

TELECOM ARGENTINA SA
Form 6-K
September 08, 2011

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 September 2011

Commission File Number: 001-13464

Telecom Argentina S.A.

(Translation of registrant's name into English)

Alicia Moreau de Justo, No. 50, 1107

Buenos Aires, Argentina

(Address of principal executive offices)

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

Form 20-F Form 40-F

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

Yes No

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

Yes No

Telecom Argentina S.A.

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

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF JUNE 30, 2011

TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

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

Consolidated Financial Statements as of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 and for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

\$: Argentine peso

US\$: US dollar

\$4.11 = US\$1 as of June 30, 2011

TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

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

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TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

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

Unaudited Consolidated Balance Sheets as of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010

(In millions of Argentine pesos, See Note 3.c)

	As of June 30, 2011 (unaudited)	As of December 31, 2010
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and banks	\$ 54	\$ 119
Investments	1,371	1,268
Accounts receivable, net	1,501	1,449
Other receivables, net	257	334
Inventories, net	306	437
Other assets, net	4	7
Total current assets	3,493	3,614
Non-Current Assets		
Accounts receivable, net	30	
Other receivables, net	112	98
Investments	1	1
Fixed assets, net	7,668	7,479
Intangible assets, net	762	769
Other assets, net	3	3
Total non-current assets	8,576	8,350
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 12,069	\$ 11,964
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 2,777	\$ 2,908
Debt	55	42
Salaries and social security payable	366	390
Taxes payable	837	1,022
Other liabilities	63	54
Contingencies	106	64
Total current liabilities	4,204	4,480
Non-Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	4	
Debt	134	121
Salaries and social security payable	115	110
Taxes payable	91	154
Other liabilities	196	200

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Contingencies		569		536
Total non-current liabilities		1,109		1,121
TOTAL LIABILITIES		\$ 5,313	\$	5,601
Noncontrolling interest		164		126
SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		\$ 6,592	\$	6,237
TOTAL LIABILITIES, NONCONTROLLING INTEREST AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		\$ 12,069	\$	11,964

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

TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

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

Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Income

for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

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

	For the six-month periods	
	ended June 30,	
	2011	2010
Net sales	\$ 8,616	\$ 6,717
Cost of services	(4,179)	(3,363)
Gross profit	4,437	3,354
General and administrative expenses	(311)	(244)
Selling expenses	(2,163)	(1,571)
Operating income	1,963	1,539
Financial results, net	56	(46)
Other expenses, net	(136)	(123)
Net income before income tax and noncontrolling interest	1,883	1,370
Income tax expense, net	(655)	(502)
Noncontrolling interest	(12)	(3)
Net income	\$ 1,216	\$ 865
Net income per share	\$ 1.24	\$ 0.88

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

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Chief Financial Officer

Enrique Garrido
Chairman of the Board of Directors

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 six-month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

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

	Shareholders' contributions (Note 9.a)			Unappropriated earnings (Note 9.b)			Total Shareholders equity
	Common stock	of common stock	Total	Legal reserve	Other reserves	Accumulated earnings	
Balances as of January 1, 2010	\$ 984	2,688	3,672		106	1,658	\$ 5,436
As approved by the Shareholders' Ordinary and Extraordinary Meeting held on April 28, 2010:							
Legal Reserve				360		(360)	
Cash dividends (\$1.07 per share)						(1,053)	(1,053)
Note 6							
Foreign currency translation adjustments					(1)		(1)
Net income for the period						865	865
Balances as of June 30, 2010	\$ 984	2,688	3,672	360	(i) 105	1,110	\$ 5,247
Balances as of January 1, 2011	984	2,688	3,672	360	(i) 139	2,066	6,237
As approved by the Shareholders' Ordinary and Extraordinary Meeting held on April 7, 2011:							
Legal Reserve				91		(91)	
Cash dividends (\$0.93 per share)						(915)	(915)
Note 6							
Foreign currency translation adjustments (i)					54		54
Net income for the period						1,216	1,216
Balances as of June 30, 2011	\$ 984	2,688	3,672	451	(i) 193	2,276	\$ 6,592

(i) Corresponds to foreign currency translation adjustments.
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Adrián Calaza
Chief Financial Officer

Enrique Garrido
Chairman of the Board of Directors

TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

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

Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

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

	For the six-month periods	
	ended June 30,	2010
	2011	2010
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</u>		
Net income for the period	\$ 1,216	\$ 865
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash flows provided by operating activities		
Allowance for doubtful accounts and other allowances	96	82
Depreciation of fixed assets	730	615
Amortization of intangible assets	9	10
Consumption of materials	66	54
Gain on sale/disposal of fixed assets and other assets	(15)	(2)
Provision for lawsuits and contingencies	102	80
Holdings (gain) losses on inventories	16	5
Interest and other financial losses on loans	5	89
Income tax	(128)	(131)
Noncontrolling interest	12	3
Net increase in assets	(94)	(210)
Net increase in liabilities	25	107
Total cash flows provided by operating activities	2,040	1,567
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</u>		
Fixed asset acquisitions	(1,085)	(926)
Intangible asset acquisitions	(6)	(14)
Proceeds for the sale of fixed assets and other assets	13	5
Investments not considered as cash and cash equivalents	(330)	15
Total cash flows used in investing activities	(1,408)	(920)
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</u>		
Debt proceeds	80	98
Payment of debt	(82)	(100)
Payment of interest and debt-related expenses	(8)	(38)
Cash dividends paid	(915)	(689)
Total cash flows used in financing activities	(925)	(729)
DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(293)	(82)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF YEAR	1,385	1,273

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT PERIOD END	\$ 1,092	\$ 1,191
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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

TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

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TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

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Notes to the Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

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

1. The Company and its operations

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

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

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

The Company provides fixed-line public telecommunication services, international long-distance service, data transmission and Internet services in Argentina and through its subsidiaries, mobile telecommunication services in Argentina and Paraguay and international wholesale services in the United States of America. Information on the Telecom Group's licenses and the regulatory framework is described in Note 2.

Entities included in consolidation and the respective equity interest owned by Telecom Argentina is presented as follows:

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

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

(ii) Dormant entity at June 30, 2011 and 2010.

(iii) Noncontrolling interest of 32.50% is owned by the Paraguayan company ABC Telecomunicaciones S.A.

2. Regulatory framework

(a) Regulatory bodies and general legal framework

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

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

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

The Privatization Regulations, including the List of Conditions;

The Transfer Agreement;

The Licenses granted to Telecom Argentina and its subsidiaries;

The Tariff Agreements; and

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

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

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Notes to the 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 June 30, 2011

As of June 30, 2011, 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 June 30, 2011, the Company's subsidiaries have been granted the following licenses:

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

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.

