

TELECOM ARGENTINA SA
Form 6-K
June 13, 2012
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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 6-K

Report of Foreign Issuer

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

of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the month of June 2012

Commission File Number: 001-13464

Telecom Argentina S.A.

(Translation of registrant's name into English)

Alicia Moreau de Justo, No. 50, 1107

Buenos Aires, Argentina

(Address of principal executive offices)

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

Form 20-F X

Form 40-F _____

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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):

No

Yes

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):

No

Yes

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

No

Yes

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

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(In millions of Argentine pesos or as expressly indicated)

1. General considerations

As required by CNV regulations, the Company has prepared its consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2012 under IFRS. Consequently, they are the first financial statements under IFRS prepared for statutory purposes. Additional information is given in Note 2.b) to the consolidated financial statements.

A detail of the main qualitative and quantitative effects and comparative information on the adoption of IFRS in the Telecom Group's financial statements as of March 31, 2012 is given in Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements.

As a consequence of the adoption of IFRS for statutory purposes, as of January 1st, 2012, this Operating and financial review as of March 31, 2012 has been prepared using IFRS, readequating the comparative information of the Company. Moreover, new groups of income and expenses have been prepared inside the economic and financial information in order to allow a better exposure of the critical variables of the business, in line with the criterion used by the Management to monitor the performance of operations and with the regular practices of the telecommunications industry. It is expected that the new disclosures would be useful for investors and other parties interested in the analysis of the Company's business.

Telecom Argentina reached a net income of \$708 for the three-month period ended March 31, 2012 (1Q12), +\$68 or 11% when compared to the three-month period ended March 31, 2011 (1Q11). Net income attributable to Telecom Argentina reached \$698 in 1Q12, +\$64 or 10% when compared to 1Q11.

Operating income before depreciation and amortization reached \$1,648 (+\$212 or 15% vs. 1Q11), 32% of consolidated net sales. This growth was mainly fueled by the Mobile business and higher net sales in Internet in the Fixed services segment.

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	Three-month periods ended March 31,		Variation	
	2012	2011	\$	%
Total revenues	5,131	4,149	982	24
Operating costs without depreciation and amortization	(3,483)	(2,713)	(770)	28
Operating income before depreciation and amortization	1,648	1,436	212	15
Depreciation and amortization	(615)	(478)	(137)	29
Operating income	1,033	958	75	8
Financial results, net	61	19	42	221
Net income before income tax expense	1,094	977	117	12

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Income tax expense	(386)	(337)	(49)	15
Net income	708	640	68	11
Attributable to:				
Telecom Argentina	698	634	64	10
Non-controlling interest	10	6	4	67
	708	640	68	11

Net income per share attributable to Telecom Argentina - basic and

diluted (in pesos)	0.71	0.64
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2. The Company activities

Total revenues

During 1Q12 consolidated total revenues increased 24% (+\$982 vs. 1Q11) reaching \$5,131, mainly fueled by the Broadband, data transmission and mobile businesses.

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS AS OF MARCH 31, 2012

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	Three-month periods ended March 31,		Variation	
	2012	2011	\$	%
<u>Services</u>				
Voice Retail	607	563	44	8
Voice Wholesale	175	176	(1)	(1)
Internet	458	349	109	31
Data	163	135	28	21
Subtotal fixed services	1,403	1,223	180	15
Voice Retail	1,077	912	165	18
Voice Wholesale	425	411	14	3
Internet	276	153	123	80
Data	1,323	956	367	38
Subtotal Personal mobile services	3,101	2,432	669	28
Voice Retail	86	62	24	39
Voice Wholesale	18	14	4	29
Internet	26	12	14	117
Data	63	52	11	21
Subtotal Núcleo mobile services	193	140	53	38
Total services revenues	4,697	3,795	902	24
<u>Equipment</u>				
Fixed services	18	28	(10)	(36)
Personal mobile services	405	303	102	34
Núcleo mobile services	6	8	(2)	(25)
Total equipment sales	429	339	90	27
<u>Other income</u>				
Fixed services	4	9	(5)	(56)
Personal mobile services	1	6	(5)	(83)
Total other income	5	15	(10)	(67)
Total revenues	5,131	4,149	982	24
<u>Fixed services</u>				

During 1Q12, revenues generated by these services amounted to \$1,403, +\$180 or +15% vs. 1Q11, where Internet revenues have grown the most (+\$109 or 31% vs. 1Q11), followed by voice retail services (+\$44 or 8% vs. 1Q11) and data transmission (+\$28 or 21% vs. 1Q11).

Ø Voice

Voice retail revenues reached \$607 in 1Q12 (+8% vs. 1Q11). The results of this line of business are still affected by frozen tariffs of regulated services. Revenues from regulated services reached approximately 39% of net sales of the segment in 1Q12 (vs. 43% in 1Q11).

Monthly Charges and Supplementary Services increased by \$25 or 10% vs. 1Q11, to \$269, as a consequence of a higher number of lines in service (+1% vs. 1Q11), which reached more than 4.1 million, and an increase in supplementary services (mainly due to rising prices).

Revenues generated by measured services (Local Measured Service, Domestic Long Distance and International Telephony) totaled \$338, +\$19 or 6% vs. 1Q11, mainly fueled by the effect of the flat rate packs. In relative terms, revenues from local measured service increased the most with 7% vs. 1Q11, followed by DLD revenues (+7% vs. 1Q11) and international telephony (+4% vs. 1Q11).

Voice wholesale revenues (including fixed and mobile interconnection revenues together with the revenues generated by the subsidiary Telecom USA -) amounted to \$175 (-1% vs. 1Q11). Interconnection fixed and mobile revenues reached \$114 (+5% vs. 1Q11) due to an increase in the traffic mainly with mobile operators. The other wholesale revenues reached \$61 in 1Q12 (-\$7 or 10% vs. 1Q11).

Ø Internet

Revenues related to Internet reached \$458 (+\$109 or 31% vs. 1Q11) mainly due to the substantial expansion of the Broadband service (+12% of clients vs. 1Q11), an increase in average prices and an improvement in the ARPU (amounted to \$96 pesos in 1Q12 vs. \$82 pesos in 1Q11). As of March 31, 2012, Telecom Argentina reached 1,566,000 ADSL customers. These connections represent approximately 38% of Telecom Argentina's fixed lines in service.

Internet revenues represent 9% participation of net consolidated sales (vs. 8% in 1Q11) and 33% of fixed services segment revenues (vs. 29% in 1Q11).

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Ø Data

Data transmission revenues amounted to \$163 (+21% vs. 1Q11), where the focus was to strengthen Telecom Argentina's position as an integrated TICs provider for wholesale and government segments. The increase was mainly due to the growth of VPN IP services (private data networks services that replaces the point to point services).

Personal Mobile Services

During 1Q12, net sales reached \$3,101 (+669 or 28% vs. 1Q11). Personal reached 18.5 million subscribers in Argentina (+1.6 million vs. 1Q11) thus improving its market position. Approximately 68% of the overall subscriber base is prepaid and 32% is postpaid (including Cuentas claras plans and Mobile Internet subscribers).

