its On-demand Allocation Request, according to the provisions of Resolution No. 3,687-E/17.

On July 5, 2017, ENACOM notified Personal of its Resolution No. 5,478-E/17 through which the frequencies included in Lot A were assigned to Telefónica Móviles Argentina S.A., the frequencies included in Lot B were assigned to AMX Argentina S.A. and the frequencies included in Lot C were assigned to Personal (all of them stated in Annex I of ENACOM Resolution No. 3,687 E/17), in the locations detailed in the respective Annexes (attached to Resolution No. 5,478-E/17) as requested by each provider. The Resolution provides that the enforcement of its provisions will be operative, within the Departments of San Rafael, General Alvear and Malargüe, of the Province of Mendoza, once the judicial decision ordered by the Federal Court of San Rafael in the legal process entitled CABLE TELEVISORA COLOR S.A. c/ PEN AND OTHER S/ AMPARO Ley 19,986-File No. 5,472/17 had been revoked.

The spectrum allocation will last 15 years since CABA plus other 13 areas are free of interference over a total of 18 provincial capitals plus Rosario, Mar del Plata and Bahia Blanca and will demand payment of up to approximately US\$ 55.9 million (subject to certain compensation clauses for early or late releases) to be paid by localities released from interference on every January of the following year of the year of the effective release. The conditions for the spectrum allocation include certain obligations regarding the service launch by localities, penalty clauses for non-compliance with the deadlines established by localities (which would involve the frequency return plus a fine equivalent to 15% of the spectrum value of the locality involved) and certain guarantees required, among them, the deployment.

Spectrum in 700 MHz Band licenses (Paraguay)

On September 2017 the public consultation process was started for the auction of 700 MHz band spectrum. The list of conditions was issued on October 30, 2017 and in December of the same year the prequalification of offerors was done being Núcleo one of the prequalified and having to pay a deposit of US\$ 15 million in December 2017 (equivalent to approximately \$278 as of December 31, 2017, and included in other current receivables). The process finished on January 4, 2018 with the simultaneous auction of 7 sub-bands of 5 + 5 MHz each one, Núcleo was awarded with two of them for an amount of US\$ 12 million for each sub-band subject to the compliance with certain conditions provided by CONATEL's resolution.

On February 27, 2018 the auction's price was cancelled for US\$ 9 million in compliance with CONATEL's resolution.

j) SC Resolution No. 5/13 Telecommunication service quality regulation

On July 2, 2013, SC Resolution No. 5/13 was published in the Official Gazette. 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 Gazette 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 Telecom Argentina 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.

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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 the Company 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, Telecom Argentina and Personal have carried out the corresponding reservations of their rights in each of their submissions. In addition, Telecom Argentina 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 Gazette 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.

Ministry of Communications Resolution No. 38/16, issued on May 5, 2016, approved the new Regulation of Virtual Mobile Operators (VMO) and revoked SC Resolution No. 68/14, which had approved the Regulation of Virtual Mobile Operators previously provided by former SC.

The mentioned Resolution provides that Network Mobile Operators (NMO), which have spectrum and infrastructure (among them, Personal), must submit, within 120 calendar days since the Resolution publication, a Reference Offer (the RO) for those interested in providing VMO services. The RO must be published annually in the NMO and on the Regulatory Authority official web site, and shall provide the economic and technical conditions (that will be freely established between the parties, reasonable, and non-discriminatory), clearly detailing the prices and conditions of each of the benefits and services to be provided.

This new Regulation is applicable for Mobile Communications Service (SCM), which includes Mobile Telecommunication Services (STM), Cellular Mobile Radio-communications Services (SRMC), Personal

Communications Services (PCS) and Mobile Advanced Communications Services (SCMA). The Resolution also provides the procedures for the Services Agreements subscription between the NMO and the VMO, which will determine the terms and conditions under which the NMO will provide telecommunications network access and, where appropriate, telecommunications network interconnection the VMO.

On September 1, 2016, Personal filed a presentation to the Ministry of Communications through which it exposed substantial grounds for finding essential the suspension of the deadline for submission of the OR provided in Section 2 of Ministry of Communications Resolution No. 38/16, until the 700MHz frequencies comprising Lot 8 (awarded and paid by Personal) were in full conditions of use and until the spectrum of Lot 1 of the Frequency Bands Public Auction developed by SC Resolution No. 38/14 was allocated and on-air. Through the mentioned presentation it was also requested: a) the removal of Section 10 of Annex I of the above-mentioned rule (which does not allow agreements with VMO on an exclusive basis); b) that ENACOM enclose interference measurements carried out in the 700MHz Band awarded to Personal; and c) that ENACOM informs whether it has definitively resolved all the claims filed by the users of such band.

Notwithstanding its presentation, on January 12, 2017, ENACOM charged Personal for non-compliance with the RO presentation. Personal has submitted its discharge rejecting the accusation and has submitted its RO, which validity is subject to the resolution of the legal issues exposed in its submissions.

I) Decree No. 798/16: National Plan for the Development of Competitiveness Conditions and Quality of Mobile Communications Services

Decree No. 798 published in the Official Gazette on June 22, 2016 issued within the scope of the Ministry of Communications approved the National Plan for the Development of Competitiveness Conditions and Quality of the Mobile Communications Services, which has its strategic focus on encouraging greater efficiency in the market, with quality services at fair and reasonable prices.

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The above mentioned plan provides that within 90 days the Ministry of Communications shall (i) start the process of adaptation of the scheme approved by Resolution SC No. 157/97 (CPP scheme) to the provisions of the LAD; (ii) update the General Regulation of MCS customers along with the process initiated by the Resolution SC No. 12/13, providing for the existence of mechanisms that would allow customers to access information about the quality of the service and to get benefits and/or compensation in their services in case of non-compliance with the established quality standards; (iii) start the process of adaptation of the Regulation on Administration, Management and Control of Frequency Bands (Reglamento sobre Administración, Gestión y Control del Espectro Radioeléctrico), to the provisions of the LAD, in order to introduce greater competitiveness in all services; (iv) update the National Scheme for the Granting of Frequency Bands (Cuadro Nacional de Atribución de Bandas del Espectro Radioeléctrico) so as to increase the availability of frequencies for the provision of mobile communications services, for which purpose the procedures provided in section 30 of the LAD will be initiated; (v) incorporate to the Universal Service General Regulation (Reglamento General del Servicio Universal) approved by Resolution ENACOM No. 2.642/16, the granting of priority to consider -in programs with SU Funds- projects eligible to be developed in those Municipalities which have adopted the legislation proposed in the Code of Good Practices for the Deployment of Mobile Communication Networks (Código de Buenas Prácticas para el Despliegue de Redes de Comunicaciones Móviles) provided by the Argentine Federation of Municipalities and the Operators of Mobile Communications (Federación Argentina de Municipios y los Operadores de Comunicaciones Móviles) and supported by the former SC of the former Ministry of Federal Planning, Public Investment and Services on August 20, 2009, or those contemplating rules of similar characteristics that would not prevent, in fact or Law, the deployment of such networks; (vi) develop a National Contingency Plan for disaster situations; and (vii) Update the National Interconnection Regulations and Licensing for Telecommunications Services and the Scheme of Portability Number approved by Resolution SC No. 98/10.

This Decree also provides that the Ministry of Communications, through the ENACOM, shall, in a 60-calendar-day term, prepare measurement protocols that would enable to show the quality perception of MCS users, taking into account UIT parameters, and review and update quality standards for the ICT service networks through all the corresponding areas.

In addition, the ENACOM shall perform measurements of non-ionizing radiations in order to control that these remain within non-harmful levels to human health, and the Administration Agency for State Property (Agencia de Administración de Bienes del Estado - AABE) shall in its role as governing Body of the state property policy, perform procedures and administrative acts and relevant contracts to grant the use for valuable consideration of terraces, roofs, towers, solar and/or any installation, plant or property sector of the State that are suitable for the installation of supporting structures of antennas, equipment and installations associated with telecommunications, information technologies and communications and/or audiovisual communication services. The AABE will make available for the licensees of such services and for independent companies sharing passive infrastructure, the listing of state properties potentially suitable for such facilities.

Among other aspects, the Decree provides that, as a way to encourage the rapid deployment of networks and the infrastructure sharing, rent fees will not be charged for a 1-year period for the use of state property in which base stations are installed within 3 months of publication of the rule in the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires, or within 6 months in the rest of the country. Under the same condition, this period will be extended to 3 years when the infrastructure is shared by two Mobile Services Licensees, and to

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4 years when it is shared by more than two. Identical benefit will be granted if it is a sharing independent company of passive infrastructure, and the above conditions are met.

