

TELECOM ARGENTINA SA
Form 6-K
December 07, 2010
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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 6-K

Report of Foreign Issuer

Pursuant to Rule 13a-16 or 15d-16

of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the month of December 2010

Commission File Number: 001-13464

Telecom Argentina S.A.

(Translation of registrant's name into English)

Alicia Moreau de Justo, No. 50, 1107

Buenos Aires, Argentina

(Address of principal executive offices)

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

Form 20-F ☒ Form 40-F ☐

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

Yes ☐ No ☒

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

Yes ☐ No ☒

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

Yes ☐ No ☒

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

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Telecom Argentina S.A.

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TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

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

Consolidated Financial Statements as of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 and for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2010 and 2009

\$: Argentine peso

US\$: US dollar

\$3.960 = US\$1 as of September 30, 2010

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

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

	As of September 30, 2010 (unaudited)	As of December 31, 2009
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and banks	\$ 63	\$ 62
Investments	1,695	1,227
Accounts receivable, net	1,212	1,163
Other receivables, net	301	241
Inventories, net	355	243
Other assets, net	7	7
Total current assets	3,633	2,943
Non-Current Assets		
Other receivables, net	81	74
Investments	2	1
Fixed assets, net	6,988	6,839
Intangible assets, net	758	773
Other assets, net	3	3
Total non-current assets	7,832	7,690
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 11,465	\$ 10,633
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 2,156	\$ 2,212
Debt	833	763
Salaries and social security payable	334	300
Taxes payable	856	769
Dividends payable	364	
Other liabilities	58	52
Contingencies	88	73
Total current liabilities	4,689	4,169
Non-Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable		24
Debt	76	58
Salaries and social security payable	88	82
Taxes payable	163	212
Other liabilities	179	186
Contingencies	479	374

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Total non-current liabilities	985	936
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$ 5,674	\$ 5,105
Noncontrolling interest	99	92
SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY	\$ 5,692	\$ 5,436
TOTAL LIABILITIES, NONCONTROLLING INTEREST AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY	\$ 11,465	\$ 10,633

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

Adrián Calaza
Chief Financial Officer

Enrique Garrido
Chairman of the Board of Directors

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TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

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

Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Income

for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2010 and 2009

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

	For the nine-month periods ended September 30,	
	2010	2009
Net sales	\$ 10,484	\$ 8,861
Cost of services	(5,296)	(4,434)
Gross profit	5,188	4,427
General and administrative expenses	(365)	(301)
Selling expenses	(2,501)	(2,091)
Operating income	2,322	2,035
Gain on equity investees		13
Financial results, net	(44)	(317)
Other expenses, net	(208)	(157)
Net income before income tax and noncontrolling interest	2,070	1,574
Income tax expense, net	(754)	(560)
Noncontrolling interest	(7)	(8)
Net income	\$ 1,309	\$ 1,006
Net income per share	\$ 1.33	\$ 1.02

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

Adrián Calaza
Chief Financial Officer

Enrique Garrido
Chairman of the Board of Directors

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TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

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

Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2010 and 2009

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

	Shareholders' contributions (Note 9.a) Inflation adjustment of common stock			Unappropriated earnings (Note 9.b)			Total	
	Common stock	common stock	Total	Legal reserve	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Accumulated earnings	Total	Total Shareholders equity
Balances as of January 1, 2009	\$ 984	2,688	3,672		95	253	348	\$ 4,020
Foreign currency translation adjustments					6		6	6
Changes in the fair value of cash flow hedges, net of income tax					(8)		(8)	(8)
Net income for the period						1,006	1,006	1,006
Balances as of September 30, 2009	\$ 984	2,688	3,672		(i) 93	1,259	1,352	\$ 5,024
Balances as of January 1, 2010	\$ 984	2,688	3,672		106	1,658	1,764	\$ 5,436
As approved by the Shareholders Ordinary Meeting held on April 28, 2010:								
- Legal Reserve				360		(360)		
- Cash dividends (\$1.07 per share) Note 6						(1,053)	(1,053)	(1,053)
Net income for the period						1,309	1,309	1,309
Balances as of September 30, 2010	\$ 984	2,688	3,672	360	(i) 106	1,354	2,020	\$ 5,692

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

(i) The balance only corresponds to foreign currency translation adjustments.

Adrián Calaza
Chief Financial Officer

Enrique Garrido
Chairman of the Board of Directors

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

	For the nine-month periods ended September 30,	
	2010	2009
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</u>		
Net income for the period	\$ 1,309	\$ 1,006
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash flows provided by operating activities		
Allowance for doubtful accounts and other allowances	116	119
Depreciation of fixed assets	946	806
Amortization of intangible assets	14	14
Gain on equity investees		(13)
Consumption of materials	83	77
Gain on sale/disposal of fixed assets and other assets	(3)	(5)
Provision for lawsuits and contingencies	135	92
Holding losses on inventories	4	8
Interest and other financial losses on loans	126	449
Income tax	(65)	12
Noncontrolling interest	7	8
Net increase in assets	(359)	(270)
Net increase in liabilities	242	24
Total cash flows provided by operating activities	2,555	2,327
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</u>		
Fixed asset acquisitions	(1,351)	(1,108)
Intangible asset acquisitions	(16)	(11)
Proceeds for the sale of fixed assets and other assets	8	13
Decrease in investments not considered as cash and cash equivalents	15	246
Total cash flows used in investing activities	(1,344)	(860)
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</u>		
Debt proceeds	128	350
Payment of debt	(126)	(483)
Payment of interest and debt-related expenses	(40)	(88)
Cash dividends paid	(689)	(16)
Total cash flows used in financing activities	(727)	(237)
(DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	484	1,230
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF YEAR	1,273	902

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CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT PERIOD END	\$ 1,757	\$ 2,132
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See Note 6 for supplementary cash flow information.

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

Adrián Calaza
Chief Financial Officer

Enrique Garrido
Chairman of the Board of Directors

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TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

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

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

1. The Company and its operations

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

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

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

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

A description of the subsidiaries with their respective percentage of capital stock owned as of September 30, 2010, is presented as follows:

Reportable segment	Subsidiaries	Percentage of capital stock owned and voting rights (i)	Indirect control through	Date of acquisition
Voice, data and Internet	Telecom Argentina USA Inc. (Telecom USA)	100.00%		09.12.00
	Micro Sistemas Sociedad Anonima (Micro Sistemas) (ii)	99.99%		12.31.97
Wireless	Telecom Personal S.A. (Personal)	99.99%		07.06.94
	Núcleo S.A. (Núcleo)	67.50%	Personal	02.03.98
	Springville S.A. (Springville) (ii)	100.00%	Personal	04.07.09

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

(ii) Dormant entity at September 30, 2010.

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

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

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

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

The Privatization Regulations, including the List of Conditions;

The Transfer Agreement;

The Licenses granted to Telecom Argentina and its subsidiaries;

The Tariff Agreements; and

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

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

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Notes to the Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

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

2. Regulatory framework (continued)

(b) Licenses granted as of September 30, 2010

As of September 30, 2010, Telecom Argentina has been granted the following non-expiring licenses to provide the following services in Argentina:

Local fixed telephony;

Public telephony;

Domestic and international long-distance telephony;

Domestic and international point-to-point link services;

Domestic and international telex services;

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

Internet access.

As of September 30, 2010, the Company's subsidiaries have been granted the following licenses:

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

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

(c) Revocation of the license

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

an interruption of all or a substantial portion of service;

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

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

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

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

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

the Company's bankruptcy.

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

repeated interruptions of the services;

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

any encumbrance of the license;

any voluntary insolvency proceedings or bankruptcy of Personal;

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

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

repeated interruptions of the services;

any voluntary insolvency proceedings or bankruptcy of Núcleo;

non-compliance with certain obligations.

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

2. Regulatory framework (continued)

(d) Decree No. 764/00

Decree No. 764/00 substantially modified three regulations:

General Regulation of Licenses

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

Argentine Interconnection Regulation

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

Universal Service (SU) Regulation

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

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

New SU Regulation

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

The Decree established that the SC will assess the value of service providers' direct program contributions in compliance with obligations promulgated by Decree No. 764/00. It will also determine the level of funding required in the SU Fund for programs pending implementation. In

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the same manner, in order to guarantee the continuity of certain projects, the SC was given the choice to consider as SU contributions certain other undertakings made by telecommunication services providers and compensate providers for these undertakings.

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

It also established that the SC will review SU programs which were established under the previous regulation, guaranteeing the continuity of those already being administered and implementing those that had been under review.

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

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

Notes to the Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

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

2. Regulatory framework (continued)

The level of financing of SU ongoing programs established under the previous regulation will be determined by the SC, whereas telecommunications providers appointed to participate in future SU Programs will be selected by competitive bidding.

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

Decree No. 558/08 also mandates the creation of the SU Fund and orders that it must be established within 180 days from the date of publication. Providers of telecommunications services shall act in their capacity as trustors for this fund, and shall rely on the assistance of a Technical Committee made up of seven members (two members shall be appointed by the SC, one member shall be appointed by the CNC, three members shall be appointed by the telecommunication services providers two of which shall be appointed by Telecom and Telefonica and one by the rest of the providers and another member will be appointed by independent local operators). This Technical Committee will be informed by the SC of the programs that will be financed and will be responsible for managing and controlling the SU Fund, carrying out technical-economic evaluations of existing projects and supervising the process of competitive bidding and adjudication of new SU programs, with the prior approval by the SC.

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

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

On January 12, 2009, the Company and Personal, filed claims before the SC objecting to the provisions of SC Resolution No. 405/08, based on the illegality of this rule, arguing that it contradicts Decree No. 558/08 because it violates the rights of both licensees to factor their compensation for the provision of the SU programs in the calculation of their investment contribution, in accordance with the pay or play mechanism stated in the Decree No. 558/08.

The management of the Group, with the opinion of its legal counsel, considers it has meritorious legal arguments for the claims filed against Resolution No. 405/08.

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

On April 4, 2009, by means of SC Resolution No. 88/09, the SC created a new program denominated Telephony and Internet for towns without provision of basic Telephone services that will be subsidized with funds from the SU Fund. The new program seeks to provide local telephony, domestic long distance, international long distance and Internet in towns that currently do not provide basic telephone services. SC Resolution No. 88/09 specifies the methodology that licensees will have to follow for proposals to render these services in several of the 1,491 towns and 1,496 schools identified in the Annex of the Resolution. The proposed projects approved by the SC will be sent to the Technical Committee of the SU Fund so that availability of funds can be evaluated and they can be included in a bidding process provided for in Decree No. 558/08.

In Telecom

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

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

Notes to the Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

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

2. Regulatory framework (continued)

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

In compliance with SC Resolution No. 80/07 and CNC Resolution No. 2,713 /07, Telecom Argentina has estimated a receivable of \$790 (unaudited) for the period initiated in July 2007 and filed its calculations for review by the regulatory authority. This receivable has not yet been recorded since it is subject to the approval of the SU programs, the review of the SC and the availability of funds in the SU Trust.

In Personal

Since January 2001, Personal has been recording a provision related to its obligation to make contributions to the SU fund. As of September 30, 2010, this provision amounts to \$191. In addition, since July 2007 and in compliance with SC Resolution No. 80/07 and CNC Resolution No. 2,713/07, Personal has deposited the correspondent contributions on their respective maturity date (amounting to \$99 as of September 30, 2010) into a special individual account held under their name at the Banco de la Nación Argentina; these contributions were recorded as a receivable in the caption "Other receivables" of the consolidated balance sheets.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In September 2008, Personal has rejected this claim explaining its grounds for justification of the applied interest rate. However, the management of Personal has considered the reimbursement of the interests claimed by the CNC. As a result, Personal had recorded a provision of \$10. During the third quarter of 2009, Personal has begun the reimbursement to its customers (amounting to \$5 as of September 30, 2010).

Number Portability

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

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

Pursuant to such Resolution, within thirty days of its publication, the SC would fix an implementation timetable. As of the date of issuance of these financial statements, such timetable has not been issued.

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Notes to the Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

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

2. Regulatory framework (continued)

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

As of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, the Company has appointed its representatives in the Portability Committee, and has organized a working team with the objective of evaluating the impact of the above regulation and carrying out the tasks needed for its implementation, following the timetable to be issued.

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

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

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

(f) Public telephony in penal institutions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

At September 30, 2010, the Company has a net receivable of \$67 which, in addition with the receivable of \$23 corresponding to the tax on deposits to and withdrawals from bank accounts (IDC), is included in the non-current caption Other receivables .

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2. Regulatory framework (continued)

Since the resolution allows the Company to offset the receivables with existing and/or future regulatory duties and the intention of the Company is to exercise its offsetting rights, the receivable was recorded net of reserves. At September 30, 2010, the reserves corresponding to these regulatory duties amounted to \$90.