Auction to reassign frequency bands

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In May 2011, the SC through Resolution No. 57/11 launched an auction to reassign the 850 MHz and 1900 MHz frequency bands returned by Telefónica Móviles Argentina S.A. because this company had exceeded its 50 MHz spectrum cap. The total spectrum to be auctioned in each region is: 30 MHz. in Region I (North); 37.5 in Region II (Amba) and 35 MHz in Region III (South).

Personal will participate in the spectrum auction and expects to acquire additional spectrum to complete its Spectrum cap along throughout Argentina. Because of the limitations of its own spectrum, Personal can expect to acquire, respectively, up to 5 MHz in the first Region, up to 7.5 MHz in the second and up to 10 MHz in the third.

(c) Revocation of the license

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

an interruption of all or a substantial portion of service;

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

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

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

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

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

the Company s bankruptcy.

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

repeated interruptions of the services;

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

any encumbrance of the license;

any voluntary insolvency proceedings or bankruptcy of Personal;

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

TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

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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)

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.

(d) Decree No. 764/00

Decree No. 764/00 substantially modified three regulations:

General Regulation of Licenses

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

Argentine Interconnection Regulation

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

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

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

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

In fulfilling its responsibilities, the Portability Committee sent earlier this year for SC approval, the agreed Portability processes and specification of the Database Administrator.

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

On June 14, 2011, the SC issued Resolution No. 67/11 replacing several sections of the NP regime. It also approved the Processes and Technical and Operational Specifications relating to the implementation and correct application of the NP, the Bidding Specifications for the selection of the Database Administrator and the model contract, and the Network Technical Specification for the implementation of the NP in the Networks Mobile Communications.

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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)

Universal Service Regulation (RGSU)

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

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

New SU Regulation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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responsible for managing and controlling the SU Fund, carrying out technical-economic evaluations of existing projects and supervising the process of competitive bidding and adjudication of new SU programs, with the prior approval by the SC.

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

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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)

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

On January 12, 2009, the Company and Personal, filed claims before the SC objecting to the provisions of SC Resolution No. 405/08, based on the illegality of this rule, arguing that it contradicts Decree No. 558/08 because it violates the rights of both licensees to factor their compensation for the provision of the SU programs in the calculation of their investment contribution, in accordance with the pay or play mechanism stated in the Decree No. 558/08. Later, the SC through its Resolution No.154/10 resolved the issues objected by Telecom Argentina.

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

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

On November 11, 2010, the SC issued Resolution No. 154/10 adopting the methodology for the deposit of the SU contributions to the trustee's escrow account. The resolution includes several provisions related to the determination of the contributions that correspond to previous and posterior periods to the dictation of the Decree No. 558/2008. It also provides that until the SC determines the existence of programs, the amounts that may correspond to their implementation may be discounted by the telecommunication providers when determining their contribution to the SU Fund. If completed the verification from the SC there were unrecognized amounts, they must be contributed into the FFSU or for the development of new works of the SU, with the approval of the SC.

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

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

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

In Telecom Argentina

By the end of 2002, the SC formed a working group responsible for analyzing the method to be applied for measuring the net costs of SU performance particularly, the application of the Hybrid Cost Proxy Model (the HCPM Model), based on the incremental cost of a theoretical network. The working group was also tasked with defining non-monetary benefits and determining the methodology for its calculation, in order to assess the costs that would be offset due to performance of SU obligations. The working group decided that, given the complexity of this methodology, efforts should be made to continue the initial programs independently from application of the HCPM Model, and that there was a

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need to carry out a comprehensive review of the present general regulations relating to SU to ensure that these regulations were operative in the near term considering the existing social needs.

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

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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)

In compliance with SC Resolution No. 80/07 and CNC Resolution No. 2,713 /07, Telecom Argentina has estimated a receivable of \$953 (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.

On April 8, 2011, the SC issued Resolution No. 43/11 notifying Telecom Argentina that investments associated with High-Cost Areas do not qualify as an Initial Indicative Program. As of the date of these consolidated financial statements, the resolution of this appeal is still pending.

In Personal

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

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

In March 2011, Personal submitted to the SC a \$70 investment project, pursuant to SC Resolution No. 9/11, for the development of a network infrastructure in locations in the Northern Region of Argentina with no mobile coverage.

In June 2011, under the provisions of SC Resolution No. 88/09, Personal submitted to the SC a new SU project for the rendering of basic telephone services, Broadband Internet access and mobile services in almost 150 cities included under the scope of this resolution.

At the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, both projects are still pending approval by the Regulatory Authority.

(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 mobile, must have their equipment and networks available to provide the SPM service on June 6, 2003. As of the date of these consolidated financial statements, this long-distance service modality is not implemented.

(f) Public telephony in penal institutions

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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.

TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

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)

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

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

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

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

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

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

At June 30, 2011, the Company has a net receivable of \$67 which, in addition with the receivable of \$23 corresponding to the tax on deposits to and withdrawals from bank accounts (IDC), is included in the non-current caption Other receivables .

Since the resolution allows the Company to offset the receivables with existing and/or future regulatory duties and the intention of the Company is to exercise its offsetting rights, the receivable was recorded net of reserves. At June 30, 2011, 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) Tariff structure of the national and international regulated fixed line services

Rate Rebalancing

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

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

Price Cap

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

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

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

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

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

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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)

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

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

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

In April 2007, the Company provided the CNC with supporting documentation on this amount for its audit. The Company had access to documentation of the Regulatory Authority's audits that corroborates the amounts claimed by the Company and the application of a similar offsetting mechanism pursuant to Resolution No. 41/07. Therefore, as of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the Company recorded as Other receivable a total of \$23.

(i) Renegotiation of agreements with the Argentine Government

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

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

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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.

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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)

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.

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;

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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.

TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

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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)

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 Shareholders' Meeting be held to approve said Minutes. Both Telecom Argentina and its indirect shareholders Telecom Italia S.p.A. and W de Argentina Inversiones S.L. have timely fulfilled the Agreement's commitments.

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

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

(j) Buy Argentine Act

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

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

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

TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

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)

3. Preparation of financial statements (continued)

On December 30, 2009, the CNV issued Resolution No. 562/09 (RG 562/09) adopting RT 26 of the FACPCE for certain public companies (as defined by Law No. 17,811 Regime for Public Offering), including Telecom Argentina and Personal. RT 26 adopts IFRS as issued by the IASB. On December 3, 2010, RT 26 was modified through RT 29, with the aim to align the dates of adoption established by the professional standards with those established by RG 562/09.

Additionally, RT 29 contemplates the optional implementation of IFRS for SMEs for entities that, unlike the Company, are not required to adopt IFRS. Therefore, Argentine companies not included in the scope of RG 562/09 may, at their discretion, continue applying existing accounting standards (Argentine GAAP), to apply IFRS or to apply the IFRS for SMEs for the preparation of their financial statements. At the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements the CNV has not yet adopted RT 29.