In this regard, it is worth mentioning the agreement signed on April 27, 2016 between Personal, AMX Argentina S.A., Telefónica Móviles Argentina S.A., the Ministry of Communications and the Government of the City of Buenos Aires, to facilitate the deployment of network infrastructure in the area of Comuna 1 of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires, including the use of roofs and luminaries of the GCBA.

Through Resolution No. 5/2017 of the Ministry of the Interior, Public Works and Housing Court of Appraisals of the Nation (February 1, 2017), initial monthly rent fees for the year 2017 were approved, for the use against payment of terraces, roofs, solar towers or any installation, plant or sector of state property that are suitable for the installation of supporting structures of antennas, equipment and installations associated with telecommunications, information technologies and communications and audiovisual communication services.

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m) 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.

Telecom Argentina 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 Telecom Argentina to recover the increases in social security contributions that it has to pay as a consequence of the increase in social contributions rates.

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 Telecom Argentina. The mentioned audit was performed during the third quarter of 2007. Telecom Argentina 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 cancelled payables arising from reduction in social contributions taxes with the Regulatory Authority and other sanctions imposed to Telecom Argentina.

As of December 31, 2017, Telecom Argentina has a net receivable of \$33 which, in addition to the receivable of \$23 corresponding to the *Impuesto a los Débitos y Créditos bancarios* (IDC) as explained below, is included in under the item Other receivables in these consolidated financial statements.

Since Resolution No. 41/07 provides Telecom Argentina the right to offset receivables with existing and/or future regulatory liabilities and, given Telecom Argentina's intention to exercise this right, the receivable was recorded net of several provisions. As of December 31, 2017, the provisions which can be offset with the receivables arising from Resolution No. 41/07 and from IDC amounted to \$56.

It should be noted that, as of December 2008, the Company began to transfer to its customers the highest social contributions accrued as of October 2008 applying the same methodology used for the transfer of the IDC.

n) Tax on deposits to and withdrawals from bank accounts charged to customers

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 \$23 that arose before the issuance of Resolution No.72/03.

In April 2007, Telecom Argentina provided the CNC with supporting documentation about this amount and in May 2007 filed its preliminary economic evaluation to the Regulatory Authority. Telecom Argentina took knowledge of the Regulatory Authority's documentation which corroborates the amount claimed by it and provides a similar offsetting method pursuant to Resolution No.41/07 (as described in Tax Stability principle: impact of variations in Social Security contributions above). As a result, Telecom Argentina recorded as Non-current Other receivable a total of \$23. This receivable is also included in the provisions for regulatory matters described above.

o) Renegotiation of the contract with the public administration

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.

- The customers billing continued performing in local currency.

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Rates pesification: regulated public services rates freezing

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. As a consequence, regulated fixed service tariffs remained frozen until the end of the year 2015. Such freezing of tariffs violated the Transfer Contract and regulations that supplemented it.

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.

Additional information on Telecom Argentina s tariffs pesification, Letters of Understanding with the National Government/UNIREN and Price Cap are presented in consolidated financial statements of prior years.

p) ENACOM Resolution No. 5,641-E/2017

Through this Resolution, published on December 22, 2017, the ENACOM decided:

1.- To extend until January 1, 2019 the term for the Licensees referred to in Section 94 of Law No. 27,078 to start providing subscription broadcasting services by means of physical or radio-electric link in those locations in Argentina that do not fall within the scope of the second paragraph of Section 5 of Decree No. 1,340/16, which have less than 80,000 inhabitants. To extend until January 1, 2019 the term for the Licensees referred to in Section 94 of Law No. 27,078 to start providing subscription broadcasting services by means of physical or radio-electric link in those locations in Argentina that do not fall within the scope of the second paragraph of Section 5 of Decree No. 1,340/16, which have more than 80,000 inhabitants and where those services are rendered only by Cooperatives and Small-and-Medium Sized Companies.

2.- To provide that in all those locations in Argentina that do not fall within the scope of the second paragraph of Section 5 of Decree No. 1,340/16, whatever the size of their population, where the Subscription Broadcasting Service by means of physical or radio-electric link is rendered by, at least, a licensee that has more than 700,000 subscribers nationwide, the Licensees mentioned in Section 94 of Law No. 27,078 may start providing services as from January 1, 2018.

3.- The Licensees mentioned in Section 94 of Law No. 27,078 (among them, Telecom) that are authorized to provide Subscription Broadcasting Service by means of physical or radio-electric link pursuant to Section 2 of said law may not make an integrated offering to provide said service with the rest of the services that they are currently providing in those locations until January 1, 2019.

4.- To provide that in those locations in Argentina where subscription broadcasting services by means of physical or radio-electric link are not provided, the Licensees mentioned in Section 94 of Law No. 27,078 may, as from January 1, 2018, request authorization to provide services in the respective coverage areas, subject to an evaluation by the ENACOM.

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.

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The mentioned law provides that the hiring companies shall announce their tenders in the Official Gazette 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 Telecom Argentina 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.

ENACOM Resolution No. 4.656-E/2017 Model Agreement for the authorization for infrastructure sharing

The Board of Directors of ENACOM issued Resolution No. 4656-E/2017, published in the Official Gazette on June 12, 2017, approving the model agreement for the Authorization for the Sharing of Active and / or Passive Infrastructure , Automatic Roaming and Goals of Service to be celebrated with each of the current providers of the Advanced Mobile Communications Service (SCMA) who were awarded with the frequency bands for the provision of the Personal Communications service (PCS), the Cellular Mobile Radiocommunication Services (SRMC) and the SCMA approved by SC Resolution No. 38/2014, delegating to the President of ENACOM the powers to subscribe the agreement within 15 working days .

On August 8, 2017, the ENACOM notified Personal through ENACOM Note No. 206/2017, the concession of a 15-day period to coordinate the signing of the Authorization Agreement for the Sharing of Active and / or Passive Infrastructure, Automatic Roaming and Goals of Service. Personal presented the required documentation.

On November 2, 2017, the ENACOM issued Resolution No. 3420-E/2017, through which it was decided to extend the delegation made in Resolution No. 4656-E/2017 for a 180 day-period.

As of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, the agreement is still pending of subscription.

Consultation documents under the General Regulation of Public Hearings and Consultation Documents for Communication Services provisions and General Regulation for the Participatory Elaboration of Standards

Telecom Argentina and Personal have timely filed through the ICT Secretary their opinions and proposals for the following consultations and documents issued during 2017:

- **Document Consultation on ICT Network Service Quality** , issued through SECTIC Resolution No. 3-E/17 issued on March 13, 2017;
- **Document Interconnection and Access General Regulation Project** , issued through SECTIC Resolution No. 2-E/17, issued on March 13, 2017;
- **Document Public Hearing for Internet Matters** , issued through SECTIC Resolution No. 7-E/17, issued on May 12, 2017;
- **Project Number Portability Regulation (including fixed telephony service)**, issued through SECTIC Resolution No. 1-E/17, issued on September 29, 2017.
- **Project Regulation of the ICT Services quality** , issued through Resolution 2-E/2017, issued on December 14, 2017.

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New General Rules Governing ICT Services Licenses

On January 2, 2018, the Ministry of Modernization issued Resolution No. 697/2017, whereby it approved the new General Rules Governing ICT Services Licenses. This Resolution repealed the General Rules approved through Annex I of Decree No. 764/2000, as from the date it became effective (February 1, 2018), and it also repealed ENACOM Resolutions No. 2,483/2016 and No. 1,394/2016 (except for Section 12 of its Annex I, which will remain in effect).

New General Rules Governing ICT Services Customers

On January 4, 2018, the Ministry of Modernization issued Resolution No. 733/2017, whereby it approved the new General Rules Governing ICT Services Customers. This Resolution will become effective on March 5, 2018, repealing SC Resolutions No.490/1997, and Annexes I and III of SC Resolution No. 10,059/1999 and its supplementing regulations. Annex II of SC Resolution No. 10,059/1999 shall remain in effect, as applicable, until the enactment of the penalty regime provided under Section 63 of Law No. 27,078. Such New General Rules repeal the current general rules governing mobile and basic telephony services customers, thus becoming the only general rules that govern ITC services customers, including Internet access services and subscription broadcasting services.