Ø Voice

Voice retail revenues reached \$1,077 in 1Q12 (+18% vs. 1Q11). The increase was mainly due to increase in prices and an increase in the subscriber base.

Voice wholesale revenues reached \$425 in 1Q12 (+3% vs. 1Q11). The increase was mainly due to a higher traffic with fixed operators (CPP) and mobile operators (TLRD) partially offset with a decrease in roaming revenues by discounts granted related with traffic.

Ø Internet

Internet revenues reached \$276 (+\$123 or 80% vs. 1Q11), supported by the increase in the value-added services (VAS) revenues, mainly fueled by the effect of higher offer of services, plans and packs, generating new clients and the migration of clients to lower value services plans.

Ø Data

Mobile data revenues reached \$1,323 (+367 or 38% vs. 1Q11). This increase is mainly due to the SMS traffic performance, related to the increase in the subscriber base and higher prices of this service, both in prepaid or postpaid customers, with an increase of \$364 vs. 1Q11.

As a consequence of the traffic increase, the higher usage of VAS and the prices increase, Average Monthly Revenue per User (ARPU) increased to \$55 pesos in 1Q12 (vs. \$47 pesos in 1Q11).

Núcleo Mobile Services

This segment generated revenues equivalent to \$193 during 1Q12 (+\$53 or 38% vs. 1Q11) due to the increase in the subscriber base and the rise of the ARPU. As of March 31, 2012, Núcleo's subscriber base reached 2.2 million customers (+0.3 million vs. 1Q11). Prepaid and postpaid customers represented 83% and 17%, respectively in 1Q12.

Equipment

Revenues from equipment sales reached \$429, +\$90 or 27% vs. 1Q11. This increase is mainly related to the Personal Mobile services segment in the retail business with an increase of \$102 vs. 1Q11. The increases were primarily due to the expansion of the subscriber base and a higher selling price of handsets sold. Additionally, as a result of technological advances and our provision of state-of-the-art services, more subscribers

upgraded their mobile handsets.

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III

Table of Contents**TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.***Corporation non adhered to the Optional Statutory Regime of Compulsory Public Purchase Offer***Operating costs**

Consolidated operating costs totaled \$4,098 in 1Q12, which represents an increase of \$907 or +28% vs. 1Q11. The increase in costs is principally a consequence of a higher volume of revenues, greater expenses related to competition in mobile and Internet businesses and higher direct and indirect labor costs on the cost structure of the Group in Argentina.

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	Three-month periods ended March 31,		Variation	
	2012	2011	\$	%
Employee benefit expenses and severance payments	(677)	(526)	(151)	29
Interconnection costs and other telecommunication charges	(408)	(364)	(44)	12
Fees for services, maintenance, materials and supplies	(477)	(361)	(116)	32
Taxes and fees with the Regulatory Authority	(462)	(361)	(101)	28
Commissions	(525)	(382)	(143)	37
Agent commissions capitalized as SAC	76	41	35	85
Cost of equipment and handsets	(543)	(439)	(104)	24
Deferred costs from SAC	106	76	30	39
Advertising	(164)	(129)	(35)	27
Provisions	(40)	(23)	(17)	74
Bad debt expenses	(69)	(39)	(30)	77
Other operating expenses	(300)	(206)	(94)	46
Operating income before depreciation and amortization	(3,483)	(2,713)	(770)	28
Depreciation of PP&E	(615)	(478)	(137)	29
Amortization of intangible assets	(4,098)	(3,191)	(907)	28

The costs breakdown is as follows:

Employee benefit expenses and severance payments

Employee benefit expenses and severance payments totaled \$677 (+151 or 29% vs. 1Q11), affected by an increase in the headcount of 5% and increases in salaries agreed by Telecom Argentina with various trade unions for the unionized employees and also to non-unionized employees, together with related social security charges. With a total headcount of 16,587 at the end of 1Q12 (+5% vs. 1Q11), lines in service per employee reached 370 in the Fixed Services segment (-2% vs. 1Q11) and 3,734 in the Personal mobile services segment (-3% vs. 1Q11).

Interconnection costs and other telecommunication charges

Interconnection costs and other telecommunication charges (includes charges for TLRD, Roaming, Interconnection costs, cost of international outbound calls and lease of circuits) amounted to \$408 (+\$44 or 12% vs. 1Q11) mainly due to higher volume of traffic, new site operating leases contracts and an increase in the mobile interconnection price.

Fees for services, maintenance, materials and supplies

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Fees for services, maintenance, materials and supplies amounted to \$477 (+\$116 or 32% vs. 1Q11), mainly due to higher costs from the Call Centers in the mobile services segments generated by higher requirements to them and higher tariffs recognized to suppliers due to salaries increases given to their employees. There were also increases in the maintenance costs mainly due to higher costs recognized to suppliers.

Taxes and fees with the Regulatory Authority

Taxes and fees with the Regulatory Authority (including turnover tax, IDC, municipal and other taxes) reached \$462 (+28% vs. 1Q11), influenced mainly by higher average rates in turnover taxes (over higher net sales) and higher municipal taxes.

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Commissions

Commissions (including Agent, distribution of prepaid cards and other commissions) were \$525 (+143 or 37% vs. 1Q11), mainly due to the increase in commissions related to commercial agents associated to higher revenues because of major acquisition and retention costs, higher cards sales, and prepaid recharges and collections.

In the other hand, agent commissions capitalized as SAC totaled \$76, +\$35 or 85% vs. 1Q11 and is directly related to the increase in the postpaid subscribers base in the Personal Mobile Services segment.

Cost of equipment and handsets

Cost of equipments and handsets totaled \$543 (+104 or 24% vs. 1Q11) due to an increase in the number of handsets sold (+14% vs. 1Q11), especially high-end handsets to boost VAS and higher average unit cost of sales (+17% vs. 1Q11).

In the other hand, deferred costs from SAC totaled \$106, +\$30 or 39% vs. 1Q11 and is directly related to the increase in the postpaid subscribers base in the Personal Mobile Services segment.

Advertising

Advertising amounted to \$164 (+35 or 27% vs. 1Q11), oriented towards the support of the commercial activity in Fixed Services - mainly in the Internet business and in mobile services and to strengthen the brand position of the Telecom Group.

Provisions

Provisions totaled \$40, +\$17 or 74% vs. 1Q11. The increase was mainly due to an increase of civil and commercial proceedings amounting to \$11 and in labor claims amounting to \$6, vs. 1Q11.

Bad debt expenses

Bad debt expense reached \$69 (+\$30 vs. 1Q11), representing approximately 1% of the consolidated net revenues in both periods. The increase is observed mainly in the Personal Mobile Services segment as a consequence of higher aging of the accounts receivables.

Other operating costs

Other operating costs totaled \$300 (+94 vs. 1Q11). The increase was mainly due to the subsidies elimination on certain public services (principally energy, both in the Fixed and Mobile segments in Argentina, +\$35 vs. 1Q11) and to higher prices on related services, especially in Transportation, freight and travel expenses in the operations in Argentina.