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

(h) Rendering of fixed telephony through mobile telephony infrastructure

By SC Resolution No. 151/07, fixed telephony was granted access to particular frequency bands, with the purpose of enabling basic telephone services in rural and suburban areas to be rendered through the wireless infrastructure used for the provision of mobile telephony service. Licensees will provide such service within their respective fixed telephony service original regions. The Company has started to install fixed lines based on this technology in order to satisfy service demand in rural and suburban areas.

(i) Tariff structure of the national and international regulated fixed line services

Rate Rebalancing

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

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

Price Cap

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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2. Regulatory framework (continued)

In April 2007, the Company provided the CNC with supporting documentation on this amount for its audit. The Company had access to documentation of the Regulatory Authority's audits that corroborates the amounts claimed by the Company and the application of a similar offsetting mechanism pursuant to Resolution No. 41/07. Therefore, as of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, the Company recorded as Other receivable a total of \$23.

(j) Renegotiation of agreements with the Argentine Government

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

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

The pesification of tariffs;

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

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

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

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

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

Service quality and investment plans, as contractually agreed;

The customers' interests and access to the services;

The security of the systems; and

The profitability of the service providers.

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

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

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

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2. Regulatory framework (continued)

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

New Letter of Understanding with the UNIREN

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

The main terms and conditions of the Letter include:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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2. Regulatory framework (continued)

(k) Buy Argentine Act

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. Preparation of financial statements

(a) Basis of presentation

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

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

In March 2009, the Argentine Federation of Professional Boards of Economic Sciences (the FACPCE) approved Technical Resolution (RT) 26 Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards , which will be fully effective for companies making public offering of securities (such as the Company) as from January 1, 2011. In June 2009, the FACPCE approved RT 27 which provides for amendments to the existing RT for those companies not adopting IFRS. On December 30, 2009, the CNV issued Resolution No. 562/09 adopting RT 26 with a few differences

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related to the companies obliged to adopt IFRS and the date of adoption. In July 2010, the CNV issued Resolution No. 576/10, amplifying Resolution No. 562/09. FACPCE is revising RT 26 in order to align RT 26 and CNV Resolution No. 562/09. Additional information is given in Note 15.

(b) Basis of consolidation

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

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

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

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

3. Preparation of financial statements (continued)**(c) Presentation of financial statements in constant Argentine Pesos**

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

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

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

Periods		% change
January 2002	February 2003	119.73
January 2002	September 2003	115.03

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

	As reported (*) (I)	As restated through September 30, 2003 (**) (II)	Effect (II) - (I)
Total assets	11,465	11,427	(38)
Total liabilities	5,674	5,661	(13)
Noncontrolling interest	99	99	
Shareholders' equity	5,692	5,667	(25)
Net income	1,309	1,311	2

(*) As required by CNV resolution.

(**) As required by Argentine GAAP.

(d) Interim financial information

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The accompanying September 30, 2010 consolidated financial statements are unaudited. The interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements and related footnotes. The unaudited financial statements include, in the opinion of Management of the Company, all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments that are considered necessary for the fair presentation of the information in the financial statements. Operating results for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2010 are not necessarily indicative of results that may be expected for any future periods.

(e) Use of estimates

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

(f) Reclassifications

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

(g) Statement of cash flows

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

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

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3. Preparation of financial statements (continued)

(h) Concentration of credit risk

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

The Company's customers include numerous corporations. The Company serves a wide range of customers, including residential customers, businesses and governmental agencies. As such, the Company's account receivables are not subject to significant concentration of credit risk. While receivables for sales to these various customers are generally unsecured, the financial condition and creditworthiness of customers are routinely evaluated. Fixed customer lines were 3,998,000 (unaudited) at September 30, 2010 and 3,950,000 (unaudited) at September 30, 2009 and wireless customer lines, excluding prepaid lines and Internet subscribers (Argentina and Paraguay combined) were 4,993,000 (unaudited) at September 30, 2010 and 4,545,000 (unaudited) at September 30, 2009.

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

(i) Earnings per share

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

4. Summary of significant accounting policies

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

(a) Foreign currency translation

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

(b) Revenue recognition

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

Voice, data and Internet services

Fixed telephone services:

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

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

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

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

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4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Revenues from installations consist primarily of amounts charged for the installation of local access lines. Installation fees are recognized at the time of installation or activation. The direct incremental cost related to installations and activations are expensed as incurred. Installation and activation costs exceed installation revenues for all periods presented. Rehabilitation fees charged to customers when resuming service after suspension are deferred and recognized ratably over the average life for those customers who are assessed a rehabilitation fee. Associated direct expenses are also deferred over the estimated customer relationship period in an amount equal to or less than the amount of deferred revenues. Rehabilitation revenues are higher than its associated direct expenses.

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

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

International long-distance services:

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

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

Revenues are recognized as services are provided.

Data transmission and Internet services:

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

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

Wireless telecommunication services

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

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

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

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

(c) Foreign currency transaction gains/losses

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

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

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4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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

The net carrying value of these capitalized costs was \$50 as of September 30, 2010 and \$57 as of December 31, 2009, both in the Voice, data and Internet segment.

(d) Cash and banks

Cash and banks are stated at face value.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(h) Investments

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

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

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

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

(i) Inventories, net

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

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

(j) Other assets, net

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

(k) Fixed assets, net

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

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4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

As of the date of these financial statements, the Company has received the transfer of title pertaining to substantially all of the fixed assets received from ENTel, other than 14.7% of the total transferred buildings, representing \$10 of net carrying value as of September 30, 2010. Nevertheless, the Company is in complete possession of these fixed assets and operates them normally.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(l) Intangible assets, net

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

Intangible assets comprise the following:

Software obtained or developed for internal use

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

Debt issue costs

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

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4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

PCS license

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

PCS and Band B of Paraguay licenses

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

Rights of use

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

Exclusivity agreements

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

Customer relationships

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

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

(m) Impairment of long-lived assets

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

The devaluation of the Argentine peso, which occurred in January 2002, and the pesification of Telecom Argentina s tariffs materially affected the Company s financial position and results of operations, and changed the rules under which the Company operated. However, as indicated in

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Note 2.j., Law No. 25,561 authorized the Argentine Government to renegotiate the conditions of the contracts with the privatized companies, taking into account their profitability, among other criteria.

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

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

(n) Severance indemnities

Severance payments made to employees are expensed as incurred.

(o) Taxes payable

Income taxes

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

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

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4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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

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

Tax on minimum presumed income

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

For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2010, Telecom has estimated a provision for income taxes.

Turnover tax

Under Argentine tax law, the Company is subject to a tax levied on gross revenues. Rates differ depending on the jurisdiction where revenues are earned for tax purposes. Average rates were approximately 4.0% for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2010 and 2009.

(p) Other liabilities

Pension benefits

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

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

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Deferred revenue on sale of capacity

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

Court fee

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

Legal fee

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

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4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(q) Exchange of debt instruments

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

(r) Litigation

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

(s) Derivatives to hedge the Company's exposure to foreign currency

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

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

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

These instruments were negotiated with institutions and corporations with significant financial capacity; therefore, the Company considered that the risk of non-compliance with the obligations agreed to by such counterparties to be minimal.

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

The main characteristics of the derivatives at September 30, 2010 are the following:

a) Non-Deliverable Forward (NDF) agreements to purchase foreign currency for Notes

When entering into these NDF agreements, the management objective was to reduce its exposure to foreign currency fluctuations and denominate its Notes in Argentine pesos. At inception, the critical terms of the NDF were substantially similar to the terms of the foreign currency-denominated obligations (amounts and maturity dates). Accordingly, these hedges were designated as cash flow hedges. In accordance with Argentine GAAP, changes in the fair value of these hedges were recognized under "Foreign currency translation adjustments" and

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subsequently reclassified to earnings when the hedged items affect earnings.

For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2010, the US dollar-denominated Notes (hedged item) have generated foreign currency exchange differences; consequently, a loss of \$47 was reclassified to financial results under Gain (loss) on derivatives .

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4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Personal entered into several agreements to purchase foreign currency which main characteristics at September 30, 2010, are the following:

Currency	Amount (in million)	Average exchange rate	Date	Expiring date	Book value at September 30, 2010 (liabilities)
US\$	179.2	4.3122 \$/US\$	September 2009/January 2010	December 2010	(*)(45)

(*) Included in Current debt, of which \$(8) corresponds to related parties - see Note 7.d -.

b) NDF agreements to purchase foreign currency for accounts payable

When entering into these NDF agreements, the management objective was to reduce its exposure to foreign currency fluctuations and denominate its accounts payable in Argentine pesos. At September 30, 2010, Personal entered into several NDF contracts amounting to US\$7.1 million (maturing December 2010). However, as the terms of the NDF do not perfectly match the terms of the foreign currency-denominated obligations, these hedges were regarded as ineffective.

For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2010, the changes in the fair value of these hedges were recognized as a loss in the financial results as Gain (loss) on derivatives in an amount of \$5 with counterpart under Accounts payable .

(t) Vacation expenses

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

(u) Advertising costs

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred. Advertising costs for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 are shown in Note 16.h. under the caption Advertising .

5. Breakdown of the main accounts**(a) Cash and banks**

Cash and banks consist of the following:

	As of September 30, 2010	As of December 31, 2009
Cash	\$ 8	\$ 12

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Banks	55	50
	\$ 63	\$ 62

(b) Investments

Investments consist of the following:

	As of September 30, 2010	As of December 31, 2009
Current		
Time deposits (Note 16.d)	\$ 1,525	\$ 1,075
Mutual funds (Note 16.c)	130	120
Related parties (Note 7.d)	39	32
Government bonds (Note 16.c)	1	
	\$ 1,695	\$ 1,227
Non current		
Government bonds (Note 16.c)	\$ 1	\$
2003 Telecommunications Fund	1	1
	\$ 2	\$ 1

(c) Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable consist of the following:

	As of September 30, 2010	As of December 31, 2009
Current		
Voice, data and Internet	\$ 614	\$ 621
Wireless (i)	751	676
Wireless related parties (Note 7.d)	6	10
Subtotal	1,371	1,307
Allowance for doubtful accounts (Note 16.e)	(159)	(144)
	\$ 1,212	\$ 1,163

- (i) Includes \$25 as of September 30, 2010 and \$19 as of December 31, 2009 corresponding to Núcleo s receivables.

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5. Breakdown of the main accounts (continued)**(d) Other receivables**

Other receivables consist of the following:

	As of September 30, 2010	As of December 31, 2009
Current		
Prepaid expenses	\$ 116	\$ 80
SU credits (Note 2.d)	99	66
Tax credits	49	60
Restricted funds	10	10
Credit on SC Resolution No. 41/07 and IDC (Note 2.g and i)		4
Related parties (Note 7.d)	1	
Derivatives (Note 4.s)		1
Other	39	36
Subtotal	314	257
Allowance for doubtful accounts (Note 16.e)	(13)	(12)
Regulatory contingencies (Notes 2 g and i and 16.e)		(4)
	\$ 301	\$ 241
Non current		
Credit on SC Resolution No. 41/07 and IDC (Note 2.g and i)	\$ 90	\$ 87
Prepaid expenses	40	19
Restricted funds	27	24
Other tax credits	17	21
Credit on minimum presumed income tax	6	7
Deferred income tax (Note 10)	1	
Other	7	12
Subtotal	188	170
Regulatory contingencies (Notes 2 g and i and 16.e)	(90)	(75)
Allowance for doubtful accounts (Note 16.e)	(17)	(21)
	\$ 81	\$ 74

(e) Inventories

Inventories consist of the following:

	As of September 30, 2010	As of December 31, 2009
Wireless handsets and equipment (Note 16.f)	\$ 378	\$ 264
Allowance for obsolescence (Note 16.e)	(23)	(21)
	\$ 355	\$ 243

(f) Other assets

Other assets consist of the following:

	As of September 30, 2010	As of December 31, 2009
Current		
Fixed assets held for sale	\$ 8	\$ 8
Allowance for other assets (Note 16.e)	(1)	(1)
	\$ 7	\$ 7
Non current		
Fixed assets held for sale	\$ 5	\$ 6
Allowance for other assets (Note 16.e)	(2)	(3)
	\$ 3	\$ 3

(g) Fixed assets

Fixed assets consist of the following:

	As of September 30, 2010	As of December 31, 2009
Non current		
Net carrying value (Note 16.a)	\$ 7,009	\$ 6,864
Write-off of materials (Note 16.e)	(21)	(25)
	\$ 6,988	\$ 6,839

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5. Breakdown of the main accounts (continued)**(h) Accounts payable**

Accounts payable consist of the following:

	As of September 30, 2010	As of December 31, 2009
Current		
Fixed assets suppliers	\$ 876	\$ 1,053
Other assets and services suppliers	756	690
Inventories suppliers	283	246
Subtotal	1,915	1,989
Deferred revenues	158	135
Related parties (Note 7.d)	57	32
Agent commissions	15	45
SU reimbursement (Note 2.d)	11	11
	\$ 2,156	\$ 2,212
Non current		
Fixed assets suppliers Related parties (Note 7.d)	\$	\$ 24

(i) Salaries and social security payable

Salaries and social security payable consist of the following:

	As of September 30, 2010	As of December 31, 2009
Current		
Vacation, bonuses and social security payable	\$ 296	\$ 264
Termination benefits	38	36
	\$ 334	\$ 300
Non current		
Termination benefits	\$ 88	\$ 82

(j) Taxes payable

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Taxes payable consist of the following:

	As of September 30, 2010	As of December 31, 2009
Current		
Income tax, net (Note 10)	\$ 414	\$ 431
Tax on SU (Note 2.d)	191	155
VAT, net	99	33
Internal taxes	34	43
Turnover tax	31	25
Regulatory fees	27	24
Municipal taxes	7	12
Other	53	46
	\$ 856	\$ 769
Non current (Note 10)		
Deferred tax liabilities	\$ 151	\$ 199
Law No. 26,476 Tax Regularization Regime	12	13
	\$ 163	\$ 212

(k) Other liabilities

Other liabilities consist of the following:

	As of September 30, 2010	As of December 31, 2009
Current		
Deferred revenue on sale of capacity and related services	\$ 24	\$ 12
Guarantees received	7	16
Customer loyalty programs	7	5
Court fee	3	3
Other	17	16
	\$ 58	\$ 52
Non current		
Deferred revenue on sale of capacity and related services	\$ 99	\$ 112
Asset retirement obligations	49	44
Retirement benefits	14	11
Legal fee	10	11
Court fee	6	7
Customer loyalty programs	1	1
	\$ 179	\$ 186

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5. Breakdown of the main accounts (continued)**(l) Net sales**

Net sales consist of the following:

	Nine-month periods ended September 30,	
	2010	2009
Voice	\$ 2,167	\$ 2,087
Internet	998	759
Data	236	197
Voice, data and Internet	3,401	3,043
Prepaid and post-paid	2,291	1,998
Roaming, TLRD and CPP	2,359	1,691
Value added services	1,258	1,196
Sale of handsets	721	548
Other	119	83
Wireless in Argentina	6,748	5,516
Prepaid and post-paid	141	136
Roaming, TLRD and CPP	125	95
Value added services	40	43
Internet-Wimax	12	13
Sale of handsets	4	5
Other	13	10
Wireless in Paraguay	335	302
Total net sales	\$ 10,484	\$ 8,861

(m) Gain on equity investees

Gain on equity investees consist of the following:

	Nine-month periods ended September 30,	
	2010	2009
Foreign currency translation adjustment realized on capital reimbursement of Núcleo	\$	\$ 13

(n) Financial results, net

Financial results, net consist of the following:

	Nine-month periods ended September 30,	
	2010	2009
Generated by assets		
Interest income	\$ 112	\$ 95
Related parties (Note 7.d)	2	3
Foreign currency exchange gain	28	107
Holding losses on inventories (Note 16.f)	(4)	(8)
Other	(1)	3
Total generated by assets	\$ 137	\$ 200
Generated by liabilities		
Interest expense	\$ (61)	\$ (149)
Less capitalized interest on fixed assets		14
Gain on discounting of debt	(3)	15
Foreign currency exchange loss	(62)	(323)
Loss on derivatives	(42)	(70)
Loss on derivatives related parties (Note 7.d)	(10)	(7)
Loss on purchase of Notes	(2)	1
Other	(1)	2
Total generated by liabilities	\$ (181)	\$ (517)
	\$ (44)	\$ (317)

(o) Other expenses, net

Other expenses, net consist of the following:

	Nine-month periods ended September 30,	
	2010	2009
Provision for contingencies (Note 16.e)	\$ (135)	\$ (128)
Net reversal of provisions related to Law No. 26,476 Tax Regularization Regime		36
Severance payments and termination benefits	(61)	(45)
Provision for regulatory contingencies (Note 16.e)	(11)	(2)
Allowance for obsolescence of inventories (Note 16.e)	(25)	(17)
Allowance for doubtful accounts and other assets (Note 16.e)	4	(3)
Gain on sale of fixed assets and other assets	3	5
Allowance for obsolescence of materials (Note 16.e)	3	(2)
Other, net	14	(1)
	\$ (208)	\$ (157)

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6. Supplementary cash flow information

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

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

	As of September 30,		As of December 31,	
	2010	2009	2009	2008
Cash and banks	\$ 63	\$ 66	\$ 62	\$ 36
Current investments	1,695	2,067	1,227	1,089
Total as per balance sheet	\$ 1,758	\$ 2,133	\$ 1,289	\$ 1,125
Less:				
Items not considered cash and cash equivalents				
- Related parties		(1)	(16)	
- Government bonds	(1)			(223)
Total cash and cash equivalents as shown in the statement of cash flows	\$ 1,757	\$ 2,132	\$ 1,273	\$ 902

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

	Nine-month periods ended September 30,	
	2010	2009
Foreign currency exchange gain on cash and cash equivalents	\$ 20	\$ 63
Interest income generated by current investments	70	61
Interest income generated by accounts receivable	43	36
Collection (payment) on swap settlement (Telecom and Personal)	(4)	4
Subtotal (originated in financial transactions)	129	164
Income tax paid	(819)	(548)
Other cash flows provided by operating activities	3,245	2,711
Total cash flows provided by operating activities	\$ 2,555	\$ 2,327

Income taxes eliminated from operating activities components:

Nine-month periods ended September 30,

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	2010	2009
Reversal of income tax included in the statement of income	\$ 754	\$ 560
Income taxes paid (includes payments in advance)	(819)	(548)
Total income taxes eliminated from operating activities	\$ (65)	\$ 12

Changes in assets/liabilities components:

	Nine-month periods ended September 30,	
	2010	2009
Net (increase) decrease in assets		
Investments not considered as cash or cash equivalents	\$ 1	\$ (34)
Trade accounts receivable	(138)	(141)
Other receivables	(78)	(50)
Inventories	(144)	(45)
	\$ (359)	\$ (270)
Net (decrease) increase in liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 116	\$ 37
Salaries and social benefits payable	40	4
Taxes payable	102	(28)
Other liabilities	(1)	23
Contingencies	(15)	(12)
	\$ 242	\$ 24

Main non-cash operating transactions:

	Nine-month periods ended September 30,	
	2010	2009
Dividends payable	\$ 364	\$
Government bonds	2	
Derivatives		42
Credit on minimum presumed income tax offset with income taxes		7
Legal fee from Tax Regularization Regime		14
Capital reimbursement of Núcleo		7
Foreign currency translation adjustments in assets		53
Foreign currency translation adjustments in liabilities		20

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6. Supplementary cash flow information (continued)***Most significant investing activities:***

Fixed assets acquisitions include:

	Nine-month periods ended September 30,	
	2010	2009
Acquisition of fixed assets (Note 16.a)	\$ (1,175)	\$ (1,122)
Plus:		
Cancellation of accounts payable used in prior years acquisitions	(875)	(756)
Less:		
Acquisition of fixed assets through incurrence of accounts payable	696	746
Capitalized interest on fixed assets		14
Wireless handsets lent to customers at no cost (i)	3	10
	\$ (1,351)	\$ (1,108)

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

Intangible assets acquisitions include:

	Nine-month periods ended September 30,	
	2010	2009
Acquisition of intangible assets (Note 16.b)	\$	\$ (12)
Plus:		
Cancellation of accounts payable used in prior years acquisitions	(16)	(7)
Less:		
Acquisition of intangible assets through incurrence of accounts payable		8
	\$ (16)	\$ (11)

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:

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	Nine-month periods ended September 30,	
	2010	2009
Loan to Nortel	\$ 15	\$ (7)
Collection of Government bonds		253
Total cash flows used in investments not considered as cash equivalents	\$ 15	\$ 246

Financing activities components:

	Nine-month periods ended September 30,	
	2010	2009
Bank overdrafts	\$ 44	\$ 217
Debt proceeds	84	133
Payment of bank overdrafts	(24)	(216)
Payment of Notes	(24)	(172)
Payment of bank loans	(78)	(95)
Payment of interest on Notes	(32)	(75)
Payment of interest on bank loans	(8)	(7)
Payment of interest on bank overdrafts		(6)
Cash dividends paid	(689)	(16)
Total financing activities components	\$ (727)	\$ (237)

The Annual General Ordinary and Extraordinary Shareholders Meeting held on April 28, 2010 approved a cash dividend distribution in the amount of \$1,053 payable in two installments: the first was paid on May 5, 2010, amounting to \$689 (equivalent to \$0.70 per share) and the second will be paid on December 20, 2010, for the balance of \$364 (equivalent to \$0.37 per share), of which \$200 corresponds to Nortel (Note 7.d).

7 Related party transactions

(a) Controlling group

As of September 30, 2010, Nortel is the controlling shareholder of Telecom Argentina. Nortel owns all of the outstanding Class A shares and 36,832,408 Class B shares of Telecom Argentina, representing 54.74% of the total common stock of Telecom Argentina.

Nortel's ordinary shares (67.79% of the capital stock) are owned by Sofora Telecomunicaciones S.A. (Sofora). As of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, Sofora's shares are owned by the Telecom Italia Group (58%) and by W de Argentina Inversiones S.L. (42%).

In connection with these transactions, on December 17, 2003, a Shareholders Agreement between W de Argentina - Inversiones S.L., Telecom Italia S.p.A. and Telecom Italia International N.V. for the joint management of Sofora, Nortel and Telecom, including Personal, was executed. On August 5, 2010, such Shareholders Agreement was modified according to the commitments assumed by the shareholders of Sofora before the Argentine Antitrust Commission (or the CNDC). Additional information on this New Shareholders Agreement (whose provisions came into effect on October 13, 2010) can be reviewed at www.cnv.gov.ar (section Autopista de Información Financiera).

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7 Related party transactions (continued)

(b) Related parties

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

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

(c) Changes in the equity stocks of the indirect shareholders of Telecom Italia S.p.A.

On October 25, 2007, a consortium made up of Assicurazioni Generali S.p.A., Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A., Mediobanca S.p.A., Sintonia S.A. (Benetton) and Telefonica, S.A. (of Spain) bought Olimpia S.p.A.'s entire stock through the Italian company Telco S.p.A., which held approximately 23.6% of Telecom Italia S.p.A.'s voting shares (the Telco Transaction). It must be mentioned that on December 22, 2009, Sintonia S.A. (Benetton) retired from the referred consortium and its participation was assumed by the remaining shareholders of Telco S.p.A. on a pro rata basis. In accordance with the last public statement available as of June 30, 2010, such participation is currently 22.45% of Telecom Italia S.p.A.'s voting shares. After the Telco Transaction, since October 2007, Pirelli & C. S.p.A., its controlled subsidiaries and its related parties have ceased to be related parties of Telecom and its subsidiaries.

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

Consequently, the Telco Transaction required the intervention of various administrative bodies whose decisions have been subject to various presentations and complaints before administrative and judicial courts. Additionally, several judicial actions have been filed among Sofora's shareholders.

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

- a) Put an end to all the legal proceedings existing among the parties;
- b) Amend the Shareholders Agreement dated December 17, 2003, including, among others, certain measures to guarantee a more efficient corporate governance of the Telecom Group, Nortel and Sofora, ensuring an adequate compliance with the Argentine Republic's rules and regulations, particularly the LDC and the telecommunications industry's regulations. For such purposes a Telecom Argentina and Telecom Personal's Regulatory Compliance Committee will be created for as long as Telefónica, S.A. (of

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Spain) owns any subsidiaries in our country and maintains any direct or indirect participation in the Telecom Italia Group;

- c) Subject to the applicable authorizations, the transfer of 8% of the capital stock of Sofora from W de Argentina Inversiones S.L. to Telecom Italia Internacional N.V., increasing Telecom Italia Group's participation to 58% of the capital stock of Sofora (the latter hereinafter referred to as the TI-W Transaction).

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

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7. Related party transactions (continued)

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

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

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

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

On October 13, 2010, the Secretariat of Economic Policy issued its Resolution No. 148/10 which, in its operative part, among other issues, authorizes the Telco Transaction subject to the irrevocable and effective fulfillment of the commitment offered with the clarifications and specifications made in Title XIV of Opinion CNDC No. 835/10 . On the same date, the Secretariat of Economic Policy issued its Resolution No. 149/10, in which it accepted the TI-W Commitment and approved the TI-W Transaction in the terms of Section 13 paragraph b) of the LDC.