The Company is evaluating the impact of certain regulations (such as the 180-day period during which prepaid credit can be used) and analyzing eventual actions against other regulations that would violate its rights (for example, Section 56, which provides for compensation in favor of the customer, and Section 79, which establishes the obligation to replace any channels eliminated from the programming grid with other channels of similar quality.)

Decree No. 1,060/2017 - Development of mobile communication services networks

This Decree, published in the Official Gazette on December 21, 2017, provides for the facilitation of the development of mobile communication services networks, establishing, among other provisions, that the jurisdictions and agencies comprised in subsections a) and b) of Section 8 of Law No. 24,156 shall ensure information technology and communication services licensees and independent operators of passive infrastructure multiple or shared access, for consideration, to passive infrastructures for the deployment of networks under neutral, unbiased, transparent, fair and non-discriminatory conditions, without the possibility of granting any exclusiveness or preference whatsoever, in fact or in law, provided that such access does not compromise the continuity and security of the services provided by its holder.

For the purposes of this Decree, an Independent Operator of Passive Infrastructure is any individual or legal entity that, without being an information technology and communication services provider, has aerial, ground or underground infrastructure serving as support to networks to render those services, mainly comprised of towers, masts, posts, ducts, channels, conduits, cameras, cables, easement, right of way, optic fiber laying, antennae. Independent operators of passive infrastructure will not be required to

have a license, authorization or permit to lease their infrastructure, notwithstanding the obligation to notify the ENACOM of the beginning of their activities to be entered in the registry that said agency will keep to that effect and to comply with the reporting obligations, as required. These operators may not have any legal title whatsoever granting them exclusiveness or preference for the deployment of infrastructure.

The Decree also provides that:

1) The Ministry of Modernization:

- a. shall issue comprehensive general rules with supplementary regulations for infrastructure sharing;
- b. shall develop, within a term of 180 days, a multi-year spectrum plan in order to maximize and increase the radio electric resources for the deployment of next-generation mobile networks and mobile services and mobile communication services in order to support traffic growth and improve service quality;
- c. shall issue supplementary or clarifying regulations relating to Section 29 of Law No. 27,078, establishing efficient procedures and avoiding distortions in competition;
- d. shall identify radio electric spectrum frequency bands for the development of new services and wireless applications and issue regulations allowing for their shared and unauthorized use.

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2) It shall substitute Section 3 of Decree No. 798 dated June 21, 2016 with the following:

SECTION 3.- Mobile communications service (SCM, for its Spanish acronym) is defined as wireless telecommunications service with multiple capabilities which, irrespective of its operating frequency, through the use of mobile network architectures and the use of digital access technology, supports low and high user mobility, allows for the interoperability with other fixed and mobile networks for worldwide roaming.

It comprises Mobile Telephone Service (STM), Cellular Mobile Radiocommunications Service (SRMC), Personal Communication Service (PCS), Mobile Advanced Communications Service (SCMA, for its Spanish acronym) and their technological evolution.

3) The frequencies that are allocated and authorized to render radio electric trunking services (SRCE , for its Spanish acronym) may only be used to provide those services. The ENACOM may allocate frequencies to provide SCM and demand the return of the frequencies and migration of services pursuant to Section 28 and 30 of Law No. 27,078, and its regulations, or, at the request of the interested party, apply Section 4, subsection b) of Decree No. 1,340 dated December 30, 2016, and its regulations, establishing an economic compensation in favor of the National Government.

4) SBT licensees may provide this service through the use of radio electric spectrum frequencies using those allocated for the provision of 4G mobile services, notwithstanding the provision of fixed telephone service pursuant to Section 2, subsection a) of the Personal Communications Service (PCS) General Rules approved as an annex to Section 1 of Decree No. 266 dated March 10, 1998, through the execution of agreements with the licensees of those frequencies, which shall be reported to the ENACOM.

5) Delegate on the Ministry of Modernization the power to issue the penalty rules provided under Section 63 of Law No. 27,078, which shall repeal the current rules approved under Decree No. 1,185 dated June 22, 1990, as amended and supplemented.

Registrations and authorizations to use the spectrum that are now held by the Company as a result of corporate reorganizations:

1) Telecom Personal S.A.:

On November 24, 2017, Telecom Argentina and Telecom Personal S.A. were served with ENACOM Resolution No. 4,544-E/2017, whereby that agency decided:

(i) to authorize Telecom Personal to transfer in favor of Telecom Argentina the registrations of Mobile Telephone Services, Cellular Mobile Radiocommunications Services; Personal Communications Services Area I, II, III, and Mobile Advanced Communications Services, as well as the resources, permits and frequencies granted in its name;

(ii) to revoke the licenses granted to Telecom Personal to render Data Transmission, Value Added and National and International Long-Distance Telephone Services;

(iii) to authorize the transaction reported by Telecom whereby the controlling companies Sofora Telecomunicaciones S.A. and Nortel Inversora S.A. are dissolved without liquidation pursuant to the Bidding Terms and Conditions approved under Decree No. 62/1990.

2) Cablevisión S.A.

On December 22, 2017, Telecom Argentina and Cablevisión S.A. were served with ENACOM Resolution No. 5,644-E/2017, whereby that agency decided, among other things, to authorize Cablevisión S.A. to transfer in favor of Telecom Argentina:

(i) The Registration of physical and/or radio electric link broadcasting services, including the permits/frequencies required to provide radio electric link broadcasting services, as well as the area authorizations to provide those services (via physical and radio electric link), which may operate in Area II, defined as provided under Decree No. 1,461/93, as amended, and the city of Rosario, Province of Santa Fe, and the city of Córdoba, Province of Córdoba, as from January 1, 2018, as provided under Section 5 of National Decree No. 1,340/2016, and in the rest of the areas authorized on the dates and in the modalities provided under ENACOM Resolution No. 5,641/2017 dated December 20, 2017;

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- (ii) The Registration of the Radio Electric Trunking Service (SRCE); and
- (iii) The authorizations and permits to use frequencies and allocations of numbering and sign-posting resources to provide the above-mentioned services held by Cablevisión S.A., pursuant to effective regulations, and the agreement executed by Nextel Communications Argentina S.R.L. on April 12, 2017 (IF-2017-08818737-APN-ENACOM#MCO), whereby Telecom Argentina, in its capacity as absorbing company of Cablevisión S.A., shall, within a term of two years as from the date on which the merger is approved by the National Antitrust Commission and the ENACOM or any agency that may substitute them in the future, return the radio electric spectrum that exceeds the limit set under Section 5 of Resolution No. 171-E/17 issued by the Ministry of Communications and/or any regulation that may repeal it in the future. To those effects, the Company shall file with the ENACOM, no later than one year in advance upon the expiration of the two-year term, a proposal to conform to that limit. The ENACOM may accept the proposal, reject it and/or request a new filing with any changes it may deem appropriate.

In addition, through that Resolution, the ENACOM authorized the change of corporate control, pursuant to Section 33 of the LGS, in Telecom Argentina once the merger became effective and the shareholders agreement dated July 7, 2017 entered into effect, as a result of which Cablevisión Holding S.A. became the legal controlling company of Telecom Argentina as surviving company of Cablevisión S.A.

Said Resolution also approved:

- (i) The relinquishment of the services registrations that are currently non-operative that had been requested by Cablevisión S.A. (SAP, SRC, STP, SLV and SAVR) and by Telecom (SRC); and
- (ii) The revocation of the licenses and registrations granted to Cablevisión S.A., now held by Telecom.

In addition, the Resolution provides that:

- (i) Telecom shall comply with Section 95 of Law No. 27,078, which provides for the conditions under which it may operate the physical and/or radio electric link subscription television service, transcribed below:

a. The Company shall create a business unit to provide the audiovisual communication service and manage it separately from the public utility business unit;

- b. It shall keep separate accounting records and bill the licensed services separately;
- c. It shall not conduct anti-competitive practices such as tie-in practices and cross subsidies with funds from public utilities to licensed services;
- d. It shall provide - when requested- to the competitors in licensed services access to its own support infrastructure, especially, posts, masts and ducts under market conditions. In the absence of agreement between the parties, the ENACOM shall intervene;
- e. It shall not conduct anti-competitive practices concerning the rights to broadcast contents over its networks and facilitate a growing percentage to be established by the ENACOM to the distribution of contents from independent third parties.
- f. It shall respect the professional competences and job classifications of the workers in the different activities it is engaged in.