Operating income before depreciation and amortization

Operating income before depreciation and amortization reached \$1,648 (+\$212 or 15% vs. 1Q11). The margin represented 32% of consolidated net sales in 1Q12 (vs. 35% in 1Q11).

Depreciation and amortization

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Depreciation and amortization reached \$615 (+137 or 29% vs. 1Q11). PP&E depreciation reached \$77, amortization of SAC, \$59 and amortization of other intangible assets totaled \$1.

Operating income

Operating income reached \$1,033 in 1Q12 (+\$75 or 8% vs. 1Q11). The margin represented 20% in 1Q12 (vs. 23% in 1Q11).

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Financial results, net

Financial results, net resulted in a net gain of \$61, an improvement of \$42 vs. 1Q11. This was mainly due to higher net financial interest (+\$55 vs. 1Q11), due to the higher return on the Telecom Group's net financial assets.

Net financial assets

As of March 31, 2012, Net financial assets (Cash and Cash Equivalents minus loans) amounted to \$2,982, an improvement of \$298 as compared to December 31, 2011 (totalized \$2,684) due to the strong cash flow generation of the Telecom Group. The Fixed Services segment has net financial assets of \$716, the Personal Mobile Services has net financial assets of \$2,370 and the Núcleo Mobile Services segment has net financial debt of \$104.

Capital expenditures (CAPEX)

During 1Q12, the Telecom Group invested \$690 in PP&E and intangible assets (+49% vs. 1Q11), of which \$298 or 43% were allocated to the Fixed Services segment (48% in 1Q11), \$349 or 51% to the Personal Mobile Services segment (47% in 1Q11) and \$43 or 6% to the Núcleo Mobile Services segment (5% in 1Q11). In relative terms, capex reached 13% of consolidated net sales of 1Q12 (11% in 1Q11), and were mainly for the Mobile network access, Transmission and Switching equipment, Computer equipment and SAC in the Mobile Services segments.

PP&E CAPEX amounted to \$492 and intangible assets amounted to \$198 in 1Q12, while in 1Q11 amounted to \$333 and \$129, respectively.

Likewise, during 1Q12 PP&E and intangible assets additions (CAPEX plus materials additions amounting to \$53) amounted to \$743 (+50% vs. 1Q11), of which \$355 or 48% were allocated to the Fixed Services segment (vs. 50% in 1Q11), \$350 or 47% to the Personal Mobile Services segment (vs. 45% in 1Q11) and \$38 or 5% to the Núcleo Mobile Services segment (vs. 5% in 1Q11).

Main capex projects are related to the expansion of broadband services in order to improve transmission and speed available to the customers; deployment of 3G services to support the growth of mobile broadband together with the launch of innovative VAS and the expansion of transmission and transport networks to meet the growing demand of our fixed and mobile customers.

Relevant matters

Telecom Argentina's General Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting resolutions

The General Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting of Telecom Argentina held on April 27, 2012 approved a cash dividend distribution in the amount of \$807 (equivalent to \$0.82 peso per share), which will be made starting on May 10, 2012. Moreover, \$121 was allocated to the Legal Reserve and \$2,553 to Voluntary Reserves for Future Investments.

Personal's General Ordinary and Extraordinary Unanimous Shareholders' Meeting resolutions

The General Ordinary and Extraordinary Unanimous Shareholders' Meeting of Personal held on April 19, 2012, approved a cash dividend payment of \$800 payable in two installments: \$250 on April 26, 2012 and \$550 on June 18, 2012.

Moreover, \$910 was allocated to the Reserves for future dividends and \$1,237 to a Voluntary Reserve to finance the working capital and Investments in the country. The shareholders also approved the delegation of authority in Personal's Board of Directors to determine the amount,

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time, terms and conditions to release the reserve for future cash dividends and the voluntary reserve for the finance of working capital and capital expenditures in Argentina.

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	March 31,	
	2012	2011
Current assets	5,826	4,119
Non-current assets	9,989	8,760
Total assets	15,815	12,879
Current liabilities	5,259	4,487
Non-current liabilities	1,681	1,194
Total liabilities	6,940	5,681
Equity attributable to Telecom Argentina	8,736	7,070
Equity attributable non-controlling interest	139	128
Total Equity	8,875	7,198
Total liabilities and equity	15,815	12,879

4. Summary comparative consolidated income statements

Three-month period ended March 31,	2012	2011
Total revenues	5,131	4,149
Operating costs	(4,098)	(3,191)
Operating income	1,033	958
Financial results, net	61	19
Net income before income tax expense	1,094	977
Income tax expense	(386)	(337)
Net income	708	640
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	25	47

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Total comprehensive income	733	687
Net income per share attributable to Telecom Argentina (in pesos)	0.71	0.64

5. Statistical data (in physical units)

v Fixed services

Voice and data services

March 31,	2012		2011		2010		2009		2008	
	Accumulated	Quarter	Accumulated	Quarter	Accumulated	Quarter	Accumulated	Quarter	Accumulated	Quarter
Equipment lines	3,799,811	2,899	3,800,594	(34,973)	3,843,809	(8,350)	3,849,385	1,016	3,874,594	(4,371)
NGN lines	955,312	(40,306)	880,338	26,928	754,660	11,776	605,156	10,896	373,072	13,495
Installed lines (a)	4,755,123	(37,407)	4,680,932	(8,045)	4,598,469	3,426	4,454,541	11,912	4,247,666	9,124
Lines in service (b)	4,138,370	(2,765)	4,110,304	3,222	4,057,953	(2,307)	4,008,421	(1,635)	3,931,301	13,771
Customers lines (c)	4,054,491	(2,343)	4,024,236	5,177	3,966,266	(1,161)	3,915,573	254	3,830,520	16,646
Public phones installed	39,158	(921)	43,543	(1,303)	48,683	(1,592)	55,864	(2,511)	67,109	(3,441)
Lines in service per 100 inhabitants (d)	20.7	(0.1)	20.7	(0.1)	20.6	(0.1)	20.6	-	20.3	-
Lines in service per employee (e)	370	(3)	377	(2)	366	-	359	1	341	-

- a) Reflects total number of lines available in Switches, considered independently of its technology (TDM or NGN).
- b) Includes customers lines, own lines, public telephones and DDE and ISDN channels. As of March 31, 2012, Telecom Argentina considers DDE channels as lines in service. Previously it considered the internal numbers assigned to those channels. Therefore, comparative information has been adapted to the new criterion.
- c) The number of customers is measured in relation to the physical occupation of network resources.
- d) Corresponding to the Northern Region of Argentina.
- e) Defined as lines in service / number of actual employees.