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

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

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

The Telco Commitment and the TI-W Commitment are available to the public at www.telecom.com.ar/compromisos.

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

(d) Balances and transactions with related parties

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

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7 Related party transactions (continued)

The following is a summary of the balances and transactions with related parties as of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 and for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2010 and 2009:

	As of September 30, 2010	As of December 31, 2009
Investments		
Nortel (Note 16.d)	\$	\$ 16
Standard Bank S.A. (Note 16.d) (a)	39	
Standard Bank S.A. (Note 16.c) (a)		16
	\$ 39	\$ 32
Accounts receivable		
Standard Bank S.A. (a)	\$ 3	\$ 5
TIM Celular S.A. (b)	2	3
Telecom Italia S.p.A. (b)	1	2
	\$ 6	\$ 10
Other receivable		
Sofora	\$ 1	\$
	\$ 1	\$
Current accounts payable:		
Latin American Nautilus Ltd. (b) (c)	\$ 38	\$
Latin American Nautilus USA Inc. (b)	5	5
Latin American Nautilus Argentina S.A. (b)	4	2
Telecom Italia S.p.A. (b)	3	3
Etec S.A. (b)	2	2
Telecom Italia Sparkle S.p.A. (b).(c)	1	18
La Caja Aseguradora de Riesgos del Trabajo ART S.A. (a)	2	2
Caja de Seguros S.A. (a)	2	
	\$ 57	\$ 32
Current debt		
Standard Bank S.A. Derivatives (a)	\$ 8	\$ 3
	\$ 8	\$ 3

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Dividends payable

Nortel	\$	200	\$
	\$	200	\$

Non-current accounts payable:

Latin American Nautilus Argentina S.A. (b)	\$		\$	2
Telecom Italia Sparkle S.p.A. (b)				22
	\$		\$	24

		Nine-month periods ended September 30,	
Transaction description		2010	2009
Services rendered:			
Telecom Italia Sparkle S.p.A. (b)	International inbound calls and roaming	\$ 13	\$ 7
TIM Celular S.A. (b)	Roaming	12	9
Latin American Nautilus Ltd. (b)	International inbound calls	1	
Telecom Italia S.p.A. (b)	Roaming		6
Standard Bank S.A. (a)	Others	9	5
Standard Bank S.A. (a)	Interest	1	2
Caja de Seguros S.A. (a)	Others	5	1
Nortel	Interest	1	1
Total services rendered		\$ 42	\$ 31
Services received:			
Latin American Nautilus Ltd. (b).(c)	International outbound calls and data transmission	\$ (39)	\$
Telecom Italia Sparkle S.p.A. (b).(c)	International outbound calls and data transmission	(29)	(50)
Telecom Italia S.p.A. (b)	Fees for services and roaming	(17)	(18)
Etec S.A. (b)	International outbound calls	(8)	(5)
TIM Celular S.A. (b)	Roaming and Maintenance, materials and supplies	(6)	(5)
Latin American Nautilus Argentina S.A. (b)	International outbound calls	(4)	(3)
Latin American Nautilus USA Inc. (b)	International outbound calls	(1)	(4)
Standard Bank S.A. (a)	Loss on derivatives	(10)	(7)
La Caja Aseguradora de Riesgos del Trabajo ART S.A. (a)	Salaries and social security	(14)	(9)
Caja de Seguros S.A. (a)	Insurance	(5)	(3)
La Estrella Compañía de Seguros S.A. (a)	Insurance	(2)	(1)
Total services received		\$ (135)	\$ (105)
Purchases of fixed assets/intangible assets:			
Telecom Italia S.p.A. (b)		\$	\$ 1
Latin American Nautilus Ltd. (b)			11
Latin American Nautilus Argentina S.A. (b)			1
Total fixed assets and intangible assets		\$	\$ 13

(a) Such companies relate to W de Argentina Inversiones S.L.

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- (b) Such companies relate to Telecom Italia Group.
- (c) Since June 2010, Telecom Italia Sparkle S.p.A. has assigned to Latin American Nautilus Ltd. all existing agreements with Telecom.

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7 Related party transactions (continued)

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

(f) Merger of Cubecorp

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

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

In March 2009, the Board of Directors of Cubecorp and Telecom approved the Merger Agreement, by which both companies would merge (subject to the approval of the CNV and to the approval of the Shareholders' Meetings of Cubecorp and the Company), being the Company the continuing company and Cubecorp the dissolved without liquidation company. The CNV determined no legal or accounting observations for the merger and ordered the publication of the Merger Agreement in the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange's (the BCBA's) Daily Bulletin and in the CNV's website (www.cnv.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 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. For the purposes of its pronouncement on this last operation, the CNDC is awaiting the considered opinion that requested the SC in accordance with the provisions of Section 16 of Law No. 25,156. The unification of the activities had effect since January 1st, 2009, when the Company assumed the rendering of Cubecorp's services.

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

	Telecom	Cubecorp	Elimination	Merged balance sheet
Current assets	1,141	10	(6)	1,145
Non-current investments Cubecorp	64		(64)	
Other non-current assets	5,888	69		5,957
Total assets	7,093	79	(70)	7,102
Current liabilities	2,391	5	(6)	2,390

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Non-current liabilities	682	10		692
Total liabilities	3,073	15	(6)	3,082
Shareholders' equity	4,020	64	(64)	4,020
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	7,093	79	(70)	7,102

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

As of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, the Company's short-term and long-term debt comprises the following:

	As of September 30, 2010	As of December 31, 2009
Short-term debt:		
- Principal:		
Notes	\$ 691	\$ 686
Issue discount and underwriting fees		(1)
Bank loans	58	72
Bank overdrafts	19	
Subtotal	768	757
- Accrued interest	20	3
- Derivatives	45	3
Total short-term debt	\$ 833	\$ 763
Long-term debt:		
- Principal:		
Bank loans	\$ 76	\$ 58
Total long-term debt	\$ 76	\$ 58
Total debt	\$ 909	\$ 821

The following table segregates the Telecom Group's debt by company as of September 30, 2010:

	Personal	Núcleo	Consolidated as of September 30, 2010	Consolidated as of December 31, 2009
Principal	691	153	844	815
Accrued interest	18	2	20	3
Subtotal	709	155	864	818
Derivatives	45		45	3

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Total debt	754	155	909	821
Short-term debt	754	79	833	763
Long-term debt		76	76	58

8.2. Restructured debt of the subsidiaries

(a) Personal

1. Notes

On December 22, 2005, Personal used the proceeds of the issuance of new notes (as further described below) and bank loans together with available cash to fully settle the outstanding indebtedness which had been restructured back in November 2004. Personal's objective was to improve its debt profile, by modifying its interest rates.

During the first quarter of 2010, Personal purchased Notes pursuant to market purchase transactions, amounting to \$24, acquiring an aggregate principal nominal amount of US\$ 5.85 million of Series 3 Medium Term Notes due 2010. The Notes acquired were cancelled according with the terms and conditions of the respective Indentures. Additional information is given in Note 17.

The following table shows the outstanding series of Notes as of September 30, 2010:

Series	Nominal value (in millions)	Outstanding nominal value (in million)	Term in years	Maturity date	Book value as of September 30, 2010 (in million of \$)				Fair value as of September 30, 2010
					Annual Rate %	Principal	Accrued interest	Total	
3	US\$ 240	US\$ 174	5	12.22.2010	9.25	691	18	709	716
Total						691	18	709	716

Rating

	Standard & Poors International Ratings LLC, Argentine branch		Fitch Ratings	
	International scale	Local scale	International scale	Local scale
Date of issuance	B-	BBB-	B-	BBB-
September 30, 2010	B-	AA	B	AA-
November 3, 2010	B-	AA	B	AA

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8 Debt (continued)

2. Covenants

The terms and conditions of Personal's Notes require that Personal comply with various covenants, including:

in the case of a change of control, Personal shall make an offer to redeem all outstanding notes, as described in the Indenture;

if at any time the Leverage Ratio (total outstanding indebtedness / consolidated EBITDA for the most recently completed period of four consecutive fiscal quarters) is in excess of 3.00 to 1.00 and Personal makes any payment of dividends, the rate of interest accruing on the notes shall increase by 0.5% per annum.

3. Negative covenants

The terms and conditions of Personal's Notes require that Personal comply with various negative covenants, including limitations on:

- a) Incurrence and/or assumption of, and/or permitting to exist in Personal or its subsidiaries (as defined in the relevant debt instruments), any liens on the respective properties, assets or income for the purpose of securing any indebtedness of any person, except for certain permitted liens;
- b) Incurrence of and/or permitting any restricted subsidiaries to incur any indebtedness unless on the date of the incurrence of such indebtedness, after giving effect to such incurrence and the receipt and application of the proceeds therefrom, the Leverage Ratio does not exceed 3.00 to 1.00;
- c) Permitting any of its subsidiaries to, directly or indirectly, enter into, renew or extend any transaction or arrangement including the purchase, sale, lease or exchange of property or assets, or the rendering of any service, with any holder of 10% or more of the capital stock of Personal, except upon terms not less favorable to Personal or such subsidiary than those that could be obtained in a comparable arm's-length transaction with a person that is not an affiliate of Personal;
- d) The sale of certain assets with some exceptions, i.e. a minimum 75% of consideration received should be in cash or cash equivalents;
- e) Sale and leaseback transactions;
- f)

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Personal will not merge into or consolidate with any person or sell, assign, transfer or otherwise convey or dispose of all or substantially all of its assets, except for certain permitted conditions.

4. Events of default

The terms and conditions of Personal's Notes provide for certain events of default as follows:

- a) Failure to pay principal or interest;
 - b) Cross-default provisions, such as failure to pay principal or interest on any other outstanding indebtedness of Personal or its subsidiaries, which equals or exceeds an aggregate amount of US\$ 20 million and shall continue after the grace period;
 - c) Any final judgment against Personal or its subsidiaries providing for the payment of an aggregate amount exceeding US\$ 20 million;
 - d) Any voluntary petition for bankruptcy by Personal or its subsidiaries, special bankruptcy proceedings or out-of-court reorganization agreements and,
 - e) Any event or condition which results in the revocation or loss of the licenses held by either Personal and/or any of its subsidiaries which would materially affect the entities' business operations, their financial condition and results of operations.
- Provided any of the events of default occurs, the creditors are entitled, at their option, to declare the principal amount of the relevant debt instrument to be due and payable.

(b) Núcleo

Bank loans

The following table shows the outstanding loans with banks with operations in Paraguay and the main terms as of September 30, 2010:

Nominal value			
(in million of			
Guaraníes)	Amortization term	Book value (in million of \$)	
		Current	Non-current
58,000	5 years	17	30
40,000	4 years	1	31
15,680	2 years	13	
23,750	2 years	4	15
28,000	1 year	23	
165,430		58	76

The average annual rate of these loans is 9% in Guaraníes.

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

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8 Debt (continued)

Bank overdrafts

At September 30, 2010, Núcleo has bank overdrafts amounting to \$19 (equivalent to Guaraníes 23,331 million). The average annual rate of these loans is 3.5% in Guaraníes.

9 Shareholders equity

(a) Common stock

At September 30, 2010, the Company had 502,034,299 authorized, issued and outstanding shares of \$1 par value Class A Common Stock (51% of the total capital stock), 440,910,912 shares of \$1 par value Class B Common Stock (44.79% of the total capital stock) and 41,435,767 shares of \$1 par value Class C Common Stock (4.21% of the total capital stock - see c below). Common stockholders are entitled to one vote for each share held of record on all matters submitted to a vote of shareholders.

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

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

(b) Restrictions on distribution of profits

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

Telecom's Annual General and Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting held on April 28, 2010, approved the restoring of the legal reserve that has been absorbed, in order to be able to distribute dividends.