(ii) Telecom is declared to be an operator with a significant position in the retail market of Fixed Internet Access market in the locations detailed in the Report prepared by the National Directorate for the Development of Competition in Networks and Services of the ENACOM. As a result, it decided that:

- a. Telecom shall, within 60 days as from the date the Resolution was issued, offer the Fixed Internet Access service in those locations at a price that may not be higher than the lowest price offered by the company in Area II for that service. If a similar service is not provided in that Area, it shall apply the lowest price offered at national level by the licensee for a similar service.
- b. Telecom shall, within 60 days as from the date the Resolution was issued, report to the ENACOM and publish in its institutional website all the business plans, promotions and discounts for the Retail Internet Access service. Telecom shall ensure to other providers, under transparent, non-discriminatory and cost-oriented conditions, access to its own support infrastructure, especially, posts, masts and ducts.

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All the provisions mentioned above shall be in effect for a term of 2 years as from the notice of the authorization granted by ENACOM, or until it has been verified that there is effective competition in all or in some of the locations involved. The ENACOM may extend or revoke that term.

With regard to the provision of Quadruple Play services, Section 7 of Decree No. 1,340 shall apply:

SECTION 7 - The providers of Information Technology and Communications Services that make joint service offerings shall detail the price of each of those services, including the breakdown of those prices and discounts or benefits applied to each service or product for the above-mentioned offerings. Pursuant to Section 2, subsection i) of Law No. 25,156 and to Section 1,099 of the Civil and Commercial Code of Argentina, those providers may not subject, in any way and under any condition, the purchase of any service to the purchase of another service, thus preventing the customer from purchasing any service separately or individually.

Finally, the Company shall file, within a term of 180 days, proof of the registration of the change of authorities in Cablevisión Holding S.A.

ENACOM Resolutions No. 840/18 and No. 1,196/18 New regime for Radioelectric Spectrum Fees

On February 27, 2018, Resolutions Nos. 840 and 1,196/18 were published in the Official Gazette. Through these Resolutions, the ENACOM updated the value of the Radioelectric Spectrum Fee per Unit and, in addition, it established a new regime for mobile communications services, which substantially increases the amounts to be paid in this regard. The Company is assessing the impacts and actions in this regard.

Note 3 Significant accounting policies

a) Going concern

The consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 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 Tuves Paraguay since June 30, 2017) are translated using the exchange rates in effect at the reporting date; for assets and liabilities while 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 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 (Núcleo, Micro Sistemas, Telecom USA, Personal Envíos, Tuves Paraguay only as of December 31, 2017- and the second semester of 2017 and Telecom Personal until November 30, 2017) as of December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015.

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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 these 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 these consolidated financial statements.

Financial year-end of all the subsidiaries' financial statements coincides with that of the Parent and are prepared as of the same closing date and in accordance with the same accounting policies.

e) Acquisition of the controlling interest in Tuves Paraguay

On October 6, 2016 Tuves Paraguay's controlling shareholder (TU VES S.A. Chile) accepted Núcleo's proposal for executing the Tuves Paraguay's shares purchase option, which was subject to the approval of the Comisión Nacional de Telecomunicaciones (CONATEL).

On April 11, 2017, the CONATEL's Board of Directors through Resolution No. 460/17 authorized TU VES S.A. (Chile) to transfer Núcleo 350 shares of Tuves Paraguay, that represent 70% Tuves Paraguay total capital stock.

Accordingly, and pursuant to the provisions of the shares' purchase agreement, on June 30, 2017, the transaction was performed and Núcleo acquired the 70% capital stock and votes of Tuves Paraguay through the payment of approximately \$0.1 (35 million of Guaraníes) and the partial capitalization of receivables that Núcleo had at such date for approximately \$147 (49,396 million of Guaraníes).

Tuves Paraguay is a Paraguayan company whose main purpose is the provision of telecommunications services and also the distribution of digital audio and television signals to homes, in accordance with the license granted by CONATEL.

The acquisition of control of Tuves Paraguay was recognized in the consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2017, in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 3 Business Combinations .

For this purpose, the total purchase price provided by IFRS 3 of approximately \$149 (50,056 million of Guaraníes) was determined including the book value of the call option as of the date of the transaction, the assets and liabilities of Tuves Paraguay were measured at fair value, recognizing a higher value of PP&E and identifying a customer relationship and a goodwill of approximately \$2 within Intangible Assets (662 million of Guaraníes), which will be annually reviewed through its impairment test.

f) 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.

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 the Company 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 and gains on disposal of PP&E, which are realized in the ordinary course of business but are not the main business objective.

The Company's principal sources of revenues are:

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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 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's voice services).

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.

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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 year ended December 31, 2017 amounted to \$614. The 2017 agreement provides finance within 48 months from January 1, 2017, the date when the implementation of the project was effective. \$83 and \$17 are receivables as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Cost on construction contracts recognized in the year ended December 31, 2017 amounted to \$429.

No revenue or costs on construction contracts were recorded for years 2016 and 2015.

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.

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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.

The Company and Núcleo offer to their subscribers a customer loyalty program. Under such program the Company 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 assignation of revenue. However, telecommunications industry practice generally applies the method known as residual method, which was used in the preparation of these 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.

g) Financial instruments

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.

g.1) Financial assets

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.

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.

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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. Gains and losses are included in financial results as other short-term investment gains.

Investments in Lebacs are valued at fair value.

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

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During 2016, Telecom Argentina received in payment certain Provincial Government bonds denominated in Argentine pesos (Provincia de Mendoza and Provincia de Buenos Aires) that bear interests in Argentine pesos. These Provincial Government bonds are valued at amortized cost and their results are included in Financial results as investment gains.

Those National, Provincial and Municipal Governments bonds denominated in foreign currency whose initial intention is to keep them until their maturity, are measured at amortized cost and bear an interest in foreign currency. In this particular case, 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. 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 and its results were included in Financial results - Other investments gains.

Investments in other short-term investments are carried at fair value. Gains and losses are included in financial results as other short-term investment gains.

Investments in Lebac's are valued at fair value.

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.

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.

g.2) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities comprise trade payables (excluding Derivatives), financial debt, salaries and social security payables (see Note 3.o) 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,

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adjusted by the amortization of any differences between the initial amount and the maturity amount using the effective interest method.

g.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 described in Note 20 Hedge Accounting.

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 is 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 2017 and 2016, see Note 20.

h) 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 the Company 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 indefinite period with a minimum period of permanence and, if the contract is abandoned in advance, the mobile company has the right to cancel, totally or partially, the bonus granted to the customer at the beginning of the contractual relationship. For the estimation of the net realizable value in these cases the Company considers the estimated selling price in normal course of business less applicable variable selling expenses plus the expected margin from the service contract signed during its minimum non-cancelable term.

i) 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, unless they are improvements. 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.

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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
Improvements in third parties buildings	2 5
Tower and pole	10 20
Transmission equipment	3 20
Wireless network access	3 7
Switching equipment	5 7
Power equipment	7 15
External wiring	3 20
Computer equipment and software	3 5
Telephony equipment and instruments	5
Installations	2 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.

j) 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 are capitalized when the conditions for the recognition of an intangible asset are met.

The cost of acquiring broadband customers meets the conditions established by IFRS for its recognition as intangible asset. The amount of costs deferred is limited to the non-contingent part of the revenues generated by that subscriber. The costs above revenues are expensed when incurred.

Capitalized SAC related to the acquisition of broadband customers are amortized on a straight-line basis over the average period of the customer relationship.

The cost of acquiring postpaid and *cuentas claras* subscribers in mobile telephony meet the conditions established by IFRS for its recognition as intangible asset. In the event of early cancellation, grants the right to cancel bonuses granted at the beginning of the contractual relationship (i.e, equipment bonuses). SAC 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 related to the acquisition of post-paid and *cuentas claras* subscribers are amortized on a straight-line basis over the term in which the customer must pay a cancellation charge, in case of early termination of the relationship.

- *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

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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.i, 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.

As a consequence of Section 4 (d) of PEN Decree No. 1,340/16, which is described in Note 2.i), the remaining useful life of the frequencies included in lot 8 of the auction was re-estimated in 4Q16. It was considered that 700 Mhz bands would be released since May 2017 and, in compliance with the mentioned Decree, the period of 15 years from such date was computed. After that, such date was re-estimated being the effective day of release on April 2018.