Internet

March 31,	2012		2011		2010		2009		2008	
	Accumulated	Quarter	Accumulated	Quarter	Accumulated	Quarter	Accumulated	Quarter	Accumulated	Quarter

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ADSL subscribers	1,566,000	16,000	1,407,000	27,000	1,232,000	18,000	1,060,000	28,000	826,000	58,000
Total subscribers	1,566,000	16,000	1,407,000	27,000	1,232,000	18,000	1,060,000	28,000	826,000	58,000

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS AS OF MARCH 31, 2012

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March 31,	2012		2011		2010		2009		2008	
	Accumulated	Quarter	Accumulated	Quarter	Accumulated	Quarter	Accumulated	Quarter	Accumulated	Quarter
Post-paid subscribers (*)	2,699,000	59,000	2,227,000	116,000	1,787,000	72,000	1,517,000	63,000	1,198,000	64,000
Cuentas claras plans	3,176,000	37,000	2,814,000	18,000	2,707,000	(2,000)	2,822,000	15,000	2,523,000	53,000
Prepaid subscribers	12,672,000	258,000	11,841,000	415,000	10,454,000	403,000	8,832,000	529,000	7,161,000	99,000
Total subscribers	18,547,000	354,000	16,882,000	549,000	14,948,000	473,000	13,171,000	607,000	10,882,000	216,000
Lines per employee	3,734	-	3,831	-	3,829	-	3,535	-	3,152	-

Núcleo

March 31,	2012		2011		2010		2009		2008	
	Accumulated	Quarter	Accumulated	Quarter	Accumulated	Quarter	Accumulated	Quarter	Accumulated	Quarter
Post-paid subscribers (*)	140,000	11,000	89,000	16,000	43,000	7,000	23,000	(1,000)	23,000	-
Plan control subscribers	227,000	7,000	199,000	8,000	161,000	8,000	143,000	3,000	141,000	1,000
Prepaid subscribers	1,829,000	37,000	1,604,000	-	1,604,000	(1,000)	1,649,000	2,000	1,518,000	62,000
Subtotal cellular	2,196,000	55,000	1,892,000	24,000	1,808,000	14,000	1,815,000	4,000	1,682,000	63,000
Internet subscribers - Wimax	7,000	(1,000)	9,000	(1,000)	11,000	(1,000)	16,000	1,000	11,000	4,000
Total subscribers	2,203,000	54,000	1,901,000	23,000	1,819,000	13,000	1,831,000	5,000	1,693,000	67,000

Lines per employee								
(**)	5,119	-	4,581	-	4,336	-	4,281	-
								3,930

(*) Includes mobile Internet subscribers.

(**) Internet Wimax subscribers are not included.

6. Consolidated ratios

March 31,	2012	
	2011	
Liquidity (1)	1.11	0.92
Solvency (2)	1.28	1.27
Locked-up capital (3)	0.63	0.68

(1) Current assets/Current liabilities.

(2) Total equity/Total liabilities.

(3) Non-current assets/Total assets.

7. Outlook

In 2012 the growth prospects for fixed line services will continue in line with the evolution experienced in recent years as a result of market maturity and international industry trends. Arnet Broadband business is well positioned to continue catching the opportunities the market offers. The launching of Arnet Play in 2011 has positioned Telecom Argentina in the video streaming content access market.

The mobile business is expected to continue expanding, albeit at more moderate rates than those of recent years. Mobile Internet will continue to gain further presence among its customer base. Value-added services are expected to continue to be one of the key sources of sales growth (in 2011, value-added services accounted for about 46% of Personal service revenues). Personal will continue working on expanding the mobile Internet experience. Coverage expansion and speed access improvement to 3G and HSDPA+ networks, and the more complete portfolio of advanced mobile devices will be the drivers to success in its operation in the Argentine market.

The mobile operation, which has consistently increased its share in the Argentine market, has developed a new identity of the Personal brand in lines with values in which Personal trusts so as to successfully perform Number Portability in 2012.

In order to provide the customers with newer and better services, the Telecom Group shall continue with its investment plans. Telecom Argentina will use its investments to accompany Broadband growth and new value-added initiatives in the Fixed Services segment, providing infrastructure to mobile operators, and streamlining its commercial and customer service systems. Personal will enhance its network infrastructure and seek to expand its coverage in 3G technology and bandwidth for mobile data transmission and customer service improvement.

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS AS OF MARCH 31, 2012

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TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

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The Telecom Group is in an excellent financial position because there are no financial commitments which cannot be settled by the internal cash flow generation. This has enabled on April 27, 2012, a cash dividend distribution in the amount of \$807 which will be paid in May 2012 to the Company's shareholders without needing a third parties financing and in line with an important investment plan of the Group for 2012.

The strategy implemented by the Management of Telecom Argentina introduces the basic necessary foundations that will allow the Telecom Group to take the necessary steps to achieve its objectives of constant service enhancement, strengthening its market position and increasing its efficiency to satisfy the continuous needs of the customers in a dynamic telecommunications market.

Enrique Garrido
Chairman of the Board of Directors

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS AS OF MARCH 31, 2012

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Table of Contents**TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.***Corporation non adhered to the Optional Statutory Regime of Compulsory Public Purchase Offer***UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

(In millions of Argentine pesos)

	<u>Note</u>	<u>March 31,</u> <u>2012</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2011</u>
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5 / 6	3,122	2,818
Trade receivables	5	1,779	1,790
Other receivables	5	378	306
Inventories	5	547	536
Total current assets		5,826	5,450
Non-Current Assets			
Trade receivables	5	29	30
Other receivables	5	111	103
Investments	5	1	1
Property, plant and equipment (PP&E)	5	8,352	8,247
Intangible assets	5	1,496	1,488
Total non-current assets		9,989	9,869
TOTAL ASSETS		15,815	15,319
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade payables	5	2,997	3,407
Deferred revenues	5	324	292
Financial debt	5	24	19
Salaries and social security payables	5	593	536
Income tax payables	5	755	605
Other taxes payables	5	440	457
Dividends payables	5	23	-
Other liabilities	5	52	30
Provisions	9	51	173
Total current liabilities		5,259	5,519
Non-Current Liabilities			
Deferred revenues	5	302	307
Financial debt	5	116	115
Salaries and social security payables	5	137	136
Deferred income tax liabilities	5	203	210

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Income tax payables	5	13	13
Other liabilities	5	71	72
Provisions	9	839	782
Total non-current liabilities		1,681	1,635
TOTAL LIABILITIES		6,940	7,154
EQUITY (see Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statement of			
<i>Changes in Equity</i>)			
Equity attributable to Telecom Argentina		8,736	8,021
Non-controlling interest		139	144
TOTAL EQUITY	10	8,875	8,165
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		15,815	15,319

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

Adrián Calaza
Chief Financial Officer

Enrique Garrido
Chairman of the Board of Directors

Table of Contents**TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.***Corporation non adhered to the Optional Statutory Regime of Compulsory Public Purchase Offer***UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENTS**

(In millions of Argentine pesos, except per share data in Argentine pesos)