(c) Share ownership program

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

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

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

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

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9 Shareholders equity (continued)

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

10. Income tax

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

Income tax payable as of September 30, 2010, and December 31, 2009, consists of the following:

	Income tax payable as of September 30, 2010				Income tax receivable as of September 30, 2010	Income tax payable as of December 31, 2009
	Telecom	Personal	Telecom USA	Total	Núcleo	
Income tax provision	\$ 330	\$ 473	\$	\$ 803	\$ 3	\$ 797
Payments in advance of income taxes	(143)	(249)		(392)	(4)	(346)
Law No. 26,476 Tax Regularization Regime	3			3		3
Credit on minimum presumed income tax						(23)
Current Income tax payable (receivable)	190	224		414	(1)	431
Law No. 26,476 Tax Regularization Regime	12			12		13
Non current net deferred tax liabilities	120	30	1	151	(1)	199
Non-current Income tax payable (receivable)	132	30	1	163	(1)	212
Total Income tax liabilities (assets)	\$ 322	\$ 254	\$ 1	\$ 577	\$ (2)	\$ 643

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

Deferred tax liabilities as of September 30, 2010	Deferred tax assets as of	Deferred tax
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	Telecom	Personal	Telecom USA	Total	September 30, 2010 Núcleo	liabilities as of December 31, 2009
Tax loss carryforwards	\$	\$ 1	\$	\$ 1	\$	\$ 1
Allowance for doubtful accounts	20	18		38	1	55
Provision for contingencies	172	58		230		184
Inventories		20		20		20
Other deferred tax assets	81			81		73
Total deferred tax assets	273	97		370	1	333
Fixed assets	(61)	(99)	(1)	(161)	8	(142)
Inflation adjustments (i)	(332)	(11)		(343)	(8)	(377)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(393)	(110)	(1)	(504)		(519)
Subtotal deferred tax (liabilities) assets	(120)	(13)	(1)	(134)	1	(186)
- Valuation allowance (Note 16.e)		(17)		(17)		(13)
Net deferred tax (liabilities) assets as of September 30, 2010	\$ (120)	\$ (30)	\$ (1)	\$ (151)	\$ 1	
Net deferred tax liabilities as of December 31, 2009	\$ (187)	\$ (10)	\$ (2)	\$ (199)		\$ (199)

(i) Mainly related to inflation adjustment on fixed assets, intangibles and other assets for financial reporting purposes.
As of September 30, 2010, the Company has accumulated an operating tax loss carryforward of \$1 which expiration year is 2011.

Income tax benefit (expense) for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 consists of the following:

	Nine-month period ended September 30, 2010				
	Telecom	Personal	Núcleo	Telecom USA	Total
Current tax expense	\$ (333)	\$ (466)	\$ (3)	\$	\$ (802)
Deferred tax benefit	67	(16)	1		52
Valuation allowance (Note 16.e)			(4)		(4)
Income tax expense	\$ (266)	\$ (486)	\$ (2)	\$	\$ (754)

	Nine-month period ended September 30, 2009				
	Telecom	Personal	Núcleo	Telecom USA	Total
Current tax expense	\$ (215)	\$ (366)	\$ (5)	\$	\$ (586)
Deferred tax benefit (expense)	12	16	1	(1)	28
Valuation allowance (Note 16.e)		(2)			(2)
Income tax expense	\$ (203)	\$ (352)	\$ (4)	\$ (1)	\$ (560)

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10. Income tax (continued)

Income tax benefit (expense) for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 differed from the amounts computed by applying the Company's statutory income tax rate to pre-tax income as a result of the following:

	Argentina	International	Total
Pre-tax income on a separate return basis	\$ 2,916	\$ 22	\$ 2,938
Non taxable items Gain on equity investees	(867)		(867)
Non taxable items Other	2	(2)	
Subtotal	2,051	20	2,071
Statutory income tax rate	35%	(*)	
Income tax expense at statutory tax rate	(718)	(2)	(720)
Change in deferred assets and liabilities	(30)		(30)
Change in valuation allowance (Note 16.e)	(4)		(4)
Income tax expense as of September 30, 2010	\$ (752)	\$ (2)	\$ (754)
Pre-tax income on a separate return basis	\$ 2,221	\$ 29	\$ 2,250
Non taxable items Gain on equity investees	(689)		(689)
Non taxable items Other	16		16
Subtotal	1,548	29	1,577
Statutory income tax rate	35%	(*)	
Income tax expense at statutory tax rate	(542)	(4)	(546)
Change in deferred assets and liabilities	12		12
Law No. 26,476 Tax Regularization Regime	(19)		(19)
Additional income tax from cash dividends paid by foreign companies	(4)	(1)	(5)
Change in valuation allowance (Note 16.e)	(2)		(2)
Income tax expense as of September 30, 2009	\$ (555)	\$ (5)	\$ (560)

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

11. Commitments and contingencies**(a) Purchase commitments**

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The Company has entered into various purchase orders amounting in the aggregate to approximately \$1,899 as of September 30, 2010, primarily related to the supply of switching equipment, external wiring, infrastructure agreements, inventory and other service agreements. This amount also includes the commitments mentioned in c) and d) below.

(b) Investment commitments

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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11. Commitments and contingencies (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) Commitments assumed by Núcleo

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

Núcleo commits to install and render satisfactorily functioning all the assets and services covered by the bidding, by means of an approximate investment of \$15, of which \$11 will be subsidized by the CONATEL.

(e) Contingencies

The Company is a party to several civil, tax, commercial, labor and regulatory proceedings and claims that have arisen in the ordinary course of business. In order to determine the proper level of reserves relating to these contingencies, the Management of the Company, based on the opinion of its internal and external legal counsel, assesses the likelihood of any adverse judgments or outcomes related to these matters as well as the range of probable losses that may result from the potential outcomes. A determination of the amount of reserves required, if any, for these

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contingencies is made after careful analysis of each individual case. The determination of the required reserves may change in the future due to new developments or changes as a matter of law or legal interpretation. Consequently, as of September 30, 2010, the Company has established reserves in an aggregate amount of \$657 to cover potential losses under these claims (\$90 for regulatory contingencies deducted from assets and \$567 included under liabilities) and certain amounts deposited in the Company's bank accounts have been restricted as to their use due to some judicial proceedings. As of September 30, 2010, these restricted funds totaled \$37 (included in the caption "Other receivables").

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

ü Profit sharing bonds

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

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11. Commitments and contingencies (continued)

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

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

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

As of September 30, 2010, the management of the Company, with the aid of its legal counsel, has recorded a provision for contingencies that it estimates is sufficient to cover the risks associated with this claim, having considered the legal background up to the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements.

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

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

In this regard, the Supreme Court of Justice has recognized in a recent ruling that food vouchers are remunerative and are part of the employees compensations, declaring the unconstitutionality of Sect. 103 bis, inc. C of the Employment Contract Act (which gives them the character of social benefits). Considering these judicial precedents, at September 30, 2010, the Management of the Company, with the aid of its legal counsel, has recorded a provision for contingencies that it estimates is sufficient to cover the risks associated with these claims at the date of issue of these consolidated financial statements.

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

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

Labor proceedings

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

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11. Commitments and contingencies (continued)

ENTel and the Argentine Government have agreed to indemnify and hold the Company harmless in respect of such claims. Under current Argentine legislation, the Argentine Government may settle any amounts payable to the Company for these claims through the issuance of treasury bonds. As of September 30, 2010, total claims in these labor lawsuits amounted to \$9.

Tax matters

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

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

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

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

Other claims

Consumer Trade Union Proceedings

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

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

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

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11. Commitments and contingencies (continued)

Users and Consumer Trade Union Proceedings

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

12. Segment information

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

Telecom Argentina and its subsidiaries conform the following reportable segments:

Reportable segment	Consolidated company/ Operating segment
Voice, data and Internet	Telecom Argentina Telecom USA Micro Sistemas (i)
Wireless	Personal Núcleo Springville (i)

(i) Dormant entity at September 30, 2010 and 2009.

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

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12. Segment information (continued)

For the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, more than 96% of the Company's revenues were from sales generated in Argentina. More than 93% of the Company's fixed assets are in Argentina. Segment financial information was as follows:

For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2010**Income statement information**

	Voice, data and Internet (a)	Personal	Wireless Núcleo	Subtotal	Total
Services	3,363	6,027	331	6,358	9,721
Equipment sales	38	721	4	725	763
Net sales	3,401	6,748	335	7,083	10,484
Salaries and social security	(1,013)	(300)	(29)	(329)	(1,342)
Taxes	(225)	(661)	(12)	(673)	(898)
Maintenance, materials and supplies	(339)	(148)	(20)	(168)	(507)
Bad debt expense	(19)	(66)	(2)	(68)	(87)
Interconnection costs	(145)				(145)
Cost of international outbound calls	(99)				(99)
Lease of circuits	(66)	(23)	(18)	(41)	(107)
Fees for services	(170)	(264)	(15)	(279)	(449)
Advertising	(100)	(169)	(25)	(194)	(294)
Agent commissions and distribution of prepaid cards commissions	(42)	(666)	(25)	(691)	(733)
Other commissions	(46)	(115)	(6)	(121)	(167)
Roaming		(146)	(3)	(149)	(149)
Charges for TLRD		(484)	(33)	(517)	(517)
Cost of sales	(33)	(1,058)	(20)	(1,078)	(1,111)
Others	(279)	(294)	(24)	(318)	(597)
Operating income before depreciation and amortization	825	2,354	103	2,457	3,282
Depreciation of fixed assets and amortization of intangible assets	(523)	(368)	(69)	(437)	(960)
Operating income	302	1,986	34	2,020	2,322
Financial results, net	57	(92)	(9)	(101)	(44)
Other expenses, net	(138)	(69)	(1)	(70)	(208)
Net income before income tax and noncontrolling interest	221	1,825	24	1,849	2,070
Income tax expense, net	(266)	(486)	(2)	(488)	(754)

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Noncontrolling interest			(7)	(7)	(7)
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Net (loss) income	(45)	1,339	15	1,354	1,309
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(a) Includes net sales of \$34, operating income before depreciation of \$10, operating profit of \$7 and net income of \$7 corresponding to Telecom USA.

.. **Balance sheet information**

Fixed assets, net	4,173	(b)2,317	498	2,815	6,988
Intangible assets, net	163	592	3	595	758
Capital expenditures (without ARO and debt issue costs)	580	(b)500	95	595	1,175
Depreciation of fixed assets	(510)	(367)	(69)	(436)	(946)
Amortization of intangible assets (without debt issue costs)	(13)	(1)		(1)	(14)
Net financial asset (debt)	1,023	(b)(23)	(150)	(173)	850

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

.. **Cash flow information**

Cash flows provided by operating activities	1,150	1,301	104	1,405	2,555
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Cash flows from investing activities

Acquisition of fixed assets and intangible assets	(602)	(630)	(135)	(765)	(1,367)
Decrease in investments not considered as cash and cash equivalents and other	8	15		15	23
Total cash flows used in investing activities	(594)	(615)	(135)	(750)	(1,344)

Cash flows from financing activities

Debt proceeds			128	128	128
Payment of debt		(24)	(102)	(126)	(126)
Payment of interest and debt-related expenses		(32)	(8)	(40)	(40)
Cash dividends paid	(689)				(689)
Inter-segment transfers of cash	575	(575)		(575)	
Total cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities	(114)	(631)	18	(613)	(727)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	442	55	(13)	42	484
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	579	676	18	694	1,273
Cash and cash equivalents at period end	1,021	(b)731	5	736	1,757

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12. Segment information (continued)***For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2009*****Income statement information**

	Voice, data and Internet (a)	Personal	Wireless Núcleo	Subtotal	Total
Services	3,014	4,968	297	5,265	8,279
Equipment sales	29	548	5	553	582
Net sales	3,043	5,516	302	5,818	8,861
Salaries and social security	(826)	(222)	(27)	(249)	(1,075)
Taxes	(195)	(520)	(11)	(531)	(726)
Maintenance, materials and supplies	(299)	(122)	(17)	(139)	(438)
Bad debt expense	(24)	(70)	(1)	(71)	(95)
Interconnection costs	(131)				(131)
Cost of international outbound calls	(121)				(121)
Lease of circuits	(60)	(24)	(19)	(43)	(103)
Fees for services	(153)	(192)	(8)	(200)	(353)
Advertising	(82)	(147)	(18)	(165)	(247)
Agent commissions and distribution of prepaid cards commissions	(34)	(583)	(24)	(607)	(641)
Other commissions	(41)	(91)	(5)	(96)	(137)
Roaming		(122)	(3)	(125)	(125)
Charges for TLRD		(497)	(38)	(535)	(535)
Cost of sales	(30)	(767)	(7)	(774)	(804)
Others	(229)	(224)	(22)	(246)	(475)
Operating income before depreciation and amortization	818	1,935	102	2,037	2,855
Depreciation of fixed assets and amortization of intangible assets	(490)	(266)	(64)	(330)	(820)
Operating income	328	1,669	38	1,707	2,035
Gain on equity investees		13		13	13
Financial results, net	(161)	(146)	(10)	(156)	(317)
Other expenses, net	(94)	(63)		(63)	(157)
Net income before income tax and noncontrolling interest	73	1,473	28	1,501	1,574
Income tax expense, net	(204)	(352)	(4)	(356)	(560)
Noncontrolling interest			(8)	(8)	(8)

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Net (loss) income	(131)	1,121	16	1,137	1,006
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(a) Includes net sales of \$31, operating income before depreciation of \$10, operating profit of \$7 and net income of \$7 corresponding to Telecom USA.