- 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)

PCS license is amortized under the straight-line method over 60 months. These licenses were successively renewed for a period of 5 years, the amortization finalized during year 2017.

On the other hand, Band B license finished its amortization during year 2012.

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On June 2017, Núcleo required the renewal of this license. Before the expiration date, CONATEL issued, according with the telecommunications law, resolutions of temporary extensions which are valid for 90 days, with the possibility of one only extension for the same term. Therefore, it is expected to have the definitive renewal en the next months.

- Internet and data transmission license (Paraguay)

Núcleo s license 60 months amortization was finished in fiscal year 2016. However, on July 2017 CONATEL granted the Company with the renewal of such licenses. Therefore, the term of the license is extended until May 2021.

- 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 up to financial year 2028.

- Cubecorp s 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).

- Tuves Paraguay s Customer relationships

It is related to the acquisition of Tuves Paraguay (see Note 3.e). It is amortized over the term of the relationship with the acquired customers, which is estimated in 78 months.

- Goodwill

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It is related to the acquisition of Tuves Paraguay (see Note 3.e) measured as the difference between the fair value of the amount transferred less the fair value of the identified net assets. The goodwill has indefinite useful life and the impairment must be analyzed at least annually.

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Table of Contents**TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.****k) 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.

As of December 31, 2017 the Telecom Group hold finance leases which represents liabilities in the amount of \$13. The total payable at these leases maturity amounts to \$13. PP&E related to these financial leases and several of the mentioned leases contracts characteristics as of December 31, 2017 are detailed below:

	Book value	Lease term	Depreciation
PP&E Computer equipment	77	3 years	3 years
Accumulated depreciation	(64)		
Net carrying value as of December 31, 2017	13		

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 2035. Rental expenses are included under Interconnection costs and other telecommunication charges and Other operating expenses items lines in the consolidated income statements.

I) 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, among others, obsolescence or physical damage of the asset, and significant changes in the use of the asset and the economic performance of the asset compared to estimated performance. External sources include, among others, 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.

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, 2017 and 2016 is the PCS license (Argentina), which is entirely allocated to the Personal Mobile Service operating segment. Its

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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 related to process of modernization and replacement of its mobile network access technology in the Argentine Republic and a group of longstanding work in progress.

The net effects of the constitution and recovery of the mentioned impairments are recorded under Impairment of PP&E line item. Additional information disclosed in Note 22.

m) 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:

	2017	2016	2015
Discount rate (1)	4.6% - 9.2%	4.8% - 6.2%	6.5% - 8.5%
Projected increase rate in compensation (2)	8.0% - 16.3%	8.0% - 22.5%	12.0% - 26.8%

(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.

n) 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.f. Revenues Fixed telecommunication services and products and Mobile telecommunication services and products.

- Deferred revenues on connection fees

Non-refundable up-front connection fees for fixed telephony, data and Internet services 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.f. Revenues Fixed telecommunication services and products and Mobile telecommunication services and products.

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- *Customer Loyalty Programs*

The fair value of the award credits regarding the Company 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.f. 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.

- *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.

o) Salaries and social security payables

Include unpaid salaries, vacation and bonuses and its related social security contributions, as well as termination benefits. See Note 3.g.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.

p) 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).

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.

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.

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.

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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.

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.

However, for the calculation of deferred tax as of December 31, 2017, Law No.27.430 (issued on December 29, 2017, see Section at the end of Note 3.p) was considered as a reference. This law states a decrease from 35% to 30% in the income tax rate for companies for fiscal years started from January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2019; and a decrease to 25% for fiscal years started from January 1, 2020. Therefore, the company considered, following the statements of IAS 12, the periods in which temporary differences as of December 31, 2017, will be reversed to apply the proper tax rate in the calculation of deferred tax. The effect of changes in future rates of income tax was included as Effect of changes in income tax rate in the reconciliation between the amount charged in results and pre-tax income in Note 14.

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 in the form of dividends.

The statutory income tax rate in the United States was 39.50% for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015. Since January 1, 2018, a new Income Tax Law is applicable in the United States, which modifies the flat rate to 21% changing the legal income tax rate from 39.5% to 26.5%. This change in the tax rate has a similar impact in deferred tax than the explained above regarding the changes in Argentina's income tax rate.

- *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 5.4%, 5.3% and 5.2% for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, 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.h). 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.

Telecom Argentina's declaration as proper taxpayer

Pursuant to Law No. 27,260, Argentine companies that have properly fulfilled their tax obligations during the two fiscal year periods prior to the 2016 fiscal year and comply with other requirements may qualify for an exemption from the personal assets tax for the 2016, 2017 and 2018 fiscal years. The request for this tax exemption should be filed before March 31, 2017.

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Telecom Argentina has already filed this request related to the payment of the tax on personal property on behalf of Shareholders. As a consequence, Telecom Argentina recorded in 2017 the reversal of the current tax credit on personal property on behalf of Shareholders and the corresponding liability that it had recorded as of December 31, 2016 which amounted to \$8 and has discontinued recording such receivables and liabilities since January 1, 2017.

Likewise, Nortel and Sofora (companies absorbed by Telecom) filed such exemption.

Notwithstanding, it cannot be assured that in the future, Telecom Argentina can fulfill those requirements and maintain the referred exemption.

Tax reform and consensus on taxation Laws No. 27.429, 27.430 and 27.432

Tax reform:

On December 29, 2017, the PEN issued Law No. 27,430 which established a comprehensive reform of the tax system with effect beginning in fiscal year 2018.

Among others, the law includes modifications in tax income in both corporate income tax and individual income tax, value added tax, internal taxes, social security contributions, tax procedure code and tax criminal procedure code.

The main changes with impact in corporate taxes are the following:

Income Tax:

- *Modification of corporate income tax and withholding tax on dividends*

The Law decreases the corporate income tax rate from 35% to 30% for fiscal years starting January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2019, and to 25% for fiscal years starting January 1, 2020 and onwards.

The Law also establishes a withholding tax on dividends at a 7% rate on profits accrued during fiscal years starting January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2019, and a 13% rate on profits accrued in fiscal years starting January 1, 2020 and onwards.

Income of fiscal years closed until December 31, 2017 will not be subject to withholding tax at the moment of distribution.

The new withholding tax rates apply to distributions made to shareholders qualifying either as resident individuals or nonresidents.

Additionally, the Law repeals the equalization tax (i.e., 35% withholding applicable to dividends distributed in excess of the accumulated taxable income) on income accrued from January 1, 2018 and onwards.

- *Results derived from transfers of shares*

The effective tax rate applicable for individuals residents and non-residents is 15% (in case of non-residents its applicable over a presumed income equivalent to 90% of the transfer price). For local companies the applicable rate is 30% for both fiscal years 2018 and 2019, and 25% onwards.

However, in the case of individuals residing in Argentina, the results derived from transfers of shares are exempted from taxes to the extent that it is a placement through public offering authorized by the Argentine Securities Commission or that the transactions were carried out in markets authorized by that agency under segments that guarantee price/time priority and by crossing of offers (such as the shares of Telecom Argentina) or carried out through a public tender offering and/or exchange authorized by the Argentine Securities Commission.

The exemptions will only apply if the foreign beneficiaries do not reside in or the funds do not arise from non-cooperating jurisdictions. It also establishes an exemption for interest income and capital gains on the sale of negotiable obligations and share certificates issued abroad that represent shares issued by Argentine companies (ADRs).

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- *Optional tax revaluation of assets*

The law established the revaluation of the cost of diverse assets in case of disposal- and the revaluation of the deductible depreciation for all the acquisitions or investments since January 1, 2018 on the base of IPIM evolution from that date.

Additionally, the law establishes an option to revaluate for tax purposes their assets located in Argentina that generate taxable income. The revaluation option is applicable for the Company on the assets as of December 31, 2017.

Under the Law, the new tax value of the assets will be determined by applying a revaluation factor, as established in the Law, to the tax value originally determined in each year or period of the asset's acquisition or construction. In the case of immovable or movable property qualifying as fixed assets, the value may be determined by an independent appraiser under certain conditions.

The Law imposes a one-time special tax on the amount of the revaluation. The applicable rate will vary depending on the assets revaluated:

Real estate (regarded as capital assets): 8%

Real estate (regarded as inventories): 15%

Shares, quotas and other participations in Argentine companies owned by resident individuals: 5%

All other assets (except inventories and cars, which may not be revaluated): 10%.