		<u>Three-month periods</u>	
		<u>ended March 31,</u>	
	<u>Note</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Revenues	5	5,126	4,134
Other income	5	5	15
Total revenues		5,131	4,149
Employee benefit expenses and severance payments	5	(677)	(526)
Interconnection costs and other telecommunication charges	5	(408)	(364)
Fees for services, maintenance, materials and supplies	5	(477)	(361)
Taxes and fees with the Regulatory Authority	5	(462)	(361)
Commissions	5	(449)	(341)
Cost of equipments and handsets	5	(437)	(363)
Advertising	5	(164)	(129)
Provisions	9	(40)	(23)
Bad debt expenses	5	(69)	(39)
Other operating expenses	5	(300)	(206)
Depreciation and amortization	5	(615)	(478)
Operating income		1,033	958
Finance income	5	130	59
Finance expenses	5	(69)	(40)
Net income before income tax expense		1,094	977
Income tax expense	5	(386)	(337)
Net income for the period		708	640
Attributable to:			
Telecom Argentina		698	634
Non-controlling interest		10	6
		708	640
Earnings per share attributable to Telecom Argentina basic and diluted	2.d	0.71	0.64

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

Adrián Calaza
Chief Financial Officer

Enrique Garrido
Chairman of the Board of Directors

Table of Contents**TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.***Corporation non adhered to the Optional Statutory Regime of Compulsory Public Purchase Offer***UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

(In millions of Argentine pesos)

	<u>Three-month periods</u>	
	<u>ended March 31,</u>	
	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Net income for the period	708	640
Other components of the Statements of Comprehensive Income		
Currency translation adjustments (non-taxable)	25	47
Other components of the comprehensive income, net of tax	25	47
Total comprehensive income for the period	733	687
Attributable to:		
Telecom Argentina	715	666
Non-controlling interest	18	21
	733	687

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

Adrián Calaza**Chief Financial Officer****Enrique Garrido****Chairman of the Board of Directors**

Table of Contents**TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.***Corporation non adhered to the Optional Statutory Regime of Compulsory Public Purchase Offer***UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**

(In millions of Argentine pesos)

	Equity attributable to Telecom Argentina						Equity		Total Equity
	Capital	Inflation	Total		Currency	Retained	Total	attributable to non- controlling interest	
	stock (1)	adjustment of capital stock	capital stock	Legal reserve	translation adjustment	earnings			
Balances at January 1st, 2011 under Argentine GAAP	984	2,688	3,672	360	139	2,066	6,237	-	6,237
IFRS adoption adjustments (Note 4)	-	-	-	-	(112)	279	167	107	274
Adjusted balances at January 1st, 2011 under IFRS	984	2,688	3,672	360	27	2,345	6,404	107	6,511
Comprehensive income (loss):									
Net income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	634	634	6	640
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	32	-	32	15	47
Total Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	32	634	666	21	687
Balances at March 31, 2011	984	2,688	3,672	360	59	2,979	7,070	128	7,198
Balances at January 1st, 2012 under Argentine GAAP	984	2,688	3,672	451	181	3,482	7,786	-	7,786
IFRS adoption adjustments (Note 4)	-	-	-	-	(135)	370	235	144	379
Adjusted balances at January 1st, 2012 under IFRS	984	2,688	3,672	451	46	3,852	8,021	144	8,165
Dividendos de Núcleo (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(23)	(23)
Comprehensive income (loss):									
Net income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	698	698	10	708
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	17	-	17	8	25
Total Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	17	698	715	18	733
Balances at March 31, 2012	984	2,688	3,672	451	63	4,550	8,736	139	8,875

(1) As of March 31, 2012 and 2011, there were 984,380,978 shares issued and fully paid.

(2) As approved by the Ordinary and Extraordinary Shareholders Meeting of Núcleo held on March 16, 2012.

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

Adrián Calaza

Chief Financial Officer

Enrique Garrido

Chairman of the Board of Directors

Table of Contents**TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.***Corporation non adhered to the Optional Statutory Regime of Compulsory Public Purchase Offer***UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

(In millions of Argentine pesos)

	00000000000000000000	00000000000000000000	00000000000000000000
	<u>Note</u>	<u>Three-month periods</u> <u>ended March 31,</u>	
		<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Net income for the period		708	640
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash flows provided by operating activities			
Bad debt expenses and other allowances		67	49
Depreciation of PP&E	5	426	349
Amortization of intangible assets	5	189	129
Consumption of materials	5	44	21
Gain on disposal of PP&E		-	(4)
Provisions	9	67	37
Interest and other financial losses		(9)	(28)
Income tax expense	5	386	337
Income tax paid	6	(217)	(185)
Net increase in assets	6	(76)	(98)
Net increase in liabilities	6	(283)	(42)
Total cash flows provided by operating activities		1,302	1,205
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</u>			
PP&E acquisitions	6	(845)	(593)
Subscriber acquisition costs (SAC) and service connection or habilitation costs	6	(156)	(114)
Other intangible asset acquisitions	6	(6)	(2)
Proceeds from the sale of PP&E		-	4
Total cash flows used in investing activities		(1,007)	(705)
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Payment of financial debt	6	(3)	(16)
Payment of interest	6	(2)	(2)
Total cash flows used in financing activities		(5)	(18)
<u>NET FOREIGN EXCHANGE DIFFERENCES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</u>			
		14	11
INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		304	493
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	6	2,818	1,376
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD	6	3,122	1,869

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See Note 6 for additional information on the consolidated statements of cash flows.

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

Adrián Calaza
Chief Financial Officer

Enrique Garrido
Chairman of the Board of Directors

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TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

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

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT MARCH 31, 2012 AND 2011

(In millions of Argentine pesos, except as otherwise indicated)

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

The following explanations are not intended as technical definitions, but to assist the general reader to understand certain terms as used in these consolidated financial statements.

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

Argentine GAAP: Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in force in Argentina for the Company (without considering the adoption of IFRS).

ARO: Asset Retirement Obligation.

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

Company: Telecom Argentina S.A. and its consolidated subsidiaries.

CPCECABA: The *Consejo Profesional de Ciencias Económicas de la Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires*.

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

D&A: Depreciation and amortization.

FACPCE (Federación Argentina de Consejos Profesionales en Ciencias Económicas): Argentine Federation of Professional Councils of Economic Sciences.

IAS: International Accounting Standards.

IDC: Tax on deposits to and withdrawals from bank accounts.

IFRIC: International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee.

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

Micro Sistemas: Micro Sistemas S.A.

NDF (Non Deliverable Forward): A generic term for a set of derivatives which cover national currency transactions including foreign exchange forward swaps, cross currency swaps and coupon swaps in non-convertible or highly restricted currencies. The common characteristics of these contracts are that they involve no exchange of principal, are fixed at a pre-determined price and are typically settled in US dollars (or sometimes in Euros) at the prevailing spot exchange rate taken from an agreed source, time, and future date.

Nortel: Nortel Inversora S.A. Telecom's controlling company.

Núcleo: Núcleo S.A.

OCI: Other Comprehensive Income.

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

Personal: Telecom Personal S.A.

PP&E: Property, plant and equipment.

RT: Technical resolutions issued by the FACPCE.

RT26: Technical resolution No. 26 issued by the FACPCE, amended by RT29.

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SAC: Subscriber Acquisition Costs.

SC (Secretaría de Comunicaciones): The Argentine Secretary of Communications.

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

SIC: Standing Interpretation Committee.