.. **Balance sheet information**

Fixed assets, net	4,096	1,983	394	2,377	6,473
Intangible assets, net	171	595	1	596	767
Capital expenditures (without ARO and debt issue costs)	621	471	42	513	1,134
Depreciation of fixed assets	(477)	(265)	(64)	(329)	(806)
Amortization of intangible assets (without debt issue costs)	(13)	(1)		(1)	(14)
Net financial asset (debt)	432	(b) (460)	(113)	(573)	(141)

(b) In Net financial asset, includes \$1 of Cash and banks from Springville.

.. **Cash flow information**

Cash flows provided by operating activities	1,275	972	80	1,052	2,327
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Cash flows from investing activities:

Acquisition of fixed assets and intangible assets	(649)	(418)	(52)	(470)	(1,119)
Decrease (increase) in investments not considered as cash and cash equivalents and other	266	(7)		(7)	259
Total cash flows used in investing activities	(383)	(425)	(52)	(477)	(860)

Cash flows from financing activities:

Debt proceeds		217	133	350	350
Payment of debt	(141)	(247)	(95)	(342)	(483)
Payment of interest and debt-related expenses	(42)	(39)	(7)	(46)	(88)
Cash dividends paid			(16)	(16)	(16)
Inter-segment transfers of cash	730	(710)	(20)	(730)	
Total cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities	547	(779)	(5)	(784)	(237)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,439	(232)	23	(209)	1,230
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	352	544	6	550	902
Cash and cash equivalents at period end	1,791	(b) 312	29	341	2,132

13. Unconsolidated information

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

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

13. Unconsolidated information (continued)**Balance sheets:**

	As of September 30, 2010	As of December 31, 2009
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and banks	\$ 35	\$ 26
Investments	986	552
Accounts receivable, net	600	724
Other receivables, net	91	79
Other assets, net	6	6
Total current assets	1,718	1,387
Non-Current Assets		
Other receivables, net	36	46
Investments (i)	2,196	1,915
Fixed assets, net	4,163	4,170
Intangible assets, net	163	176
Other assets, net	3	3
Total non-current assets	6,561	6,310
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 8,279	\$ 7,697
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 913	\$ 931
Salaries and social security payable	269	244
Taxes payable	231	263
Dividends payable	364	
Other liabilities	46	39
Contingencies	76	57
Total current liabilities	1,899	1,534
Non-Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable		24
Salaries and social security payable	87	81
Taxes payable	134	202
Other liabilities	142	153

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Contingencies	325	267
Total non-current liabilities	688	727
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$ 2,587	\$ 2,261
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 5,692	\$ 5,436
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 8,279	\$ 7,697

- (i) Includes \$1,876 and \$1,914 as of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively, corresponding to Telecom Argentina's equity interests in its consolidated subsidiaries. As of September 30, 2010, includes \$2,189 and \$5, corresponding to Personal and Telecom USA, respectively. As of December 31, 2009, includes \$1,909 and \$5, corresponding to Personal and Telecom USA, respectively.

Statements of income:

	Nine-month periods ended September 30,	
	2010	2009
Net sales	\$ 3,916	\$ 3,525
Cost of services	(2,048)	(1,842)
Gross profit	1,868	1,683
General and administrative expenses	(252)	(195)
Selling expenses	(822)	(693)
Operating income	794	795
Gain on equity investees from Personal	855	665
Financial results, net	59	(160)
Other expenses, net	(133)	(91)
Net income before income tax	1,575	1,209
Income tax expense, net	(266)	(203)
Net income	\$ 1,309	\$ 1,006

Condensed statements of cash flows:

	Nine-month periods ended September 30,	
	2010	2009
Cash flows provided by operating activities	\$ 1,150	\$ 1,273
Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisition of fixed and intangible assets	(602)	(646)
Dividends received	575	730
Decrease in investments not considered as cash and cash equivalents and other concepts	8	268
Total cash flows provided by investing activities	(19)	352
Cash flows from financing activities		
Payment of debt		(141)
Payment of interest and debt-related expenses		(42)
Cash dividends paid	(689)	
Total cash flows used in investing activities	(689)	(183)

Increase in cash and cash equivalents	442	1,442
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	578	348
Cash and cash equivalents at period end	\$ 1,020	\$ 1,790

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14. Valuation differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP

The Company's consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with Argentine GAAP, which differ in certain significant respects from US GAAP. Such differences involve methods of measuring the amounts shown in the consolidated financial statements, as well as additional disclosures required by US GAAP and Regulation S-X of the SEC. Under the reporting requirements of the SEC and under Argentine GAAP, the Company is not required to prepare US GAAP reconciliation on a quarterly basis. However, the Company has elected to present cumulative US GAAP information as it is considered useful for prospective investors. These consolidated financial statements include solely a reconciliation of Total equity and Net income to US GAAP. This reconciliation does not include disclosure of all information that would be required under US GAAP and SEC rules and regulations.

I. Differences in measurement methods

As indicated in Note 3.c, the Company's consolidated financial statements include the effects of inflation until February 28, 2003. Under US GAAP, financial statements are prepared on a historical cost basis.

However, the following reconciliation does not include the reversal of the adjustments to the consolidated financial statements for the effects of inflation, because, as permitted by the SEC, it represents a comprehensive measure of the effects of price-level changes in the Argentine economy, and as such, is considered a more meaningful presentation than historical cost-based financial reporting for both Argentine GAAP and US GAAP.

The principal differences, other than inflation accounting, between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP are described below, together with an explanation, where appropriate, of the method used in the determination of the necessary adjustments.

	Nine-month periods ended September 30,	
	2010	2009
Reconciliation of net income:		
Total net income under Argentine GAAP	\$ 1,309	\$ 1,006
US GAAP adjustments:		
Depreciation of foreign currency exchange differences (a.2)	7	8
Fair value option for Notes of Telecom Argentina (b)		(215)
Other adjustments (c)	3	(24)
Tax effects on US GAAP adjustments (d)	(3)	76
Noncontrolling interest (e)	7	8
Net income under US GAAP	\$ 1,323	\$ 859

	As of September 30, 2010	As of December 31, 2009
Reconciliation of total equity:		
Total equity under Argentine GAAP	\$ 5,692	\$ 5,436
US GAAP adjustments:		

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Capitalization of foreign currency exchange differences (a.1)	(784)	(784)
Accumulated depreciation of foreign currency exchange differences (a.2)	734	727
Other adjustments (c)	(21)	(24)
Tax effects on US GAAP adjustments (d)	25	28
Noncontrolling interest (e)	99	92
Total equity under US GAAP	\$ 5,745	\$ 5,475

	Nine-month periods ended September 30, 2010	2009
Description of changes in total equity under US GAAP:		
Total equity as of the beginning of the year	\$ 5,475	\$ 4,214
Other comprehensive income attributable to Telecom Argentina		11
Noncontrolling interest variation		(10)
Dividends (Note 6)	(1,053)	
Net income under US GAAP	1,323	859
Total equity as of the end of the period	\$ 5,745	\$ 5,074

a) Capitalization of foreign currency exchange differences

a.1) Under Argentine GAAP, foreign currency exchange differences (gains or losses) generated on or after January 6, 2002 through July 28, 2003, in connection with foreign-currency denominated debts as of such dates were allocated to the cost of assets acquired or constructed with such financing, as long as a series of conditions and requirements were met. Under US GAAP, foreign currency exchange differences cannot be capitalized, and were expensed as incurred. Therefore, such capitalization and its depreciation were reversed.

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14. Valuation differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

a.2) This adjustment represents the effect on depreciation for the nine month periods ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 and the accumulated depreciation at each period end, of the adjustment described in a.1) above.

b) Fair value option for Notes of Telecom Argentina

The Company adopted in 2008 the provisions of ASC 825 regarding the fair value option for valuation of financial assets and liabilities. The Company elected to fair value all series of the Notes of Telecom Argentina. Such Notes were originated from a troubled debt restructuring and were accounted for under US GAAP as (i) a full settlement of certain outstanding loans with cash and (ii) a combination of a partial debt settlement and a continuation of debt with modified terms. Management of the Company believed that the fair value option better reflected the current value of the debt and approximated such debt value to that recorded under Argentine GAAP. Moreover, the adoption of the fair value for Notes of Telecom Argentina was consistent with the valuation criterion followed for the derivative contracts entered into in connection with this debt, which were recorded at fair value both under US GAAP and Argentine GAAP.

The US GAAP reconciling item for net income for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2009 reflects the changes in the fair value of Notes of Telecom Argentina outstanding as of that date.

On October 15, 2009, Telecom has repaid in full the outstanding debt issued in accordance with the terms and conditions of the APE. Therefore as of that date the reconciling item was reversed.

c) Other adjustments

The US GAAP reconciling items included under other adjustments were as follows for all periods presented:

Included in the reconciliation of Net income:

	Nine-month periods ended September 30,	
	2010	2009
Inventories	\$ 1	\$ 11
Present-value accounting	3	(22)
Fixed assets held for sale	(1)	
Foreign currency translation adjustment realized on Capital reimbursement of Núcleo		(13)
Total other adjustments (c)	\$ 3	\$ (24)

Included in the reconciliation of Total equity:

	As of September 30, 2010	As of December 31, 2009
Inventories	\$ 2	\$ 1

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Present-value accounting	(20)	(23)
Fixed assets held for sale	(3)	(2)
Total other adjustments (c)	\$ (21)	\$ (24)

Inventories

As indicated in Note 4.i., under Argentine GAAP, inventories are stated at replacement cost. Under US GAAP, inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market.

Present-value accounting

As indicated in Note 4.f., under Argentine GAAP, certain monetary liabilities are measured based on the calculation of their discounted value. Under US GAAP, discounting of these liabilities is precluded.

Fixed assets held for sale

Under Argentine GAAP, the Company classified certain fixed assets as held for sale which are stated at the lower of cost less accumulated depreciation at the time of transfer to the held-for-sale category, or market. However, under US GAAP, a long-lived asset to be sold is classified as held for sale only if all of the conditions of ASC 360 are met. As some of these conditions are not met under US GAAP, these assets have to be classified as held and used and depreciated. The US GAAP adjustment for the periods presented represents the higher depreciation of such assets held and used under US GAAP as of each period-end.

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14. Valuation differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)*Foreign currency translation adjustment realized on Capital reimbursement of Núcleo*

Under Argentine GAAP, RT 18 requires that translation adjustments must be disclosed and accumulated in a separate category of equity until the sale of the investment or until total or partial capital reimbursement takes place. Under US GAAP, ASC 830, translation adjustments are disclosed and accumulated in a separate component of the consolidated equity until sale or until complete or substantially complete liquidation of the net investment in the foreign entity takes place. Consequently, the foreign currency translation adjustment realized on Capital reimbursement of \$13 booked under Argentine GAAP must be reversed under US GAAP.

d) Tax effects on US GAAP adjustments

The adjustment represents the effect on deferred income taxes of the foregoing reconciling items, as appropriate.

e) Noncontrolling interest

The Company adopted in 2009, the provisions of ASC 810 regarding accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary requiring that: a) noncontrolling interest to be presented in the consolidated statement of financial position within equity; and b) consolidated net income attributable to the noncontrolling interest to be presented on the face of the consolidated statement of income. As a result of the adoption of these standards, a reconciling item for the Noncontrolling interest is included in the Total equity and Net income under US GAAP.

Net income under US GAAP for each period presented and Total equity under US GAAP as of each period/year-end are comprised as follows:

	Nine-month periods ended September 30,	
	2010	2009
Net income under US GAAP		
Net Income under US GAAP attributable to Telecom Argentina	\$ 1,316	\$ 851
Net Income under US GAAP attributable to Noncontrolling Interest	7	8
Net income under US GAAP	\$ 1,323	\$ 859
	As of September 30, 2010	As of December 31, 2009
Total equity under US GAAP		
Total Telecom Argentina Shareholders equity under US GAAP	\$ 5,646	\$ 5,383
Noncontrolling Interest under US GAAP	99	92
Total equity under US GAAP	\$ 5,745	\$ 5,475

Changes in Noncontrolling interest under US GAAP for each period presented are comprised as follows:

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Description of Changes in Noncontrolling Interest under US GAAP	Nine-month periods ended September 30,	
	2010	2009
Noncontrolling Interest as of the beginning of the year	\$ 92	\$ 81
Dividends		(12)
Noncontrolling interest's foreign currency translation adjustments		8
Capital reimbursement of Núcleo		(6)
Net income under US GAAP	7	8
Noncontrolling Interest as of the end of the period	\$ 99	\$ 79

f) Accounting for stock transferred by the Argentine government to employees

Under Argentine GAAP, there are no specific rules governing the accounting to be followed by employers when a principal shareholder transfers shares to a company's employees.