Additional information is given in Note 14.

(b) Basis of consolidation

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

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

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

(c) Presentation of financial statements in constant Argentine Pesos

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

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:

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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 six-month period ended June 30, 2011, 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	12,069	12,036	(33)
Total liabilities	5,313	5,301	(12)
Noncontrolling interest	164	164	
Shareholders equity	6,592	6,571	(21)
Net income	1,216	1,217	1

(*) As required by CNV resolution.

(**) As required by Argentine GAAP.

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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)

3. Preparation of financial statements (continued)

(d) Interim financial information

The accompanying June 30, 2011 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 six-month period ended June 30, 2011 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) Statement of cash flows

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

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

(g) Concentration of credit risk

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

The Company's customers include numerous corporations. The Company serves a wide range of customers, including residential customers, businesses and governmental agencies. As such, the Company's account receivables are not subject to significant concentration of credit risk. While receivables for sales to these various customers are generally unsecured, the financial condition and creditworthiness of customers are routinely evaluated. Fixed customer lines were 4,033,000 (unaudited) at June 30, 2011, and 3,975,000 (unaudited) at June 30, 2010 and mobile customer lines, excluding prepaid lines and Internet subscribers (Argentina and Paraguay combined) were 5,577,000 (unaudited) at June 30, 2011, and 4,827,000 (unaudited) at June 30, 2010.

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

(h) Earnings per share

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The Company computes net income per common share by dividing net income for the year 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.

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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)

4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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 Other reserves, a separate caption in the equity section.

(b) Revenue recognition

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

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

Fixed Telephony

National fixed telephony

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

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

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

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

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

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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.

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

4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Mobile Services

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

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

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

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

(c) Foreign currency transaction gains/losses

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

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

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 \$42 as of June 30, 2011 and \$47 as of December 31, 2010, both in the Fixed Telephony segment.

(d) Cash and banks

Cash and banks are stated at face value.

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

Certain receivables and payables on the sale or purchase of goods and services, respectively, and those arising from financial transactions, are measured based on the calculation of their discounted value using the internal rate of return of such assets or liabilities at the time of initial

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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.g, 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.

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Notes to the Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

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

4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(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.

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

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

(i) Inventories, net

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

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

(j) Other assets, net

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

(k) Fixed assets, net

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

As of the date of these financial statements, the Company has received the transfer of title pertaining to substantially all of the fixed assets received from ENTel, other than 14.7% of the total transferred buildings, representing \$10 of net carrying value as of June 30, 2011. 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.

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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.

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
Mobile network access	5-10
Switching equipment	5-13
Power equipment	7-15
External wiring	10-20
Computer equipment	3-5
Telephony equipment and instruments	5-10
Installations	3-10

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4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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

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

(l) Intangible assets, net

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

Intangible assets comprise the following:

PCS license (Argentina)

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

PCS and Band B of Paraguay licenses

Núcleo s PCS and Band B licenses were amortized under the straight-line method over 10 years through fiscal year 2007.

Renovation costs are being amortized in 5 years.

Rights of use

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

Exclusivity agreements

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

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.

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 were totally amortized on a straight-line basis over a period ranging between 5 years and 7.5 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.

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4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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

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

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

(n) Salaries and social security payables

Include unpaid salaries, vacation and bonuses and its related social security contributions, as well as termination benefits.

Termination benefits represent severance indemnities that are payable when employment is terminated in accordance with labor regulations and current practices, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. In the case of severance compensations resulting from agreements with employees leaving the Company upon acceptance of voluntary redundancy, the compensation is usually comprised of a special cash bonus paid upon signing the severance agreement, and in certain cases may include a deferred compensation, which is payable in monthly installments calculated as a percentage of the prevailing wage at the date of each payment (*prejubilaciones*). The employee's right to receive the monthly installments mentioned above starts on the date they leave the Company and ends either when they reach the legal mandatory retirement age or upon the decease of the beneficiary, whichever occurs first.

The Company recognizes severance indemnities as expense when it is demonstrably committed to a termination through a detailed formal plan to terminate the employment of current employees without possibility of withdrawal or through voluntary redundancy agreements.

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

(o) Taxes payable

The Company is subject to different taxes and levies such as municipal taxes, tax on deposits to and withdrawals from bank accounts, turnover taxes, regulatory fees (including SU) and income taxes, among others, that represent an expense for the Company. It is also subject to other taxes over their activities that generally do not represent an expense (internal taxes, VAT, ENARD tax).

The principal taxes that represent an expense for the Company are the following:

Income taxes

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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.

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 Núcleo for the recording of its deferred tax assets and liabilities, representing an effective tax rate of 14.75%). When dividends are paid to foreign shareholders, there is an additional income tax rate of 15%, which is deducted from the amounts paid to the shareholders.

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4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Turnover tax

Under Argentine tax law, the Company is subject to a tax levied on revenues and other income, net of certain deductible expenses. Rates differ depending on the jurisdiction where revenues are earned for tax purposes and on the nature of revenues (services and equipment). Average rates were approximately 4% for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Other taxes

Since the beginning of 2001, telecommunication services companies have been required to pay a SU tax to fund SU requirements. The SU tax is calculated as a percentage of the total revenues received from the rendering of telecommunication services, net of taxes and levies applied on such revenues, excluding the SU tax and other deductions stated by regulations. The rate is 1% of total billed revenues (See Note 2.d)).

Congress passed Law No. 26,539 which amends the excise tax and establishes that the importation and sale of technological and computer goods, including mobile phones, will be subject to the excise tax at a rate of 17%, resulting in an effective tax rate of up to 20.48%, applicable beginning on December 1, 2009. Telecom Group has the right to transfer this tax to its customers but this is not always possible. Such cost is included in the item line Cost of equipments and handsets

(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.

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.

(q) 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.

(r) Derivatives

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

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

4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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

During fiscal year 2010, the Telecom Group had entered into several agreements to purchase foreign currency for Notes and accounts payable, which were accounted for following the criteria described above. At June 30, 2011, the Telecom Group has no derivative.

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

(s) Capital leases

Fixed asset acquisitions financed by leases are recorded at the estimated price which would have been paid on a cash basis, with the unpaid amount discounted using the internal rate of return at the moment of the initial measurement (including the purchase price option), recorded as a liability.

At June 30, 2011 the Telecom Group holds capital leases which represent current liabilities in the amount of \$4 and non-current liabilities in the amount of \$4, maturing in fiscal years 2011 and 2012. A summary by major class of fixed assets covered by capital leases at June 30, 2011 is as follows:

	Book value	Lease terms	Amortization period
Computer equipment	17	2 years	3 years
Accumulated depreciation	(2)		
Net value	15		

(t) Advertising costs

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred. Advertising costs for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 are shown in Note 15.h. under the caption Advertising.