The option must be exercised on all the taxpayer's assets that integrate the same category of assets. Once the option is exercised, the taxpayer is able to calculate the amortization and cost in the income tax over the revalued assets. Likewise, such revaluation is updated on the base of the variation of Internal Wholesale Price Index since January 1, 2018.

The Law requires taxpayers that opt for the special revaluation regime to withdraw from any judicial or administrative process in which they are claiming, for tax purposes, an adjustment process of any kind regarding the period of the option, and those who started process in previous fiscal years must desist from making a new claim. (See Note 14 -Income tax Actions for recourse filed with the Tax Authority).

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The company is currently taking actions to evaluate the convenience of exercising this option. As of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, the regulations hasn't established the term in which the option can be exercised.

Internal Taxes and Tax Collection ENARD:

The Law also provides for an increase in the effective internal tax rate applicable to mobile telephone services from 4.16% to 5.26%. In addition, the law provides for the repeal of the tax collection at source of the charge required by the ENARD.

In addition, pursuant to Decree No. 979/2017, as from November 15, 2017, the effective internal tax rate that levies the sale of imported mobile phones and other wireless networks is reduced from 20.48% to 11.73%. Said rate, pursuant to Law No. 27,430, will decrease gradually until its complete phase out as from January 1, 2024. In the case of goods manufactured in Tierra del Fuego, the rate is set at 0% as from November 15, 2017.

Tax on deposits to and withdrawals from bank accounts:

Pursuant Law No 27.432 The National Executive Power may decide that the percentage of the tax that on the date of entry into force of this law is not computable as payment on account of income tax, will be progressively reduced by up to twenty percent (20%) per year as of January 1, 2018, and also may decide that, in 2022, the tax provided for in Law 25,413 and its amendments as a payment on account of income tax will be computed in full.

Social Security:

The Law gradually reduces the percentage of employers' contributions to be paid by large companies from 21% to 19.5% in 2022.

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It establishes a non-taxable base for calculating employers' contributions of \$ 2,400 Argentine pesos for 2018, which will increase until reaching \$12,000 Argentine pesos in 2022. The Law gradually phases out employers' contributions creditable against VAT.

Tax Consensus:

On the other hand, on January 2, 2018, Law No. 27,429 - Tax Consensus - was published in the Official Gazette. Said Law approves the Tax Consensus signed between the National Executive Branch and the representatives of the Provinces and the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires.

The tax consensus seeks to harmonize the tax structures of the different jurisdictions to promote employment, investment and economic growth and to promote uniform policies. In this sense, the National Government, the Provinces and the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires agreed to fulfill certain commitments. Among the commitments regarding Turnover Tax undertaken by the Provinces, the most relevant are the immediate elimination of differential treatments based on the place of business or the location of the taxpayer's establishment or the location where goods are manufactured and the establishment of exemptions and application of tax rates that shall not exceed those set for each activity and period under the Annex to the Consensus (in the case of communications 5% in 2018, which will decrease until reaching 3% in 2022, and in the case of mobile telephone 7% in 2018, which will decrease until reaching 5% in 2022.) As to stamp tax rates, for certain activities and contracts, the establishment of a maximum stamp tax rate of 0.75% as from January 1, 2019, with a gradual decrease until its complete phase out as from January 1, 2022 and the repeal of all payroll taxes.

q) 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 Note 3.i) 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.

r) Dividends

Dividends payable are reported as a change in equity in the year in which they are approved by the Shareholders Meeting.

s) 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.

t) 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.

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u) Cost of the increase of the share in controlled companies

On March 31, 2017 the Board of Directors of Nortel approved the sale of the share in Personal (120,000 shares) to Telecom Argentina (that represented 0.008% of Telecom Personal) in an amount of \$ 4, which were paid in April 2017. As a result, Telecom Argentina reached 100% of interest in Telecom Personal. Through this transaction, the difference between the purchase value and the investment acquired valued using the Equity Method (\$ 3) was recorded in Cost of the increase of the share in controlled companies in the Equity attributable to controlling interest as of December 31, 2017, according with IFRS 10.

v) 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).

w) 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 these consolidated 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.

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	Revenue recognition is influenced by:

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	<p>the expected duration of the relationship with the customer for deferred revenues regarding upfront connection fees;</p> <p>the estimation of traffic measures.</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 l) 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	<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 and Tuves Paraguay's Goodwill requires our Management to make assumptions about the future cash flows expected to be derived from such asset.</p> <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 10.5%.</p> <p>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 and Tuves Paraguay's Goodwill.</p>

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Financial statement item / area	Accounting estimates
<p>Income taxes, recoverability assessment of deferred tax assets and other tax receivables</p> <p>Deferred income tax measuring</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The recoverability assessment of the tax receivable related to the actions of recourse filed by the Company's related to income tax inflation adjustment (Note 14) is based on the existing legal arguments on this matter and the behavior of the National Tax Authority in revising the actions of recourse filed by the Company.</p> <p>Since the change provided by Law No. 27,429, the corporate income tax rate decreases from 35% to 30% for fiscal years starting January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2019, and to 25% for fiscal years starting January 1, 2020 and onwards. Therefore, for the measuring of deferred tax, the fiscal year of future reversals of temporary differences that originate deferred tax/liability has been estimated, applying the income tax rate of each reversal period. The actual moment of the future income and tax deductions may differ from the estimated, and may produce impact in future income.</p>
Receivables and payables valued at amortized cost	<p>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 2017. Additionally, a 13% annual U.S. dollars was used for discounting long term receivables denominated in U.S. dollars during 2017 and 2016, respectively. Discount rates for accounts receivables were 9.8% in both years and discount rates in Guaranties for loans were 8.83% and 9.42% for years 2017 and 2016, respectively.</p>
Provisions	<p>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.</p>
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	<p>The recoverability of trade receivables is measured by considering the aging of the accounts receivable balances, the necessity or request of customers unsubscribe, historical write-offs, Public Sector and corporative customer creditworthiness and changes in the customer payment terms. If the financial condition of the customers were to deteriorate, the actual write-offs could be higher than expected.</p>

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.

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.

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 Company will apply IFRS 15 using the modified retrospective approach, as it is permitted by that Standard. Though the application is retrospective, the accumulated impact of the initial application is recognized as an adjustment to retained earnings initial balance of the year of initial application (only for contracts that are not completed contracts as of the date of initial application).

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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.

It is worth mentioning that in April 2016 amendments were made to IFRS 15, without changing the underlying principles of the standard, but clarifying them. The amendment provides the way of: 1) identifying a performance obligation, 2) determining whether a company is a principal or agent, and 3) determining whether license revenues must be recognized at a point in time or over time. In addition, the standard adds the following exemptions: (i) extends the possibility of not applying the standard to the recognition of complete contracts to the date of transition and full contracts at the beginning of the oldest period presented; and (ii) it allows to not retrospectively restate a contract in relation to the modifications that occur before the beginning of the earliest period presented, and shall instead reflect the aggregate effect, when the satisfied and unsatisfied performance obligations can be identified, and when the transaction price and its allocation can be determined.

IFRS 15 is effective from annual periods beginning on January 1, 2018. Earlier application is permitted.

The Company has concluded the analysis of the impact of the application of IFRS 15 and is currently measuring the effects. From that analysis resulted that IFRS 15 impacts are mainly related to contracts that include equipment revenues together with services in mobile services contracts (first sale of equipments or renewal of customer's equipments together with postpaid and abono fijo services charges).

The Company is able to offer services as well as handsets (equipment) separately or together (it means selling the plan service with the handset). Generally, in cases of combined sales, the handset is sold with a discount in the price, but not when the handset is sold separately. Currently, this kind of contracts of joint selling is recorded applying the Residual Method. This method requires firstly, the identification of all the elements that compose the transaction and allocate to each of them, its own fair value. Under this method, the fair value of a transferred element, a handset in mobile services for example (it is not possible to allocate an specific price because the company usually sells that element at different prices depending on the plan service), is calculated as the difference between the full price of the contract subscribed with the customer and the fair value of those elements that is possible to allocate a fair value on an individual basis (in our case it would be the difference between the full price of the contract and the price of the plan service to determine the price of the handset).

However, under the application of IFRS 15 the Residual Method is not allowed. The standard requires allocating the price to each performance obligation according to its proportional standalone selling price, being the main performance obligations of those contracts the handset and the service revenues, considering a service term of 24 months.