Sofora: Sofora Telecomunicaciones S.A. Nortel's controlling company.

Springville: Springville S.A.

Telecom Group: Telecom Argentina and its consolidated subsidiaries.

Telecom Argentina: Telecom Argentina S.A.

Telecom Italia Group: Telecom Italia and its consolidated subsidiaries, except where referring to the Telecom Italia Group as Telecom Argentina's operator in which case it means Telecom Italia and Telecom Italia International, N.V.

Telecom USA: Telecom Argentina USA Inc.

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

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

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NOTE 1 DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Telecom Argentina 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, 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 also began providing telephone services in the southern region of Argentina and competing in the previously exclusive northern region.

The Company provides fixed-line public telecommunication services, international long-distance service, data transmission and Internet services in Argentina and through its subsidiaries, mobile telecommunications services in Argentina and Paraguay and international wholesale services in the United States of America. Information on the Telecom Group's licenses and the regulatory framework is described in Note 2 as of December 31, 2011 Consolidated Financial Statements.

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

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

- (i) Percentage of equity interest owned has been rounded.
(ii) Dormant entity at March 31, 2012 and 2011.
(iii) Non-controlling interest of 32.50% is owned by the Paraguayan company ABC Telecomunicaciones S.A.

NOTE 2 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**a) Segment reporting**

An operating segment is defined as a component of an entity that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, and whose financial information is available, held separately, and evaluated regularly by the Chief Executive Officer (CEO).

Operating segments are reported in a consistent manner with the internal reporting provided to the CEO, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments at the net income (loss) level and under the accounting principles effective at

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each time for reporting to the Regulatory Bodies. The accounting policies applied for segment information are the same for all operating segments.

Information regarding segment reporting is included in Note 7.

b) Basis of preparation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with RT 26 as adopted by the CPCECABA, and as required by the CNV.

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These condensed consolidated financial statements are the first prepared in accordance with RT 26 for statutory purposes, because the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2011 were prepared in accordance with FACPCE RT 6, 8, 9, 14, 16, 17, 18, 21 and 23, as adopted by the CPCECABA. However, as from January 1st, 2012, and in accordance with CNV framework, the Company must prepare its financial statements under IFRS as issued by the IASB as provided by RT 26. Notwithstanding, the Company has prepared the 2011 and 2010 Annual consolidated financial statements under IFRS as issued by the IASB which were included in their respective 20F, so the fiscal year 2012 is not the first IFRS adoption for the Company as provided by IAS 1 and, consequently, IAS 1 is not applied in these interim consolidated financial statements.

For the preparation of these condensed consolidated financial statements, the Company has elected to make use of the option provided by IAS 34. So, these consolidated financial statements do not include all the information required in an annual financial statement, and must be read jointly with the 2011 Annual consolidated financial statements which can be reviewed at the Company's website (www.telecom.com.ar/inversores).

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires Management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Telecom Group's accounting policies. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

The financial statements (except for cash flow information) are prepared on an accrual basis of accounting. Under this basis, the effects of transactions and other events are recognized when they occur. Therefore income and expenses are recognized at fair value on an accrual basis regardless of when they are perceived or paid. When significant, the difference between the fair value and the nominal amount of income and expenses is recognized as finance income or expense using the effective interest method over the relevant period.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have also been prepared on a going concern basis (further details are provided in Note 3).

Publication of these consolidated financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2012 was approved by resolution of the Board of Directors meeting held on May 3, 2012.

e) Financial statement formats

The financial statement formats adopted are consistent with IAS 1. In particular:

the consolidated statements of financial position have been prepared by classifying assets and liabilities according to current and non-current criterion. Current assets and liabilities are those that are expected to be realized/settled within 12 months after the period-end;

the consolidated income statements have been prepared by classifying operating expenses by nature of expense as this form of presentation is considered more appropriate and representative of the specific business of the Group as evaluated by the Management, and are in line with the industrial sector of telecommunications;

the consolidated statements of comprehensive income include the profit or loss for the period as shown in the consolidated income statement and all components of other comprehensive income;

the consolidated statements of changes in equity have been prepared showing separately (i) profit (loss) for the period, (ii) other comprehensive income (loss) for the period, and (iii) transactions with owners in their capacity as owners;

the consolidated statements of cash flows have been prepared by presenting cash flows from operating activities according to the indirect method, as permitted by IAS 7.

These consolidated financial statements contain all material disclosures required under IFRS. Some additional disclosures required by the Argentine Corporations Law and/or by the CNV have been included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

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TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

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d) Net income per share

The Company computes net income per common share by dividing net income for the period attributable to owners of the Parent by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted net income per share is computed by dividing the net income for the period by the weighted average number of common and dilutive potential common shares then outstanding during the period. Since the Company has no dilutive potential common stock outstanding, there are no dilutive earnings per share amounts.

For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, the weighted average of shares outstanding totaled 984,380,978 shares.

NOTE 3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Going concern

The consolidated financial statements for the periods ended March 31, 2012 and 2011 have been prepared on a going concern basis as there is a reasonable expectation that Telecom Argentina will continue its operational activities in the foreseeable future (and in any event with a time horizon of more than 12 months).

b) Foreign currency translation

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the functional currency). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Argentine pesos (\$), which is the functional currency of all Telecom Group's companies located in Argentina. The functional currency for the foreign subsidiaries of the Telecom Group is the respective legal currency of each country.

The financial statements of the Company's foreign subsidiaries (Núcleo, Telecom USA and Springville) are translated using the exchange rates in effect at the reporting date (the current method); income and expenses are translated at the average exchange rates for the reporting period. Exchange differences resulting from the application of this method are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income. The cash flows of consolidated foreign subsidiaries expressed in foreign currencies included in the consolidated statement of cash flows are translated at the average exchange rates for the reporting period.

c) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency using the foreign exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction or valuation where items are re-measured. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the foreign exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising from the settlement of monetary items or from their conversion at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the period or at the end of the prior year, are recognized in the consolidated income statement and are included in Financial income/expenses as Foreign currency exchange gains or losses.

d) Consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Telecom Argentina and its subsidiaries over which it has effective control (Personal, Núcleo, Springville, Micro Sistemas and Telecom USA) as of March 31, 2012 and 2011.

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Control exists when the Parent (Telecom Argentina) has the power to determine the financial and operating policies of a subsidiary. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Company. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

In the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of the consolidated companies are consolidated on a line-by-line basis and non-controlling interests in the equity and in the profit (loss) for the period are disclosed separately under appropriate captions, respectively, in the consolidated statement of financial position, in the consolidated income statement and in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

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

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

Financial period-end of all the subsidiaries' financial statements coincides with that of the Parent and they have been prepared using the Company's accounting policies.

e) Revenues

Revenues are recognized to the extent that it is considered probable that economic benefits will flow to the Company and their amount can be measured reliably. Final outcome may differ from those estimates.

Revenues are stated net of discounts and returns.