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

Cash and banks consist of the following:

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	As of June 30, 2011	As of December 31, 2010
Cash	\$ 8	\$ 8
Banks	46	111
	\$ 54	\$ 119

(b) Investments

Investments consist of the following:

	As of June 30, 2011	As of December 31, 2010
Current		
Time deposits (Note 15.d)	\$ 1,284	\$ 1,266
Mutual funds (Note 15.c)	64	
Related parties (Note 7.d)	22	
Government bonds (Note 15.c)	1	2
	\$ 1,371	\$ 1,268
Non current		
2003 Telecommunications Fund	1	1
	\$ 1	\$ 1

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

5. Breakdown of the main accounts (continued)

(c) Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable consist of the following:

	As of June 30, As of December 31,	
	2011	2010
Current		
Fixed telephony	\$ 667	\$ 629
Mobile (i)	998	958
Related parties (Note 7.d)	2	13
Subtotal	1,667	1,600
Allowance for doubtful accounts (Note 15.e)	(166)	(151)
	\$ 1,501	\$ 1,449
Non current		
Fixed telephony	30	
	\$ 30	\$

(i) Includes \$38 as of June 30, 2011 and \$26 as of December 31, 2010 corresponding to Núcleo s receivables.

(d) Other receivables

Other receivables consist of the following:

	As of June 30, As of December 31,	
	2011	2010
Current		
Prepaid expenses	\$ 164	\$ 124
SU credits (Note 2.d)		112
Tax credits	35	54
Restricted funds	11	15
Other	59	42

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Subtotal	269	347
Allowance for doubtful accounts (Note 15.e)	(12)	(13)
	\$ 257	\$ 334

Non current

Credit on SC Resolution No. 41/07 and IDC (Note 2.g and h)	\$ 90	\$ 90
Prepaid expenses	56	53
Restricted funds	36	31
Credit on minimum presumed income tax	5	6
Other tax credits	17	17
Other	15	8
Subtotal	219	205
Regulatory contingencies (Notes 2 g and h and 15.e)	(90)	(90)
Allowance for doubtful accounts (Note 15.e)	(17)	(17)
	\$ 112	\$ 98

(e) Inventories

Inventories consist of the following:

	As of June 30, 2011	As of December 31, 2010
Mobile handsets and equipment (Note 15.f)	\$ 330	\$ 458
Allowance for obsolescence (Note 15.e)	(24)	(21)
	\$ 306	\$ 437

(f) Other assets

Other assets consist of the following:

	As of June 30, 2011	As of December 31, 2010
Current		
Fixed assets held for sale	\$ 5	\$ 8
Allowance for other assets (Note 15.e)	(1)	(1)
	\$ 4	\$ 7
Non current		
Fixed assets held for sale	\$ 5	\$ 5
Allowance for other assets (Note 15.e)	(2)	(2)
	\$ 3	\$ 3

(g) Fixed assets

Fixed assets consist of the following:

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	As of June 30, As of December 31,	
	2011	2010
Non current		
Net carrying value (Note 15.a)	\$ 7,685	\$ 7,498
Write-off of materials (Note 15.e)	(17)	(19)
	\$ 7,668	\$ 7,479

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5. Breakdown of the main accounts (continued)

(h) Accounts payable

Accounts payable consist of the following:

	As of June 30, 2011	As of December 31, 2010
Current		
Fixed assets suppliers	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,261
Other assets and services suppliers	918	846
Inventories suppliers	488	450
Subtotal	2,406	2,557
Deferred revenues	218	172
Related parties (Note 7.d)	111	110
Agent commissions	31	58
SU reimbursement (Note 2.d)	11	11
	\$ 2,777	\$ 2,908
Non current		
Fixed assets suppliers	\$ 4	\$
	\$ 4	\$

(i) Salaries and social security payable

Salaries and social security payable consist of the following:

	As of June 30, 2011	As of December 31, 2010
Current		
Vacation and bonuses	\$ 217	\$ 261
Social security payable	95	83
Termination benefits	54	46
	\$ 366	\$ 390

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Non current

Termination benefits	\$ 115	\$ 110
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(j) Taxes payable

Taxes payable consist of the following:

	As of June 30, 2011	As of December 31, 2010
Current		
Income tax, net (Note 10)	\$ 425	\$ 491
VAT, net	138	126
Tax on SU (Note 2.d)	80	206
Turnover tax	50	40
Tax withholdings	50	69
Internal taxes	42	40
Regulatory fees	32	31
Municipal taxes	11	8
Retention Decree No. 583/10 ENARD	6	5
Other	3	6
	\$ 837	\$ 1,022
Non current (Note 10)		
Deferred tax liabilities	\$ 77	\$ 140
Law No. 26,476 Tax Regularization Regime	14	14
	\$ 91	\$ 154

(k) Other liabilities

Other liabilities consist of the following:

	As of June 30, 2011	As of December 31, 2010
Current		
Deferred revenue on sale of capacity and related services	\$ 14	\$ 14
Customer loyalty programs	12	8
Guarantees received	8	9
Legal fee	6	3
Court fee	3	3
Other	20	20
	\$ 63	\$ 54
Non current		
Deferred revenue on sale of capacity and related services	\$ 109	\$ 112
Asset retirement obligations	48	45
Retirement benefits	24	22
Legal fee	6	11
Court fee	5	6
Customer loyalty programs	3	2
Other	1	2
	\$ 196	\$ 200

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5. Breakdown of the main accounts (continued)

(l) Net sales

Net sales consist of the following:

	Six-month periods ended June 30,	
	2011	2010
Voice	\$ 1,537	\$ 1,420
Internet	821	644
Data	207	158
Fixed telephony	2,565	2,222
Prepaid and post-paid	1,730	1,506
Value added services	2,325	1,449
Roaming, TLRD and CPP	891	824
Sale of handsets	657	423
Other	104	77
Mobile services in Argentina	5,707	4,279
Prepaid and post-paid	137	92
Value added services	143	79
Roaming, TLRD and CPP	32	26
Sale of handsets	14	2
Internet - Wimax	10	8
Other	8	9
Mobile services in Paraguay	344	216
Total net sales	\$ 8,616	\$ 6,717

(m) Financial results, net

Financial results, net consist of the following:

Six-month periods ended June 30,
2011 2010

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Generated by assets		
Interest income	\$ 82	\$ 74
Foreign currency exchange gain	22	21
Holding loss on inventories (Note 15.f)	(16)	(5)
Other	1	
Total generated by assets	\$ 89	\$ 90
Generated by liabilities		
Interest expense	\$ (12)	\$ (41)
Loss on discounting of taxes payables and other liabilities	(3)	(3)
Foreign currency exchange loss	(23)	(55)
Loss on derivatives		(25)
Loss on derivatives related parties (Note 7.d)		(7)
Loss on purchase of Notes		(2)
Other	5	(3)
Total generated by liabilities	\$ (33)	\$ (136)
	\$ 56	\$ (46)