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These amendments introduced by IFRS 15 will initially generate an early recognition of handset revenues that will have an impact on retained earnings (due to the partially retroactively application of the standard) with the recognition of contractual asset. Such increase is due to the fact that the discounts on handsets will be allocated between the sale of handsets and the services. Before the application of this standard, such discount was only allocated to the sale of handsets.

In view of the above mentioned, as from January 1, 2018, this standard will generate a reallocation of revenues, increasing equipment sales revenues and reducing the recognition of services revenues. It will cause the initial recognition of a contractual asset that will decrease to the extent service revenues are recognized, which will be fully derecognized in the 24th month (the stipulated contractual term).

The effect of the application of such method (determined based on the standalone selling price of each item) would generate a contractual asset of \$781, which would be offset with an increase in deferred tax liabilities of \$234 and an estimated increase in retained earnings as of January 1, 2018 in the amount of approximately \$547 (net of income tax.)

With regards to handset subsidies occasionally granted by the Company to new postpaid subscribers, Management believes that the capitalization of such costs will 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

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these costs are necessary to obtain new contracts with customers and only if they continue satisfying the capitalization conditions under the new standard.

The impact of not capitalizing handsets subsidies in the retained earnings as of January 1, 2018 amounts to \$48 (lower retained earnings of \$68, net of income tax of \$ 20).

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 removing the minimum requirements mentioned in IFRS 39 regarding the occurrence of events to recognize the losses and recognizing them at initial measurement if losses are expected.

Regarding the expected credit losses, according to IFRS 9 the Company must recognize such loss as follows:

- In the case of trade receivables, the allowance for doubtful accounts must be measured in an amount equal to the expected credit losses of the credit.
- For other financial instruments: the expected credit losses for the next 12 months must be recognized (lifetime expected losses over the contractual payments of the financial instrument of which the default is estimated in the next 12 months), except the case of significant increase in the financial instrument s credit risk so the lifetime expected credit losses must be recorded (expected credit losses for the full term of the financial instrument).

IFRS 9 is effective from annual periods beginning on January 1, 2018.

The impact of the initial estimation of the expected credit losses related to trade receivables in retained earnings as of January 1, 2018, amounts to \$357 (lower retained earnings of \$482, net of income tax of \$125).

Amendments to IFRS 9 (Prepayment features with negative compensation)

On October 2017, the IASB amended IFRS 9. As a result, financial assets with negative compensation characteristics that could lead to reasonably negative compensation as of to the early end of a contract, can be measured at amortized cost or fair value with impact in other comprehensive income.

The new standard is effective for fiscal years beginning on January 1, 2018. Earlier application is permitted. The Company does not expect impacts on the application of this amendment on the statements of financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

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 2017 the Company continued analyzing the impact that this new standard may have on the Group's financial position, cash flows and results of operations.

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IFRIC 22 (Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration)

In December 2016 IFRIC 22 was issued.

IFRIC 22 analyzes the accounting providing the exchange rate to apply for transactions that include the receipt or payment of an advance consideration. The interpretation concludes that the date of transaction that determines the exchange rate in the initial recognition of an asset, income or expense (or a part of it) is the date on which an entity initially recognizes the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the payment or receipt of advance consideration (If there is more than one payment or receipt of the advance consideration, the date of transaction is established for each payment or receipt of such advance consideration).

IFRS 22 is effective from annual periods beginning on January 1, 2018. The adoption of these amendments will not have significant impacts on the statements of financial position, results of operations or cash flows of the Company.

IFRIC 23 (Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments)

On October 2017, IASB issued IFRIC 23. In case of uncertainty over tax treatments, this IFRIC provides that: (i) if uncertain tax treatments must be assessed separately; (ii) the assumptions used by the tax authority over the tax treatments (the company will have to assess if it is probable that the tax authority will accept the uncertain tax treatment assuming that the taxation authority is going to assess such uncertain tax treatment); (iii) how a company measures the tax income (loss), the tax bases, taxes and fiscal credits not deducted and tax rates (assessment of the probability of occurrence); and (iv) how the changes in facts and circumstances are considered.

The new standard is effective for fiscal years beginning on January 1, 2019. Earlier application is permitted. The Company does not expect impacts on the application of this amendment on the statements of financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Note 4 Cash and cash equivalents and Investments. Additional information on the consolidated statements of cash flows

a) **Cash and cash equivalents and Investments**

Cash and cash equivalents and investments consist of the following:

	<u>As of December 31,</u>	
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
<u>Cash and cash equivalents</u>		
Cash	52	56
Banks	1,312	878
Time deposits	105	898
Government bonds at amortized cost	-	604
Other short-term investments	99	1,509
Lebacs at fair value	1,263	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	2,831	3,945
<u>Investments</u>		
<u>Current investments</u>		
Government bonds at fair value	371	1,456
Government bonds at fair value dollar linked	293	-
Government bonds at amortized cost in foreign currency	149	3
Provincial government and Municipal bonds at amortized cost dollar linked	30	13
Provincial government and Municipal bonds at amortized cost in foreign currency	33	-
Provincial government and Municipal bonds at amortized cost	8	9
Other short-term investments	2,433	270
Lebacs at fair value	109	-
Total current investments	3,426	1,751
<u>Non-current investments</u>		
Government bonds at amortized cost in foreign currency	2,228	255
Provincial government and Municipal bonds at amortized cost dollar linked	42	61
Provincial government and Municipal bonds at amortized cost	-	8
Provincial government and Municipal bonds at amortized cost in foreign currency	386	-
Tuves Paraguay S.A. shares purchase option	-	22
2003 Telecommunications Fund	1	1
Total non-current investments	2,657	347

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b) Additional information on the consolidated statements of cash flows

The Company applies the indirect method to reconcile 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). Bank overdrafts are disclosed in the statement of financial position as financial debts. During 2017, 2016 and 2015 bank overdrafts have been part of the permanent short-term financing structure of Personal, so, net funds requests under that method (with maturities less than three months) are included in financing activities.

Additional information on the breakdown of the net cash flow provided by operating activities is given below:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
<u>Collections</u>			
Collections from customers	71,113	55,928	41,930
Interests from customers	762	366	182
Interests from investments	670	59	190
Mobile operators collections	1,282	885	843
Subtotal	73,827	57,238	43,145
<u>Payments</u>			
For the acquisition of goods and services and others	(19,557)	(17,120)	(12,784)
For the acquisition of inventories	(5,520)	(5,383)	(6,343)
Salaries and social security payables and severance payments	(11,669)	(9,113)	(6,885)
CPP payments	(1,132)	(393)	(413)
Income taxes (include tax returns and payments in advance)	(2,400)	(1,700)	(1,631)
Other taxes and taxes and fees with the Regulatory Authority	(13,399)	(10,731)	(7,775)
Foreign currency exchange differences related to the payments to suppliers	(818)	(1,433)	(502)
<i>Inventory suppliers</i>	<i>(269)</i>	<i>(295)</i>	<i>(182)</i>
<i>PP&E suppliers</i>	<i>(425)</i>	<i>(1,467)</i>	<i>(188)</i>
<i>Other suppliers</i>	<i>(119)</i>	<i>(144)</i>	<i>(31)</i>
<i>NDF</i>	<i>(5)</i>	<i>473</i>	<i>(101)</i>
Subtotal	(54,495)	(45,873)	(36,333)
Net cash flow provided by operating activities	19,332	11,365	6,812

- Changes in assets/liabilities components:***

	Years ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015

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Net decrease (increase) in assets

Trade receivables	(2,072)	(2,773)	(2,364)
Other receivables	(902)	276	(754)
Inventories	(618)	837	(1,522)
	(3,592)	(1,660)	(4,640)

Net increase (decrease) in liabilities

Trade payables	1,067	(1,391)	1,368
Deferred revenues	51	(58)	(48)
Salaries and social security payables	513	369	221
Other taxes payables	982	13	483
Other liabilities	68	62	29
Provisions (Note 17)	(360)	(174)	(163)
	2,321	(1,179)	1,890

• **Main non-cash operating transactions:**

	Years ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Offsetting of capitalized trade receivables of Tuves Paraguay acquisition	149	-	-
Offsetting of tax on personal property on behalf of Shareholders	-	8	15
Income tax offset with VAT and internal taxes	-	-	50
Offsetting of other receivables with regulatory provisions	1	27	-
VAT offset with income tax payments	-	54	-
SAC acquisitions offset with trade receivables	313	305	212
Other receivables of PP&E sales offset with trade payables	-	25	-

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- **Most significant investing activities:**