The Company discloses its revenues into two groups: services and equipment. Service revenues are the main source of income for the Company and are disclosed by nature: Voice services and Data transmission and Internet services. This classification of revenues is given by different commercial offers and products, type of contracts and kind of customers. Equipment sales represent a precursor of service revenues; therefore, from time to time, the Management of Personal and Núcleo decide to sell mobile handsets at prices lower than their respective costs in order to acquire new contracts with a minimum non-cancelable contractual period of permanence.

Other income mainly includes penalties collected from suppliers and gains on the sale of PP&E, which are realized in the ordinary course of business but are not the main business objective.

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

Fixed telecommunication services and products

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

Revenues are recognized when services are rendered. Unbilled revenues from the billing cycle dating to the end of each month are calculated based on traffic and are accrued at the end of the 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 on a monthly basis as services are provided.

Traffic revenues from interconnection and roaming are reported gross of the amounts due to other telecommunication operators.

Revenues from the sale of prepaid calling cards are recognized on the basis of the minutes used, at the contract price per minute, or when the card expires, whichever happens first. Remaining unused traffic for unexpired calling cards is shown as Deferred revenue on prepaid calling cards under Deferred revenues line item in the statement of financial position.

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

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Non-refundable up-front connection fees for fixed telephony, data and Internet services that are non-separable from the service are accounted for as a single transaction and deferred (as well as the related costs not in excess of the amount of revenues) over the term of the contract or, in the case of indefinite period contracts, over the average period of the customer relationship (approximately 9 years in the case of fixed telephony).

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TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.

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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 up to an amount equal to or less than the amount of deferred revenues. Generally, rehabilitation revenues are higher than its associated direct expenses.

Revenues from sales of goods, such as telephone and other equipment, are recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to the buyer.

Revenues on construction contracts are recognized based on the stage of completion (percentage of completion method). When the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably, contract revenue and contract costs associated with the construction contract are recognized as revenue and expenses respectively by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the end of the reporting period. When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognized as an expense immediately. When the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognized only to the extent of contract costs incurred that are likely to be recoverable.

The Company provides international telecommunications services 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 when they are provided.

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

Mobile telecommunication services and products

The Company provides mobile services throughout Argentina via cellular and PCS networks. Cellular fees consist of monthly basic fees, airtime usage charges, roaming, charges for TLRD, CPP charges and additional charges for VAS, including call waiting, call forwarding, three-way calling, voicemail, SMS, GPRS, Mobile Internet and for other miscellaneous cellular services. These revenues are recognized as services when they are rendered.

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

Revenues from the sale of prepaid calling cards are recognized on the basis of the minutes used, at the contract price per minute, or when the card expires, whichever happens first. Remaining unused traffic for unexpired calling cards is shown as Deferred revenue on prepaid calling cards under Deferred revenues line item in the statement of financial position.

Revenues from sales of goods, such as handsets, sim cards, tablets, smartphones and other equipment are recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to the buyer.

Personal and Núcleo offer to their subscribers a customer loyalty program. Under such program Personal and Núcleo grant award credits as part of the sales transactions which can be subsequently redeemed for goods or services provided by Personal and Núcleo or third parties. The fair value of the award credits is accounted for as deferred revenue, and recognized as revenue when the award credits are redeemed or expire, whichever occurs first. Those revenues are classified as service or goods revenues depending on the goods or services redeemed by the customers.

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Applicable to both fixed telephony and mobile telephony, for offerings including separately identifiable components (as equipment and service), the Company recognizes revenues related to the sale of the equipment when it is delivered to the final customer whereas service revenues are recorded when rendered. The total revenue generated by this type of transactions is allocated to the separately identifiable units of accounting based on their fair values, provided that the total amount of revenue to be recognized does not exceed the contract revenue. IFRS does not prescribe a specific method for such allocation of revenue. However, telecommunications industry practice generally applies the method known as residual method, which it has been used for the Company in these consolidated financial statements. The residual method requires identifying all the components that comprise a transaction and allocating its fair value on an individual basis to each of them. Under this method, the fair value of a delivered item (which could not be individually determined) is determined as the difference between the total arrangement consideration and the sum of the fair values of those elements for which fair value can be estimated on a stand-alone basis.

f) Financial instruments

f.1) Financial assets

Upon acquisition, in accordance with IFRS 9, financial assets are subsequently measured at either amortized cost, or fair value, on the basis of both:

- (a) the Company's business model for managing the financial assets; and
- (b) the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

A financial asset shall be measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- (a) the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and
- (b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Additionally, for assets that met the abovementioned conditions, IFRS provides for an option to designate, at inception, those assets as measured at fair value if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (sometimes referred to as an accounting mismatch) that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing the gains and losses on them on different bases.

A financial asset that is not measured at amortized cost according to the paragraphs above is measured at fair value.

Financial assets include:

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash equivalents are short-term and highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and their original maturity or the remaining maturity at the date of purchase does not exceed 3 months.

Cash and cash equivalents are recorded, according to their nature, at fair value or amortized cost.

Time deposits are valued at their amortized cost.

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Investments in mutual funds are carried at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses are included in financial income/expenses in the consolidated statements of income.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables classified as either current or non-current assets are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less allowances for doubtful accounts.

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Investments

The 2003 Telecommunications Fund is recorded at fair value.

Impairment of financial assets

At every annual or interim closing date, assessments are made as to whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets may be impaired. If any such evidence exists, an impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated income statement for financial assets measured at cost or amortized cost.

Certain circumstances of impairment of financial assets that the Group assesses to determine whether there is objective evidence of an impairment loss could include: delay in the payments received from customers; customers that enter bankruptcy; the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of financial assets, significant financial difficulty of the obligor, among others.

f.2) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities comprise trade payables, financial debt (excluding Derivatives), salaries and social security payables (see n) below) and certain other liabilities.

Financial liabilities other than derivatives are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost. Amortized cost represents the initial amount net of principal repayments made, adjusted by the amortization of any differences between the initial amount and the maturity amount using the effective interest method.

f.3) Derivatives

Derivatives are used by the Company to manage its exposure to exchange rate and sometimes interest rate risks and to diversify the parameters of debt so that costs and volatility can be reduced to pre-established operational limits.

All derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value in accordance with IFRS 9, when they do not qualify for hedge accounting or in accordance with IAS 39 when they meet the conditions for hedge accounting.

In accordance with IAS 39, derivative financial instruments qualify for hedge accounting only when:

- a) at the inception of the hedge, the hedging relationship is formally designated and documented;
- b) the hedge is expected to be highly effective;
- c) its effectiveness can be reliably measured;
- d) the hedge is highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which it is designated.

When a derivative financial instrument is designated as a cash flow hedge (the hedge of the exposure to variability in cash flows of an asset or liability or a highly probable forecasted transaction) the effective portion of any gain or loss on the derivative financial instrument is recognized directly in OCI. The cumulative gain or loss is removed from OCI and recognized in the consolidated income statement at the same time as the hedged transaction affects the consolidated income statement. The gain or loss associated with the ineffective portion of a hedge is recognized in

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the consolidated income statement immediately. If the hedged transaction is no longer probable, the cumulative gains or losses included in OCI are immediately recognized in the consolidated income statement.