(n) Other expenses, net

Other expenses, net consist of the following:

	Six-month periods ended June 30,	
	2011	2010
Provision for contingencies (Note 15.e)	\$ (89)	\$ (80)
Severance payments and termination benefits	(52)	(36)
Provision for regulatory contingencies (Note 15.e)	(13)	(11)
Allowance for obsolescence of inventories (Note 15.e)	(11)	(15)
Allowance for doubtful accounts and other assets		4
Allowance for obsolescence of materials (Note 15.e)	(1)	3
Gain on sale of fixed assets and other assets	15	2
Other, net	15	10
	\$ (136)	\$ (123)

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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 June 30,		As of December 31,	
	2011	2010	2010	2009
Cash and banks	\$ 54	\$ 64	\$ 119	\$ 62
Current investments	1,371	1,129	1,268	1,227
Total as per balance sheet	\$ 1,425	\$ 1,193	\$ 1,387	\$ 1,289
Less:				
Items not considered cash and cash equivalents				
Time deposits with maturities of more than three months	(332)			
Related parties				(16)
Government bonds	(1)	(2)	(2)	
Total cash and cash equivalents as shown in the statement of cash flows	\$ 1,092	\$ 1,191	\$ 1,385	\$ 1,273

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

	Six-month periods ended June 30,	
	2011	2010
Foreign currency exchange gain on cash and cash equivalents	\$ 16	\$ 16
Interest income generated by current investments	51	45
Interest income generated by accounts receivable	31	28
Payment on swap settlement (Personal)		(4)
Subtotal (originated in financial transactions)	98	85
Income tax paid	(783)	(633)
Other cash flows provided by operating activities, net	2,725	2,115
Total cash flows provided by operating activities	\$ 2,040	\$ 1,567

Income taxes eliminated from operating activities components:

Six-month periods ended June 30,

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	2011	2010
Reversal of income tax included in the statement of income	\$ 655	\$ 502
Income taxes paid (includes payments in advance)	(783)	(633)
Total income taxes eliminated from operating activities	\$ (128)	\$ (131)

Changes in assets/liabilities components:

	Six-month periods ended June 30,	
	2011	2010
Net (increase) decrease in assets		
Investments not considered as cash or cash equivalents	\$ (1)	\$ 1
Trade accounts receivable	(161)	(41)
Other receivables	(37)	(47)
Inventories	104	(123)
Other assets	1	
	\$ (94)	\$ (210)
Net (decrease) increase in liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 80	\$ 85
Salaries and social benefits payable	(19)	(34)
Taxes payable		60
Other liabilities	4	6
Contingencies	(40)	(10)
	\$ 25	\$ 107

Main non-cash operating transactions:

	Six-month periods ended June 30,	
	2011	2010
SU receivables offset with taxes payable	\$ 112	\$
Government bonds		3
Dividends receivables		364
Foreign currency translation adjustments in assets	144	
Foreign currency translation adjustments in liabilities	64	

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Notes to the Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

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

6. Supplementary cash flow information (continued)

Most significant investing activities:

Fixed assets acquisitions include:

	Six-month periods ended June 30,	
	2011	2010
Acquisition of fixed assets (Note 15.a)	\$ (858)	\$ (746)
Plus:		
Cancellation of accounts payable used in prior years acquisitions	(928)	(803)
Less:		
Acquisition of fixed assets through incurrence of accounts payable	699	621
Mobile handsets lent to customers at no cost (i)	2	2
	\$ (1,085)	\$ (926)

(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:

	Six-month periods ended June 30,	
	2011	2010
Cancellation of accounts payable used in prior years acquisitions	(6)	(14)
	\$ (6)	\$ (14)

The following table presents the cash flows from investments not considered as cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows:

	Six-month periods ended June 30,	
	2011	2010
Collection of time deposits with maturities of more than three months	(330)	
Loan to Nortel		15
	\$ (330)	\$ 15

Total cash flows from investments not considered as cash equivalents*Financing activities components:*

	Six-month periods ended June 30,	
	2011	2010
Bank overdrafts	\$ 80	\$ 34
Bank loans		64
Total debt proceeds	\$ 80	\$ 98
Payment of Notes	\$	\$ (24)
Payment of bank overdrafts	(55)	(18)
Payment of bank loans	(27)	(58)
Total payment of debt	\$ (82)	\$ (100)
Payment of interest on Notes	\$	\$ (32)
Payment of interest on bank loans	(8)	(6)
Total payment of interest and debt-related expenses	\$ (8)	\$ (38)

Cash dividends

The Annual General Ordinary and Extraordinary Shareholders Meeting of the Company held on April 7, 2011 approved a cash dividend distribution in the amount of \$915 (equivalent to \$0.93 peso per share of Telecom Argentina), which was paid on April 19, 2011.

The Annual General Ordinary and Extraordinary Shareholders Meeting of Telecom Argentina 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 of Telecom Argentina); and the second was paid on December 20, 2010, amounting to \$364 (equivalent to \$0.37 per share of Telecom Argentina).

7 Related party transactions**(a) Controlling group**

As of June 30, 2011, 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.

As of June 30, 2011 Nortel's ordinary shares (69.94% of the capital stock) were owned by Sofora.

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

TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

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)

7 Related party transactions (continued)

During the first quarter of 2011, the Telecom Italia Group entered into two share purchase agreements which consist of the following:

1) In January 2011, Telecom Italia International N.V. (a company of the Telecom Italia Group) finalized the purchase of the 8% of Nortel's total Class B Preferred Shares (without voting rights).

2) In March 2011, W de Argentina Inversiones S.L. agreed to sell common shares of Sofora representing 10% of Sofora's share capital, to Telecom Italia International NV. Consequently, as of June 30, 2011, 68% of Sofora's shares are owned by the Telecom Italia Group and 32% by W de Argentina Inversiones S.L.

As a result, the economic interest of Telecom Italia Group in Telecom Argentina increased from 16.2% to 21.1%.

The transaction abovementioned in 2) does not alter or modify (i) the governance rights of the Telecom Group set forth in the shareholders agreement between the Telecom Italia Group and W de Argentina Inversiones S.L., nor (ii) the commitments assumed by the Telecom Italia Group before the Argentine antitrust authorities (see c) below). However, the Telecom Italia Group and W de Argentina Inversiones S.L. made presentations to the CNDC and the SC in connection with this transaction.