Fixed assets acquisitions include:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
CAPEX (Note 8)	(9,905)	(9,632)	(6,396)
Acquisition of Materials (net transfers to CAPEX, Note 8)	(1,433)	(474)	(1,062)
Subtotal	(11,338)	(10,106)	(7,458)
Plus:			
Payments of trade payables originated in prior years acquisitions	(3,342)	(4,832)	(1,367)
Less:			
Acquisition of fixed assets through incurrence of trade payables	3,862	5,298	3,592
Assets retirement obligations	35	45	53
Mobile handsets lent to customers at no cost (i)	56	54	32
	(10,727)	(9,541)	(5,148)

(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,		
	2017	2016	2015
Acquisition of licenses 3G and 4G	-	-	(2,256)
Other intangible assets acquisitions (Note 9)	(1,238)	(1,754)	(1,448)
Plus:			
Payments of trade payables originated in prior years acquisitions	(93)	(201)	(116)
SAC acquisition offset with trade receivables	(313)	(305)	(212)
Less:			
Acquisition of intangible assets through incurrence of trade payables	673	462	466
	(971)	(1,798)	(1,310)

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,

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	2017	2016	2015
Government bonds acquisition	(3,002)	(971)	(1,049)
Sales of Government bonds	1,986	1,051	-
Government bonds collection	276	165	45
Other short-term investments and time deposits	(2,063)	(265)	-
Sales of Other short-term investments	176	-	-
Argentine companies notes collection	-	-	28
	(2,627)	(20)	(976)

• **Financing activities components:**

The following table presents the financing activities components of the consolidated statements of cash flows:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Bank overdrafts	-	1,344	3,150
Notes	-	1,869	716
Bank loans	1,730	6,124	435
Total financial debt proceeds	1,730	9,337	4,301
Bank overdrafts	(1,572)	(2,793)	-
Notes	(566)	-	-
Bank loans	(848)	(143)	(31)
Total payment of debt	(2,986)	(2,936)	(31)
Bank overdrafts	(58)	(1,243)	(405)
Interests on Notes and related expenses	(340)	(205)	(3)
Interests on bank loans and related expenses	(418)	(125)	(63)
NDF	(32)	-	-
Total payment of interest and related expenses	(848)	(1,573)	(471)

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Dividends paid by company breakdown are as follows:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Núcleo to ABC Telecomunicaciones	(38)	-	(45)
Telecom Argentina	(4,151)	(2,000)	(804)
Dividends advance declared by Sofora and paid by Telecom in December 2017	(3)	-	-
	(4,192)	(2,000)	(849)

Telecom Argentina s Dividends Distribution

- **Fiscal year 2017**

The Company s Board of Directors Meeting held on December 18, 2017, resolved in exercise of the powers delegated by the Ordinary Shareholders Meeting held on the same date, to allocate \$4,150.3 (equivalent to \$4.28 pesos per outstanding share) from the Voluntary reserve for future dividends payments to a cash dividend distribution that was available to shareholders as from December 29, 2017.

- **Fiscal year 2016**

The Company s Board of Directors Meeting held on April 29, 2016, resolved to allocate \$2,000 (equivalent to \$2.06 pesos per outstanding share) of the Voluntary Reserve for future dividends payments to a cash dividend distribution in two installments: \$700 that was available to shareholders as from May 13, 2016 and \$1,300 that was available to shareholders since August 26, 2016.

- **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.

Advance of dividends declared by Sofora and paid by Telecom

On December 29, 2017, Telecom Argentina as surviving company of the merger, paid the pending advance of dividends of \$2.9 declared by Sofora in its Board of Directors meeting held on November 29, 2017.

Núcleo s Dividends Distribution

- **Fiscal year 2017**

Núcleo s shareholders, at their meeting held on March 28, 2017, approved the distribution of cash dividends for an amount equivalent to \$109 (that correspond to 40,000 million of Guaraníes translated to Argentine pesos at the exchange rate of the approval day), with the following schedule of payments:

<u>Month of dividends payments</u>	<u>Dividends corresponding to Personal</u>	<u>Dividends corresponding to non-controlling shareholders</u>	<u>Total</u>
May 2017 (*)	37	17	54
October 2017 (**)	37	18	55
Total	74	35	109

(*) As of the payment date, the amounts were 39 and 18, respectively.

(**) As of the payment date, the amounts were 41 and 20, respectively.

- **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		Total
		ABC Telecomunicaciones	ABC	
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.

Additional information required by IAS 7

In January 2016, IAS 7 was amended through the incorporation of paragraphs 44A to 44E. This amendment included additional information requirements that allow financial statements users to assess changes in liabilities generated by financing activities. Reconciliation between the opening and closing balances of liabilities generated by financing activities is disclosed below.

	<u>Balances as of December 31, 2016</u>	<u>Transfers</u>	<u>Cash Flows</u>	<u>Accrued interests</u>	<u>Exchange differences and currency translation adjustments</u>	<u>Balances as of December 31, 2017</u>
Bank overdrafts	1,707	-	(1,572)	-	-	135
Bank loans principal	7,401	(1,092)	882	11	992	8,194
Notes principal	2,650	(57)	(566)	-	131	2,158
NDF	2	-	(32)	37	10	17
Accrued interests	152	1,149	(816)	880	366	1,731
			(a)			
Total current financial debt (Note 12)	11,912	-	(2,104)	928	1,499	12,235

(a) Correspond to \$1,730 of debt proceeds, \$2,986 of principal payments and \$848 of interest payments.

Note 5 Trade receivables

Trade receivables consist of the following:

	<u>As of December 31,</u>	
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
<u>Current trade receivables</u>		
Fixed and mobile services	9,232	8,210
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(596)	(633)
	8,636	7,577
<u>Non-current trade receivables</u>		
Fixed and mobile services	12	208
Total trade receivables, net	8,648	7,785

Movements in the allowance for current doubtful accounts are as follows:

	<u>Years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
At the beginning of the fiscal year	(633)	(386)
Additions Bad debt expenses	(1,113)	(1,228)
Uses	1,162	989
Currency translation adjustments	(12)	(8)
At the end of the year	(596)	(633)

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Other receivables consist of the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2017	2016
<u>Current other receivables</u>		
Prepaid expenses	554	620
Deposit in auction's warrant to CONATEL (Note 2.i)	278	-
Expenditure reimbursement	134	126
Tax credits	218	46
Restricted funds	45	33
Receivables for return of handsets under warranty	15	29
PP&E disposal receivables	20	18
Guarantee deposits	13	10
Tax on personal property on behalf of Shareholders	-	8
NDF (Note 20) (*)	66	2
Other	171	140
	Subtotal	1,032
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(23)	(21)
	1,491	1,011

(*) Includes 60 of Financial NDF as of December 31, 2017.

Non-current other receivables

Prepaid expenses	266	258
Credit on SC Resolution No. 41/07 and IDC (Note 2.m and n)	56	57
Restricted funds	53	33
Regulatory receivables (Paraguay)	39	27
Tax on personal property on behalf of Shareholders	18	18
Tax credits	15	11
Guarantee deposits	21	12
Credit of indemnity for Tuves Paraguay acquisition	29	-
Financial NDF (Note 20)	2	-
Other	1	19
	Subtotal	435
Allowance for regulatory matters (Note 2.m and n)	(56)	(57)
Allowance for tax on personal property	(18)	(18)
Allowance for tax on other credits (i)	(7)	-
	419	360
	Total other receivables	1,371

(i) 6 allocated to Taxes with the Regulatory Authority and 1 to Currency translation adjustments.

Movements in the allowances are as follows:

	<u>Years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Current allowance for doubtful accounts		
At the beginning of the year	(21)	(25)
Additions	(2)	-
Uses	-	4
At the end of the year	(23)	(21)

	<u>Years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Non-current allowance for regulatory matters		
At the beginning of the year	(57)	(84)
Compensation of Telecom Argentina's regulatory liabilities	1	27
At the end of the year	(56)	(57)

	<u>Years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Non-current allowance for tax on personal property		
At the beginning of the year	(18)	(18)
Additions	-	-
At the end of the year	(18)	(18)

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Note 7 Inventories

Inventories consist of the following:

	<u>As of December 31.</u>	
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Mobile handsets and others	1,631	1,321
Fixed telephones and equipment	18	11
Inventories for construction projects	252	-
	Subtotal	
	1,901	1,332
Allowance for obsolescence of inventories	(47)	(54)
	1,854	1,278