The Argentine government agreed to establish a Share Ownership Plan, principally for the benefit of the former employees of ENTel transferred to the Company. Under the terms of the plan, employees eligible to participate acquired the shares of the Company previously held by the Government for an amount significantly less than the then market value of the shares as of the Transfer Date.

Had the Company been required by SEC regulations to include a reconciliation between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP for the fiscal year 1991, it would have included as a reconciling item a charge amounting to \$465 in the statement of income. However, this charge represented a reclassification between equity accounts, and consequently, it had no impact on total equity determined under US GAAP. The charge was calculated based upon the difference between the estimated total price per share paid by Nortel as of the Transfer Date and the purchase price to be paid by eligible employees.

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14. Valuation differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

g) Other Derivatives

Telecom Personal entered into financing arrangements as part of the issuance of debt. These financial instruments contained derivative instruments that were embedded in the financial instruments, i.e. optional redemption. Telecom Personal assessed whether the economic characteristics of these embedded derivatives were clearly and closely related to the economic characteristics of the remaining component of the financial instruments (i.e., the host contract), according to the requirements of ASC 815. Since it was determined that the embedded derivative possessed economic characteristics that were clearly and closely related to the economic characteristics of the host contract, the embedded derivative were not separated from the host contract.

h) Impairment of long-lived assets, except for indefinite-life PCS license

As indicated in Note 4.m., under Argentine GAAP, the carrying value of a long-lived asset is considered impaired by the Company when the expected discounted cash flows from such an asset, is less than its carrying value. In that event, a loss would be recognized based on the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the fair market value of the long-lived asset. Fair market value is determined primarily using the anticipated cash flows discounted at a rate commensurate with the risk involved.

Under US GAAP, as a first step, the carrying value of a long-lived asset is considered impaired by the Company when the expected cash flows, undiscounted, from such an asset, is less than its carrying value. In such case, a loss would be recognized based on the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the fair market value of the long-lived asset.

Based on both Argentine GAAP and US GAAP assessments, there was no impairment identified for long-lived assets.

i) Recently issued accounting pronouncements

In October 2009, the FASB issued the Accounting Standards Update 2009-13 (ASU 2009-13). The objective of this Update is to address amendments to the accounting for multiple-deliverable arrangements. This ASU is effective prospectively for revenue arrangements entered into or materially modified in fiscal years beginning on or after June 15, 2010. Early adoption is permitted. The adoption of this ASU will not have any impact on the Company's current financial position nor results of operations.

In January 2010, the FASB issued the Accounting Standards Update 2010-06 (ASU 2010-06), which modifies ASC 820-10 requiring new disclosures for assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value. ASU 2010-06 is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2009, except for certain disclosures about Level 3 fair value measurements. Those disclosures are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010, and for interim periods within those fiscal years. The adoption of this ASU did not have any impact on the Company's current financial position nor results of operations.

In July 2010, the FASB issued the Accounting Standards Update 2010-20 (ASU 2010-20), which modifies ASC 310 requiring new disclosures in relation to the credit quality of financing receivables (among others, trade receivables and loans) and the allowance for credit losses. Disclosures as of the end of a reporting period are effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending on or after December 15, 2010. The disclosures about activity that occurs during a reporting period are effective for the company for interim and annual reporting periods beginning on or after December 15, 2010. The Company is currently analyzing the impact that the adoption of the ASU will have on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

15. Adoption of IFRS

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On December 30, 2009, the CNV issued Resolution No. 562/09 (RG 562/09) adopting RT 26 of the FACPCE for certain public companies (as defined by Law No. 17,811 Regime for Public Offering). RT 26 adopts IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), effective for fiscal years beginning January 1, 2012, while early adoption is permitted for fiscal year beginning January 1, 2011. RG 562/09 also provides for the preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS as additional information to the statutory financial statements for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2010.

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15. Adoption of IFRS (continued)

In accordance with RG 562/09, the Company developed an implementation plan for the adoption of IFRS in Telecom and its subsidiaries (the Implementation Plan). Such Plan was approved by the Board of Directors on March 16, 2010. The Implementation Plan provides for the adoption of IFRS according to the dates established in RG 562/09 and considers to prepare financial statements according with RT 26 as additional information to the consolidated financial statements in order to facilitate the comprehension of the effects of the new standards on Telecom Group's income and equity. On March 17, 2010, and in accordance with the requirements of RG 562/09, the Company made a public release to the market to inform the approval of the Implementation Plan as Relevant event through the CNV.

On July 1, 2010, the CNV issued Resolution No. 576/10 (RG 576/10). RG 576/10 is complementary of RG 562/09 and provides solutions to certain issues identified in RG 562/09. Also extends and corrects other issues that were subject of consultations and comments after its issuance. However, the provisions of RG 576/10 do not change the dates of adoption of IFRS nor requirements relating to the Implementation Plan .

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

It is noted that since RT 26 was issued, the Company has made progress in the diagnostic of the main measurement and disclosures differences between Argentine GAAP and IFRS in the Telecom Group.

The main *valuation differences* between Argentine GAAP and IFRS which have been identified as of the date of these financial statements are as follows:

- a) *Inventories:* Under Argentine GAAP inventories are stated at replacement cost. Under IFRS inventories are valued at cost, while last in first out method is not allowed.
- b) *Capitalization of foreign currency exchange differences:* Under Argentine GAAP, foreign currency exchange differences (gains or losses) generated on or after January 6, 2002 through July 28, 2003, in connection with foreign-currency denominated debts as of such dates were allocated to the cost of assets acquired or constructed with such financing, as long as a series of conditions and requirements were met. Under IFRS, capitalization of foreign currency exchange differences is permitted within certain limits. Therefore, the amounts capitalized under Argentine GAAP in excess of those allowed by IFRS and its reductions, net of accumulated depreciation, should be reversed.
- c) *Fixed assets held for sale:* Under Argentine GAAP the Company classifies certain fixed assets as held for sale which are included under the caption Other assets . Under IFRS a long-lived asset to be sold is classified as held for sale only if certain conditions are met. As some of these conditions are not met under IFRS, these assets have to be included under Fixed assets and be depreciated.
- d) *Customer loyalty programs:* Personal offers to its customers an incentive program. Under Argentine GAAP such program is accounted for based on actuarial calculations considering the cost of the points expected to be exchanged by the customers. Such cost is recorded as operating expenses. Under IFRS the obligations related to such program should be accounted for accounted for based

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on actuarial calculations considering the fair value of the points expected to be exchanged by the customers and should be accounted for in the item Net sales .

- e) *Noncontrolling Interest:* Under IFRS noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary should be presented as a caption of the consolidated statement of changes in Shareholders' equity instead of being presented as a separate caption between total liabilities and equity as required by Argentine GAAP. Moreover, consolidated net income, consolidated comprehensive income and the related amounts of each attributable to the parent and the noncontrolling interest, should be disclosed separately on the face of the consolidated statement of income.

Additionally, other typical differences of telecommunications industry have been identified, such as:

- f) *Revenue recognition:* IFRS establish specific rules for revenue recognition for bundling transactions (i.e. handsets and service contracts). Also, IFRS establish that one-time revenues originated at the beginning of the customer relationship (i.e. connection fees) must be deferred and charged to income over the term of the contract, or in the case of indefinite period contracts, over the average period of the customer relationship. Those rules differ in certain aspects from Argentine GAAP.

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15. Adoption of IFRS (continued)

- g) *Intangible assets*: Under IFRS certain directly attributable subscriber acquisition costs regarding contracts with a minimum contractual period and an enforced termination penalty can be capitalized only if certain conditions are met (as is the case for postpaid and *cuentas claras* customers in the mobile business). There are no similar provisions for the treatment of subscriber acquisition costs under Argentine GAAP.
- h) *Connection costs*: Under IFRS, direct costs associated with one-time revenues (i.e. connection costs); are deferred and expensed over the term of the contract if certain conditions are met. For indefinite period contracts, the costs deferred are limited to the amount of income deferred and are expensed over the average period of the customer relationship. Under Argentine GAAP, such costs are expensed as incurred.

Moreover, the main *disclosure differences* that have been identified as of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements are the following:

- a) IFRS allow presentation of assets and liabilities in increasing or decreasing order of liquidity in the statement of financial position, however Argentine GAAP requires following a decreasing order of liquidity.
- b) There are no specific rules under IFRS in the form to present the income statement of a company. Presentation of income and expenses by nature or by activity is allowed (cost of services provided, administration and selling expenses).
- c) The items that are included under Other expenses under Argentine GAAP should be classified as operating expenses or financial results under IFRS, as the case may be.
- d) IFRS contemplate the preparation of condensed Interim financial statements which result in an easier set of information than the annual financial statements and, in certain aspects, differ from the present consolidated financial statements.

On the other hand, IFRS establish more disclosure requirements than those actually required under Argentine GAAP (for annual reports), basically related to credit, liquidity and market risks, related parties, financial instruments and fair value of assets and liabilities, among others.

It should be noted that the abovementioned differences result from the differences between Argentine GAAP and IFRS that are effective as of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements.

Finally, it is important to point out that valuation differences mentioned in a), b), c) y e) above are the same than those that have been identified for the preparation of the reconciliation between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP. Consequently, their impact is disclosed in Note 14 to these consolidated financial statements.

16. Other financial statement information

The following tables present additional consolidated financial statement disclosures required under Argentine GAAP:

- a. Fixed assets, net
- b. Intangible assets, net
- c. Securities and equity investments
- d. Current investments
- e. Allowances and provisions
- f. Cost of services
- g. Foreign currency assets and liabilities
- h. Expenses
- i. Aging of assets and liabilities

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16. Other financial statement information (continued)**(a) Fixed assets, net**

Principal account	As of the beginning of year	Additions	Original value Foreign currency translation adjustments	Transfers	Decreases	As of the end of the period
Land	127			3		130
Building	1,545			28	(2)	1,571
Tower and pole	447			16		463
Transmission equipment	4,812	15	1	116		4,944
Wireless network access	1,895	12		113		2,020
Switching equipment	4,677	14	1	147		4,839
Power equipment	744	1		54		799
External wiring	6,602			112		6,714
Computer equipment	4,334	15	1	216		4,566
Telephony equipment and instruments	932			5		937
Equipment lent to customers at no cost	214	27	1		(24)	218
Vehicles	169	6			(5)	170
Furniture	91	1		8		100
Installations	398	3		24		425
Improvements in third parties buildings	130			24		154
Work in progress	733	980		(831)		882
Subtotal	27,850	(a) 1,074	4	35	(31)	28,932
Asset retirement obligations	41					41
Advances to suppliers	15			(15)		
Materials	234	(b) 101		(20)	(83)	232
Total as of September 30, 2010	28,140	1,175	4		(114)	29,205
Total as of September 30, 2009	26,281	1,122	142		(138)	27,407

	Depreciation				Net carrying value as of September 30, 2010	Net carrying value as of December 31, 2009
Principal account	Accumulated as of the beginning of the year	Annual rate (%)	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Decreases and transfers	Accumulated as of the end of the period	

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Land							130	127	
Building	(920)	2	7	(26)		(946)	625	625	
Tower and pole	(312)	5	7	(14)		(326)	137	135	
Transmission equipment	(3,960)	10	13	(139)		(4,099)	845	852	
Wireless network access	(1,357)	10	12	(95)	(1)	(1,453)	567	538	
Switching equipment	(4,028)	10	15	(116)	(1)	(4,145)	694	649	
Power equipment	(579)	7	10	(27)		(606)	193	165	
External wiring	(5,187)	6		(142)		(5,329)	1,385	1,415	
Computer equipment	(3,281)	18	20	(296)	(1)	(3,578)	988	1,053	
Telephony equipment and instruments	(888)	13	20	(6)		(894)	43	44	
Equipment lent to customers at no cost	(174)	50		(32)	24	(182)	36	40	
Vehicles	(105)	20		(17)	5	(117)	53	64	
Furniture	(77)	9	11	(5)		(82)	18	14	
Installations	(287)	7	10	(17)		(304)	121	111	
Improvements in third parties buildings	(93)	3		(13)		(106)	48	37	
Work in progress							882	733	
Subtotal	(21,248)			(945)	(3)	29	(22,167)	6,765	6,602
Asset retirement obligations	(28)	10		(1)		(29)	12	13	
Advances to suppliers								15	
Materials							232	234	
Total as of September 30, 2010	(21,276)			(c) (946)	(3)	29	(22,196)	7,009	6,864
Total as of September 30, 2009	(20,074)			(c) (806)	(93)	57	(20,916)	6,491	

- (a) Includes \$11 in Transmission equipment, \$27 in Equipment lent to customers at no cost and \$115 in Work in progress, transferred from materials.
- (b) Net of \$153 transferred to fixed assets.
- (c) Includes \$(7) and \$(8) in September 2010 and 2009, respectively, corresponding to the depreciation of capitalized foreign currency exchange differences (Note 4.c).