(b) Related parties

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

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

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

On October 25, 2007, a consortium made up of Assicurazioni Generali S.p.A., Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A., Mediobanca S.p.A., Sintonia S.A. (Benetton) and Telefónica, S.A. (of Spain) bought Olimpia S.p.A.'s entire stock through the Italian company Telco S.p.A., which held approximately 23.6% of Telecom Italia S.p.A.'s voting shares (the Telco Transaction). It must be mentioned that on December 22, 2009, Sintonia S.A. (Benetton) retired from the referred consortium and its participation was assumed by the remaining shareholders of Telco S.p.A. on a pro rata basis. In accordance with the last public statement available as of December 31, 2010, such participation is currently 22.40% of Telecom Italia S.p.A.'s voting shares. After the Telco Transaction, since October 2007, Pirelli & C. S.p.A., its controlled subsidiaries and its related parties have ceased to be related parties of Telecom Argentina and its subsidiaries.

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

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

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

TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

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)

7 Related party transactions (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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)

7 Related party transactions (continued)

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

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

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

Telecom Argentina and Personal have filed, in accordance with the applicable regulations referred to the disclosure of Relevant Facts, various notes and reports on the questions described in this section, which are available to the public at www.cnv.gob.ar (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.

The following is a summary of the balances and transactions with related parties as of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 and for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010:

	As of June 30, 2011	As of December 31, 2010
Investments		
Standard Bank S.A. (Note 15.c) (a)	\$ 22	\$
	\$ 22	\$

Accounts receivable

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Standard Bank S.A. (a)	\$	\$	4
TIM Participacoes S.A. (b)		1	4
Telecom Italia Sparkle S.p.A. (b) (c)			4
Caja de Seguros S.A. (a)		1	1
	\$	2	\$ 13

Current accounts payable:

Grupo Italtel (b) (d)	\$	47	\$	46
Latin American Nautilus Ltd. (b) (c)		31		32
Telecom Italia S.p.A. (b)		14		11
Caja de Seguros S.A. (a)		5		7
Latin American Nautilus USA Inc. (b)		4		5
Latin American Nautilus Argentina S.A. (b)		4		4
Telecom Italia Sparkle S.p.A. (b) (c)		2		2
TIM Participacoes S.A. (b)		1		
La Caja Aseguradora de Riesgos del Trabajo ART S.A.(a)		3		3
	\$	111	\$	110

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	Transaction description	Six-month periods ended June 30,	
		2011	2010
Services rendered:			
TIM Participacoes S.A. (b)	Roaming	\$ 5	\$ 8
Telecom Italia Sparkle S.p.A. (b) (c)	International inbound calls	9	11
Telecom Italia S.p.A. (b)	Roaming	1	
Latin American Nautilus Argentina S.A. (b)	International inbound calls and roaming	1	
Standard Bank (a)	Interest		1
Nortel S.A	Interest		1
Caja de Seguros S.A. (a)	Others	21	2
Standard Bank (a)	Others	8	6
	Total services rendered	\$ 45	\$ 29

TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

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)

7 Related party transactions (continued)

Transaction description	Six-month periods ended June 30,	
	2011	2010
Services received:		
Grupo Italtel (b) (d)	Maintenance, materials and supplies	\$ (37) \$
Latin American Nautilus Ltd. (b) (c)	International inbound calls and data	(35) (18)
Telecom Italia Sparkle S.p.A. (b) (c)	International outbound calls and others	(18) (28)
Telecom Italia S.p.A. (b)	Fees for services and roaming	(14) (7)
Etec S.A. (b) (e)	International outbound calls	(5)
TIM Participacoes S.A. (b)	Roaming	(3) (6)
Latin American Nautilus Argentina S.A. (b)	International outbound calls	(3) (3)
Latin American Nautilus USA Inc. (b)	International outbound calls	(2) (2)
Standard Bank (a)	Loss on derivatives	(7)
La Caja Aseguradora de Riesgos del Trabajo ART S.A. (a)	Salaries and social security	(12) (10)
Caja de Seguros S.A. (a)	Insurance	(5) (4)
La Estrella Cía de Seguros de retiro S.A. (a)	Insurance	(2) (1)
	Total services received	\$ (131) \$ (91)
Purchases of fixed assets:		
Grupo Italtel (b) (d)		\$ 34 \$
	Total fixed assets and intangible assets	\$ 34 \$

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

(b) Such companies relate to Telecom Italia Group.

(c) Since June 2010, Telecom Italia Sparkle S.p.A. has assigned to Latin American Nautilus Ltd. all existing agreements with Telecom Argentina.

(d) This company ceased to be related party from January 2009 to September 2010.

(e) This entity is no longer related party as from January 2011.

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

(e) Merger of Cubecorp

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

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

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

The Extraordinary Shareholders Meeting of Cubecorp held on March 19, 2009, and the Annual General Ordinary and Extraordinary Shareholders Meeting of Telecom Argentina held on April 28, 2010 approved the merger, the corresponding financial statements and, in the case of the Meeting of Cubecorp, the dissolution without liquidation of Cubecorp as provided by Law No. 19,550 section 94 art. 7. Additionally, the Final Merger Agreement with Cubecorp was authorized, effective January 1st, 2009. The period specified in the Law No. 19,550 section 83 was completed and the Final Merger Agreement was granted on June 2, 2010. On June 7, 2010, the process of registration of the merger with the CNV began, whose Board of Directors, on June 24, 2010, decided to hold the proceeding until the CNDC authorizes the acquisition of shares of Cubecorp by Telecom Argentina. 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.

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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, except as otherwise indicated See Note 3.c)

8 Debt

8.1. Short-term and long-term debt

As of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the Company's short-term and long-term debt comprises the following:

	As of June 30, 2011	As of December 31, 2010
Short-term debt:		
- Principal:		
Bank loans	\$ 17	\$ 31
Bank overdrafts	35	9
Subtotal	52	40
- Accrued interest	3	2
Total short-term debt	\$ 55	\$ 42
Long-term debt:		
- Principal:		
Bank loans	\$ 134	\$ 121
Total long-term debt	\$ 134	\$ 121
Total debt (i)	\$ 189	\$ 163

(i) During 2011 corresponds \$186 to Núcleo and \$3 to Personal; during 2010 corresponds to Núcleo.

8.2. Núcleo

Bank loans

The following table shows the outstanding loans with banks with operations in Paraguay and the main terms as of June 30, 2011:

Nominal value	Amortization term	Book value (in million of \$)
------------------	----------------------	-------------------------------

(in million of

Guaraníes)		Current	Non-current
37,000	5 years	2	35
38,500	4.4 years	3	37
49,000	3.9 years	3	47
21,250	3 years	6	15
2,800	1 month	3	
148,550		17	134

The average annual rate of these loans is 9.6% in Guaraníes and the average amortization term is approximately 4 years.

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

Bank overdrafts

At June 30, 2011, Personal has bank overdrafts amounting to \$3. At the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements such bank overdrafts were cancelled.

Additionally, Núcleo has bank overdrafts amounting to \$32 (equivalent to Guaraníes 31,622 million). The average annual rate of these loans is 8.5% in Guaraníes.

9 Shareholders equity

(a) Common stock

At June 30, 2011, 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), 444,910,912 shares of \$1 par value Class B Common Stock (45.20% of the total capital stock) and 37,435,767 shares of \$1 par value Class C Common Stock (3.80% of the total capital stock - see c below). Common shareholders 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 408,078,504 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 correspond to the share ownership program.

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

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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)

9 Shareholders equity (continued)

(b) Restrictions on distribution of profits

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

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

(c) Share ownership program

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

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

The Annual General and Extraordinary Meetings held on April 27, 2006, approved that the power for the conversion of up to 41,339,464 Class C ordinary shares into the same amount of Class B ordinary shares, be delegated to the Board of Directors. The conversion will take place based on: a) what is determined by Banco de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires (Fiduciary agent of PPP) as the case may be; and b) the amount of Class C shares eligible for conversion. As granted by the Meetings, the Board transferred the powers to convert the shares to some of the Board's members and/or the Company's executive officers. From the total shares eligible for conversion approved by the Shareholders Meetings, 9,793,711 Class C ordinary shares were converted into Class B ordinary shares in five tranches.

Class C shares of the Fund of Guarantee and Repurchase which were affected by an injunction measure recorded in file *Garcías de Vicchi, Amerinda y otros c/ Sindicación de Accionistas Clase C del Programa de Propiedad Participada* were not eligible for conversion to Class B shares. 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.

At the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, Class C ordinary shares of the Company amounted to 36,139,027 shares of which 4,476,538 Class C shares are still part of the Fund of Guarantee and Repurchase and are subject to the injunction described above; 17,340,090 Class C shares are registered in the name of *MANDATO PPP por cuenta y orden de terceros*; 1,435,547 Class C shares are registered in the name of the National Civil and Commercial Court of First Instance No. 10, Secretariat No. 20, recorded in file *Sanchez, Daniel y otros c/ Administradores Fondo de Garantía y Recompra del PPP de Telecom Argentina s/Sumarísimo*; and the remaining balance are

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registered in the name of individual shareholders.

On June 24, 2011, the above mentioned Court notified the Company of an order to convert 769,245 Class C Shares into Class B Shares, within 15 business days. The Company filed a clarification request in connection with such order, which was granted and notified as of July 5 and 6, 2011, respectively.

Pursuant to the Court's order and in answer to other conversion requests submitted by individual shareholders, on July 8, 2011, the Company requested from the CNV and the BCBA the transfer of authorization for public offering and trading due to conversion, in a Sixth Tranche, of 1,192,261 Class C shares into an equal amount of Class B shares. As of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, the BCBA and the CNV's Board of Directors have granted their authorizations, based on which the conversion date will be fixed.

TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

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)

9 Shareholders equity (continued)

On July 4, 2011, the same Court notified the Company an order for an additional conversion of 2,377,606 Class C shares into Class B shares. On July 11, 2011, the Company filed a clarification request in connection with such order, which has not been granted yet.

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 June 30, 2011, and December 31, 2010, consists of the following:

	As of June 30, 2011				Total	As of December, 2010
	Telecom Argentina	Personal	Núcleo	Telecom USA		
Income tax provision	\$ 211	\$ 494	\$ 7	\$	\$ 712	\$ 1,071
Payments in advance of income taxes	(112)	(174)	(4)		(290)	(584)
Law No. 26,476 Tax Regularization Regime	3				3	3
Current Income tax payable	102	320	3		425	(*)490
Non current net deferred tax liabilities	65	6	4	2	77	140
Law No. 26,476 Tax Regularization Regime	14				14	14
Non current Income tax payable	79	6	4	2	91	154
Total Income tax liabilities, net	\$ 181	\$ 326	\$ 7	\$ 2	\$ 516	\$ 644

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

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

	As of June 30, 2011				Total	As of December 31, 2010
	Telecom Argentina	Personal	Núcleo	Telecom USA		
Tax loss carryforwards	\$	\$ 1	\$	\$	\$ 1	\$ 1

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Allowance for doubtful accounts	30	35	2	67	49
Provision for contingencies	186	82		268	241
Inventories		22		22	13
Other deferred tax assets	91	6		97	98
Total deferred tax assets	307	146	2	455	402
Fixed assets	(64)	(125)	6	(2)	(185)
Inflation adjustments (i)	(308)	(5)	(12)	(325)	(340)
Deferred tax on cash dividends from foreign companies		(4)		(4)	
Total deferred tax liabilities	(372)	(134)	(6)	(2)	(514)
Subtotal net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	(65)	12	(4)	(2)	(124)
- Valuation allowance (Note 15.e)		(18)		(18)	(16)
Net deferred tax liabilities as of June 30, 2011	\$ (65)	\$ (6)	\$ (4)	\$ (2)	\$ (77)
Net deferred tax liabilities as of December 31, 2010	\$ (106)	\$ (27)	\$ (5)	\$ (2)	\$ (140)

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

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Income tax benefit (expense) for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 consists of the following:

	Six-month period ended June 30, 2011			
	Telecom Argentina	Personal	Núcleo	Total
Current tax expense	\$ (211)	\$ (494)	\$ (4)	\$ (709)
Current tax expense on cash dividends from foreign companies			(2)	(2)
Fiscal year 2010 affidavit adjustment	(3)	(6)		(9)
Deferred tax benefit	41	28	1	70
Deferred tax expense on cash dividends from foreign companies		(4)		(4)
Decrease in valuation allowance for doubtful accounts (Note 15.e)			1	1
Valuation allowance (Note 15.e)		(2)		(2)
Income tax expense	\$ (173)	\$ (478)	\$ (4)	\$ (655)

	Six-month periods ended June 30, 2010			
	Telecom Argentina	Personal	Núcleo	Total
Current tax expense	\$ (240)	\$ (294)	\$ (2)	\$ (536)
Deferred tax benefit (expense)	45	(11)	2	36
Valuation allowance (Note 15.e)		(1)		(1)
Valuation allowance for doubtful accounts			(1)	(1)
Income tax expense	\$ (195)	\$ (306)	\$ (1)	\$ (502)

TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

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)