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

16. Other financial statement information (continued)**(b) Intangible assets, net**

	As of the beginning of the year	Additions	Original value		As of the end of the period
			Foreign currency translation adjustments	Decreases	
Principal account					
Software obtained or developed for internal use	460				460
Debt issue costs	37			(27)	10
PCS license	658				658
Band B license and PCS license (Paraguay)	294		1		295
Rights of use	227			(3)	224
Exclusivity agreements	54			(13)	41
Customer relationship	2				2
Total as of September 30, 2010	1,732		1	(43)	1,690
Total as of September 30, 2009	1,645	12	37		1,694

	Amortization					Net carrying value as of September 30, 2010	Net carrying value as of December 31, 2009
	Accumulated as of the beginning of the year	Amount	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Decreases	Accumulated as of the end of the period		
Principal account							
Software obtained or developed for internal use	(459)	(1)			(460)		1
Debt issue costs	(35)	(1)		27	(9)	1	2
PCS license	(70)				(70)	588	588
Band B license and PCS license (Paraguay)	(293)		(1)		(294)	1	1
Rights of use	(71)	(12)		3	(80)	144	156
Exclusivity agreements	(31)	(1)		13	(19)	22	23
Customer relationship						2	2
Total as of September 30, 2010	(959)	(a) (15)	(1)	43	(932)	758	773
Total as of September 30, 2009	(873)	(b) (17)	(37)		(927)	767	

- a) An amount of \$(13) is included in cost of services, \$(1) in selling expenses and \$(1) in financial results, net.
- b) An amount of \$(11) is included in cost of services, \$(3) in selling expenses and \$(3) in financial results, net.

(c) Securities and equity investments

Issuer and characteristic of the securities	Market value	Number of securities	Net realizable value as of September 30, 2010	Cost value as of September 30, 2010	Book value as of September 30, 2010	Book value as of December 31, 2009
CURRENT INVESTMENTS						
Government bonds						
Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires Bonds (i)	\$	1,286,049	1	1	1	
Total government bonds			1	1	1	
Mutual funds						
FBA Renta \$ Banco Francés	2.69	9,672,541	26	26	26	58
HF \$ Clase I HSBC	1.46	7,787,517	11	11	11	
FIMA Premium Clase B Banco Galicia	1.35	2,834,225	4	4	4	48
Optimun CDB \$ Clase B BNP	2.04	6,647,057	14	14	14	14
Super Ahorro \$ Clase B Banco Santander	0.31	162,689,529	50	50	50	
RJ Delta Ahorro \$ Clase B Banco Santander	1.71	14,381,955	25	24	25	
Total mutual funds			130	129	130	120
Related parties Mutual funds						
Alpha \$ Clase A Standard Bank						16
Total related parties						16
Total current investments			131	130	131	136
NON-CURRENT INVESTMENTS						
Government bonds						
Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires Bonds (i)	\$	643,025	1	1	1	
Total government bonds			1	1	1	
Total non-current investments			1	1	1	

- (i) The Company had classified these securities as held-to-maturity as management had the intent and ability to hold them to maturity (November 2011).

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16. Other financial statement information (continued)**(d) Current investments**

	Cost as of September 30, 2010	Book value as of September 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
CURRENT INVESTMENTS			
Time deposits			
<u>With an original maturity of three months or less</u>			
In foreign currency (Note 16.g)	\$ 511	\$ 511	\$ 418
In Argentine pesos	1,009	1,014	657
In Argentine pesos Related parties	39	39	
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,559	\$ 1,564	\$ 1,075
<u>With an original maturity of more than three months</u>			
In Argentine pesos Related parties (Note 16.g)	\$	\$	\$ 16
Total related parties	\$	\$	\$ 16
Total current investments	\$ 1,559	\$ 1,564	\$ 1,091

(e) Allowances and provisions

Items	Opening balances	Additions	Reclassifications	Deductions	As of September 30, 2010
Deducted from current assets					
Allowance for doubtful accounts receivables	144	87		(72)	159
Allowance for doubtful accounts and other assets	13	1			14
Regulatory contingencies	4		(4)		
Allowance for obsolescence of inventories	21	25		(23)	23
Total deducted from current assets	182	113	(4)	(95)	196
Deducted from non-current assets					
Valuation allowance of net deferred tax assets (a)	13	4			17
Regulatory contingencies	75	11	4		90
Allowance for doubtful accounts and other assets	24	(4)		(1)	19

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Write-off of materials	25	(3)	(1)	21	
Total deducted from non-current assets	137	8	4	(2)	147
Total deducted from assets	319	(b)	121	(97)	343
Included under current liabilities					
Provision for contingencies	73		30	(15)	88
Total included under current liabilities	73		30	(15)	88
Included under non-current liabilities					
Provision for contingencies	374	135	(30)		479
Total included under non-current liabilities	374	135	(30)		479
Total included under liabilities	447	(c)	135	(15)	567

(a) This allowance is included in Taxes payable non-current (Note 10).

(b) Includes \$87 in selling expenses, \$29 in other expenses, net and \$5 in income tax.

(c) Included in other expenses, net.

Items	Opening balances	Additions	Reclassifications	Deductions	As of September 30, 2009
Deducted from current assets					
Allowance for doubtful accounts receivables	136	95	1	(78)	154
Allowance for doubtful accounts and other assets	13				13
Regulatory contingencies	11		5	(13)	3
Allowance for obsolescence of inventories	16	17		(3)	30
Total deducted from current assets	176	112	6	(94)	200
Deducted from non-current assets					
Allowance for doubtful accounts receivables	1		(1)		
Valuation allowance of net deferred tax assets (a)	12	2		(1)	13
Regulatory contingencies	75	2	(5)		72
Allowance for doubtful accounts and other assets	20	3			23
Write-off of materials	19	2		(3)	18
Total deducted from non-current assets	127	9	(6)	(4)	126
Total deducted from assets	303	(d) 121		(98)	326
Included under current liabilities					
Provision for contingencies	36		27	(26)	37
Total included under current liabilities	36		27	(f) (26)	37
Included under non-current liabilities					
Provision for contingencies	319	92	(27)		384
Total included under non-current liabilities	319	(e) 92	(27)		384
Total included under liabilities	355	92		(26)	421

(d) Includes \$95 in selling expenses, \$24 in other expenses, net and \$2 in income tax.

(e) Includes \$(36) and \$128 in other expenses, net.

(f) Includes \$(14) corresponding to legal fees for compliance with the Tax Regularization Regime, reclassified to Other liabilities.

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16. Other financial statement information (continued)**(f) Cost of services**

	Nine-month periods ended September 30,	
	2010	2009
Inventory balance at the beginning of the year	\$ 264	\$ 267
Plus:		
Purchases (a)	1,225	823
Holding results on inventories	(4)	(8)
Deductions from allowance for obsolescence of inventories	(23)	(3)
Wireless handsets lent to customers at no cost (b)	(3)	(10)
Replacements	(3)	(4)
Foreign currency translation adjustments in inventory		1
Cost of services (Note 16.h)	4,218	3,660
Less:		
Inventory balance at period end	(378)	(292)
COST OF SERVICES	\$ 5,296	\$ 4,434

- (a) In 2010 includes \$80, net of the effect of the Internal Taxes (better known as the Technological Tax).
- (b) Under certain circumstances, the Company lends handsets to customers at no cost pursuant to term agreements. Handsets remain the property of the Company and customers are generally obligated to return them at the end of the respective agreements.

	Nine-month periods ended September 30,	
	2010	2009
Services		
Net sales	\$ 9,721	\$ 8,279
Cost of sales	(4,185)	(3,630)
Gross profit from services	\$ 5,536	\$ 4,649
Handsets		
Net sales	\$ 725	\$ 553
Cost of sales	(1,078)	(774)
Gross loss from handsets	\$ (353)	\$ (221)

Voice, data and Internet equipment		
Net sales	\$ 38	\$ 29
Cost of sales	(33)	(30)
Gross profit from Voice, data and Internet equipment	\$ 5	\$ (1)
TOTAL GROSS PROFIT	\$ 5,188	\$ 4,427

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(g) Foreign currency assets and liabilities

Items	As of September 30, 2010			As of December 31, 2009	
	Amount of foreign currency (1)	Current exchange rate	Amount in local currency	Amount in local currency	
Current assets					
Cash and banks					
Cash	US\$	1	3.96	\$ 2	\$ 2
	EURO		5.393	1	1
	G				4
Bank accounts	US\$	5	3.96	20	18
	G	1,544	0.000813	1	13
	\$U	9	0.195016	2	2
Investments					
Time deposits	US\$	129	3.96	511	418
Related parties	US\$				16
Accounts receivable					
Voice, data and Internet	US\$	13	3.96	53	78
	SDR	1	6.1625	8	9
Wireless	US\$	7	3.96	28	32
	G	22,500	0.000813	18	16
	GBP				1
Related parties	US\$	1	3.96	3	5
Other receivables					
Prepaid expenses	US\$	10	3.96	39	17
	G	9,446	0.000813	8	3
	EURO				1
Tax credits	G	3,826	0.000813	3	
Others	US\$	5	3.96	16	16
	G				3
Non-current assets					
Other receivables					
Prepaid expenses	US\$	1	3.96	4	
Deferred tax assets	G	1,245	0.000813	1	
Others	US\$				3
	G				1
Total assets				\$ 718	\$ 659

(1) US\$ = United States dollar; G= Guaraníes; SDR= Special Drawing Rights; \$U= Uruguayan peso; GBP= Great Britain Pound.

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

16. Other financial statement information (continued)**(g) Foreign currency assets and liabilities (continued)**

Items	As of September 30, 2010			As of December 31, 2009	
	Amount of foreign currency (1)	Current exchange rate	Amount in local currency	Amount in local currency	
Current liabilities					
Accounts payable					
Suppliers	US\$ 247	3.96	\$ 980	\$	982
	G 32,035	0.000813	26		24
	EURO 6	5.393	35		59
Deferred revenues	G 6,987	0.000813	5		4
Related parties	US\$ 13	3.96	47		23
	EURO 1	5.393	4		5
	SDR	6.1625	2		2
Agent commissions	G 2,180	0.000813	2		
Debt					
Notes Principal	US\$ 174	3.96	691		685
Banks loans and others Principal	G 71,180	0.000813	58		72
Accrued interest	US\$ 4	3.96	18		1
	G 3,237	0.000813	2		2
Bank overdrafts	G 23,331	0.000813	19		
Salaries and social security payable					
Vacation, bonuses and social security payable	G 2,850	0.000813	3		1
Taxes payable					
Others	US\$	3.96	1		
	G 888	0.000813	1		1
Other liabilities					
Deferred revenue on sale of capacity	US\$ 6	3.96	24		12
	US\$ 1	3.96	4		8
Others	G 2,389	0.000813	2		1
Non-current liabilities					
Accounts payable					
Related parties	US\$				24
Debt					
Banks loans and others Principal	G 94,250	0.000813	76		58
Taxes payable					
Deferred tax liabilities	US\$	3.96	1		2
Other liabilities					
Deferred revenue on sale of capacity	US\$ 25	3.96	99		112
Asset retirement obligations	US\$ 1	3.96	3		2

Total liabilities **\$ 2,103 \$ 2,080**

	09.30.10				12.31.09	
	Amount of foreign currency (1)		Current exchange rate	Amount in local currency	Amount of foreign currency (1)	Amount in local currency
<u>Net positions</u>	US\$	(2)	(299)	3.96	(1,192)	(327)
<u>Net assets (liabilities)</u>	G		(200,766)	0.000813	(163)	(151,002)
	EURO	(7)		5.393	(38)	(12)
	SDR		1	6.1625	6	2
	\$U		9	0.195016	2	11
	GBP					1
					(1,385)	(1,421)

(1) US\$ = United States dollar; G= Guaraníes; SDR= Special Drawing Rights; \$U= Uruguayan peso; GBP= Great Britain Pound.

(2) US\$ 179 million are hedged by NDF agreements (Note 4.s).

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16. Other financial statement information (continued)**(h) Expenses**

	Expenses			Nine-month period ended September 30, 2010
	Cost of services	General and administrative	Selling	
Salaries and social security	\$ 581	\$ 219	\$ 542	\$ 1,342
Depreciation of fixed assets	802	34	110	946
Amortization of intangible assets	13		1	14
Turnover tax	469			469
Taxes with the Regulatory Authority	236			236
Other taxes	185	2	6	193
Maintenance, materials and supplies	404	31	72	507
Bad debt expense			87	87
Interconnection costs	145			145
Cost of international outbound calls	99			99