10. Income tax (continued)

Income tax benefit (expense) for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 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	\$ 2,750	\$ 44	\$ 2,794
Non taxable items Gain on equity investees	(917)		(917)
Non taxable items Other	7	(8)	(1)
Subtotal	1,840	36	1,876
Statutory income tax rate	35%	(*)	
Income tax expense at statutory tax rate	(644)	(5)	(649)
Additional income tax on cash dividends from foreign companies	(4)		(4)
Change in deferred assets and liabilities	(1)		(1)
Change in valuation allowance (Note 15.e)	(2)		(2)
Decrease in valuation allowance for doubtful accounts		1	1
Income tax expense as of June 30, 2011	\$ (651)	\$ (4)	\$ (655)
Pre-tax income on a separate return basis	\$ 1,903	\$ 11	\$ 1,914
Non taxable items Gain on equity investees	(542)		(542)
Non taxable items Other	(1)	(9)	(10)
Subtotal	1,360	2	1,362
Statutory income tax rate	35%	(*)	
Income tax expense at statutory tax rate	(476)		(476)
Change in deferred assets and liabilities	(24)		(24)
Change in valuation allowance (Note 15.e)	(1)		(1)
Change in valuation allowance for doubtful accounts		(1)	(1)
Income tax expense as of June 30, 2010	\$ (501)	\$ (1)	\$ (502)

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

11. Commitments and contingencies

(a) Purchase commitments

The Company has entered into various purchase orders amounting in the aggregate to approximately \$2,983 as of June 30, 2011, primarily related to the supply of switching equipment, external wiring, infrastructure agreements, inventory and other service agreements. This amount also includes the commitments mentioned in c) and d) below.

(b) Investment commitments

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

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)

11. Commitments and contingencies (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) Commitments assumed by Núcleo

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

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Núcleo commits to install and render satisfactorily functioning all the assets and services covered by the bidding, by means of an approximate investment of \$19 (which was fully completed), of which \$13 will be subsidized by the CONATEL.

At the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, the CONATEL has disbursed the first installment of approximately \$3. The works are in the final stage and its completion was delayed due to force majeure. The CONATEL extended (at the request of Núcleo) the delivery of works by the end of September 2011.

(e) Contingencies

The Company is a party to several civil, tax, commercial, labor and regulatory proceedings and claims that have arisen in the ordinary course of business. In order to determine the proper level of reserves relating to these contingencies, the Management of the Company, based on the opinion of its internal and external legal counsel, assesses the likelihood of any adverse judgments or outcomes related to these matters as well as the range of probable losses that may result from the potential outcomes. A determination of the amount of reserves required, if any, for these contingencies is made after careful analysis of each individual case. The determination of the required reserves may change in the future due to new developments or changes as a matter of law or legal interpretation. Consequently, as of June 30, 2011, the Company has established reserves in an aggregate amount of \$765 to cover potential losses under these claims (\$90 for regulatory contingencies deducted from assets and \$675 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 June 30, 2011, these restricted funds totaled \$47 (included in the caption Other receivables).

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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)

11. Commitments and contingencies (continued)

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

Profit sharing bonds

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

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

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

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

As of June 30, 2011, the management of the Company, with the aid of its legal counsel, has recorded provisions for contingencies that it estimates are sufficient to cover the risks associated with these claims, having considered the legal background up to the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements.

Wage differences by food vouchers and non-remunerative lump sum

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

In this regard, the Supreme Court of Justice has recognized that food vouchers are remunerative and are part of the employees' compensations, declaring the unconstitutionality of Sect. 103 bis, inc. C of the Employment Contract Act (which gives them the character of social benefits). Considering these judicial precedents, at June 30, 2011, 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.

TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

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)

11. Commitments and contingencies (continued)

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

Labor proceedings

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

ENTEL and the Argentine Government have agreed to indemnify and hold the Company harmless in respect of such claims. Under current Argentine legislation, the Argentine Government may settle any amounts payable to the Company for these claims through the issuance of treasury bonds. As of June 30, 2011, total claims in these labor lawsuits amounted to \$6.

Tax matters

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

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

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

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

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

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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.

TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.*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)

11. Commitments and contingencies (continued)

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

Users and Consumer Trade Union Proceedings

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

12. Segment information

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

Telecom Argentina and its subsidiaries conform the following reportable segments:

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

(i) Dormant entities for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010.

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

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

12. Segment information (continued)

For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2011, and 2010, more than 92% of the Company's revenues were from sales generated in Argentina. More than 91% of the Company's fixed assets are in Argentina. Segment financial information was as follows:

For the six-month period ended June 30, 2011

Income statement information

	Fixed	Mobile services			Total
	telephony (a)	Personal	Núcleo	Subtotal	
Services	2,500	5,050	330	5,380	7,880
Equipment sales	65	657	14	671	736
Net sales	2,565	5,707	344	6,051	8,616
Salaries and social security	(813)	(258)	(26)	(284)	(1,097)
Taxes	(180)	(562)	(12)	(574)	(754)
Maintenance, materials and supplies	(257)	(134)	(16)	(150)	(407)
Bad debt expense	(20)	(61)	(3)	(64)	(84)
Interconnection costs	(94)				(94)
Cost of international outbound calls	(70)				(70)
Lease of circuits	(45)	(21)	(14)	(35)	(80)
Fees for services	(142)	(239)	(14)	(253)	(395)
Advertising	(73)	(168)	(23)	(191)	(264)
Agent commissions	(33)	(394)	(21)	(415)	(448)
Distribution of prepaid cards commissions	(5)	(192)	(18)	(210)	(215)
Other commissions	(36)	(95)	(6)	(101)	(137)
Roaming		(119)	(3)	(122)	(122)
Charges for TLRD		(325)	(33)	(358)	(358)
Cost of equipments and handsets	(47)	(886)	(23)	(909)	(956)
Others	(202)	(209)	(22)	(231)	(433)
Operating income before depreciation and amortization	548	2,044	110	2,154	2,702
Depreciation of fixed assets and amortization of intangible assets	(370)	(302)	(67)	(369)	(739)
Operating income	178	1,742	43	1,785	1,963
Financial results, net	31	19	6	25	56
Other expenses, net	(95)	(40)	(1)	(41)	(136)
Net income before income tax and noncontrolling interest	114	1,721	48	1,769	1,883

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Income tax expense, net	(175)	(476)	(4)	(480)	(655)
Noncontrolling interest			(12)	(12)	(12)
Net income (loss)	(61)	1,245	32	1,277	1,216

“ Balance sheet information

Fixed assets, net	4,519	2,419	730	3,149	7,668
Intangible assets, net	164	590	8	598	762
Capital expenditures	532	287	39	326	858
Depreciation of fixed assets	(363)	(301)	(66)	(367)	(730)
Amortization of intangible assets	(7)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(9)
Net financial asset (debt)	(a) 520	(b) 895	(179)	716	1,236

.. Cash flow information

Cash flows provided by operating activities	547	1,394	99	1,493	2,040
<u>Cash flows from investing activities</u>					
Acquisition of fixed assets and intangible assets	(636)	(367)	(88)	(455)	(1,091)
Proceeds for the sale of fixed assets	9	4		4	13
Increase in investments not considered as cash and cash equivalents and other	(265)	(65)			