If hedge accounting is not appropriate, gains or losses arising from the fair value measurement of derivative financial instruments are directly recognized in the consolidated income statement.

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g) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and estimated net realizable value. Cost is determined on a weighted average cost basis. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses. Allowances are made for obsolete and slow-moving inventories.

From time to time, the Management of Personal and Núcleo decide to sell mobile handsets at prices lower than their respective costs. This strategy is aimed at achieving higher service revenues or at retention of high value customers by reducing customer access costs while maintaining the companies' overall mobile business profitability since the customer subscribes a service contract with a monthly fee for a minimum non-cancelable period. For the estimation of the net realizable value in these cases the Company considers the estimated selling price less applicable variable selling expenses plus the expected margin from the service contract during the minimum non-cancelable term.

h) PP&E

PP&E is stated at acquisition or construction cost. Subsequent expenditures are capitalized only when they represent an improvement, it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

All other subsequent costs are recognized as expense in the period in which they are incurred. When a tangible fixed asset comprises major components having different useful lives, these components are accounted for as separate items if they are significant.

PP&E cost also includes the expected costs of dismantling the asset and restoring the site if a legal or constructive obligation exists. The corresponding liability is recognized in the statement of financial position under Provisions line item at its present value. These capitalized costs are depreciated and charged to the consolidated income statement over the useful life of the related tangible assets in the Depreciation and amortization item line.

The accounting estimates for dismantling costs, including discount rates, and the dates in which such costs are expected to be incurred are reviewed annually. Changes in the above liability are recognized as an increase or decrease of the cost of the relative asset and are depreciated prospectively.

Depreciation of PP&E owned is calculated on a straight-line basis over the ranges of estimated useful lives of the assets. The depreciation rates are reviewed annually and revised if the current estimated useful life is different from that estimated previously taking into account, among others, technological obsolescence, maintenance and condition of the assets and different intended use from previous estimates. The effect of such changes is recognized in the consolidated income statement prospectively.

i) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recognized when the following conditions are met: the asset is separately identifiable, it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity; and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets with a finite useful life are stated at cost, less accumulated amortization and impairment losses, if any.

Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are stated at cost, less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Intangible assets comprise the following:

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- Subscriber acquisition costs (SAC)

Direct and incremental costs incurred for the acquisition of new subscribers with a minimum contractual period are capitalized when the conditions for the recognition of an intangible asset are met. The cost of acquiring postpaid and cuentas claras subscribers in mobile telephony and broadband customers in fixed telephony meet the conditions established by IFRS for its recognition as intangible asset, since these contracts establish a minimum contractual period, include an enforceable termination penalty and provide for fixed monthly billing for services. SAC are mainly related to the mobile services; and are mainly comprised of upfront commissions paid to third parties and subsidies granted to customers on the sale of handsets.

In all other cases, subscriber acquisition costs are expensed when incurred.

Capitalized SAC are amortized on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract with the customer acquired.

- Service connection or habilitation costs

Direct costs incurred for connecting customers to the network are accounted for as intangible assets and then amortized over the term of the contract with the customer if required conditions are met. For indefinite period contracts, the deferral of these costs is limited to the amount of non contingent revenue from the customer and expensed over the average period life of the customer relationship. Costs exceeding that amount are expensed as incurred. Connection costs are generated mainly for the installation of fixed lines and amortized over an average period of 9 years.

- PCS license (Argentina)

The Company, based on an analysis of all of the relevant factors, has considered the license having an indefinite useful life since there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate net cash inflows for the entity.

- PCS and Band B licenses (Paraguay)

Initial acquisition costs of Núcleo s PCS and Band B licenses were amortized under the straight-line method over 10 years through financial year 2007. Renewal costs are being amortized over 5 years.

- Internet and data transmission license (Paraguay)

Núcleo s license is amortized over 5 years through fiscal year 2016.

- Rights of use

The Company purchases network capacity under agreements which grant the exclusive right to use a specified amount of capacity for a specified period of time. Acquisition costs are capitalized as intangible assets and amortized over the terms of the respective capacity agreements, generally 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, with expiration ranging from financial year 2009 to financial year 2028.

- Customer relationships

Customer relationships identified as part of the purchase price allocation performed upon the acquisition of Cubecorp Argentina S.A. (a company engaged in data center business) in financial year 2008, are being amortized over the estimated duration of the relationship for customers in the data center business (15 years).

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j) Leases

Finance leases

Leases that transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased asset are classified as finance leases. The Company recognizes finance leases as assets and liabilities in its statements of financial position at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments, each determined at the inception of the lease. Subsequently, minimum lease payments are apportioned between a finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Contingent rents, if any, are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

The depreciation policy for depreciable leased assets is consistent with that for depreciable assets that are owned.

Operating leases

Lease payments under an operating lease are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless another systematic basis is more representative.

In the normal course of business, the Company leases cell sites, switch sites, satellite capacity and circuits under various non-cancellable operating leases that expire on various dates through 2020. Rental expense is included under Other operating expenses item line in the consolidated income statements.

k) Impairment of intangible assets and PP&E

At every annual or interim closing date, the Company assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment of assets that are subject to amortization. Both internal and external sources of information are used for this purpose. Internal sources include obsolescence or physical damage, and significant changes in the use of the asset and the economic performance of the asset compared to estimated performance. External sources include the market value of the asset, changes in technology, markets or laws, increases in market interest rates and the cost of capital used to evaluate investments, and an excess of the carrying amount of the net assets of the Group over market capitalization.

The carrying value of an asset is considered impaired by the Company when it is higher than its recoverable amount. In that event, a loss would be recognized in the statement of income.

The recoverable value of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. In calculating the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable value of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable value of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The Company considers each legal entity of the Group as a cash-generating unit.

When the conditions that gave rise to an impairment loss no longer exist, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, up to the carrying amount that would have been recorded if no impairment loss had been recognized. The reversal of an impairment loss is recognized as income in the consolidated income statement.

Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life (including intangible assets not ready to use) are not subject to amortization and are tested at least annually for impairment. The only intangible asset with an indefinite useful life held by the Company at March 31, 2012 and 2011 is the PCS

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license (Argentina), which is entirely allocated to the Personal Mobile Service operating segment. Its recoverable amount is determined based on the value in use, which is estimated using discounted net cash flows projections.

For the periods presented, the Company estimates that there are no indicators of impairment of assets that are subject to amortization.

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l) Other liabilities

Pension benefits

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

Pension benefits shown under Other liabilities represent benefits under collective bargaining agreements for employees who retire upon reaching normal retirement age, or earlier due to disability in Telecom Argentina. Benefits consist of the payment of a single lump sum equal to the salary of one month for each five years of service. There is no vested benefit obligation until the occurrence of those conditions. The collective bargaining agreements do not provide for other post-retirement benefits such as life insurance, health care, and other welfare benefits. The net periodic pension costs are recognized 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 IAS 19. The Company does not make plan contributions or maintain separate assets to fund the benefits at retirement.

Legal fee

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

m) Deferred revenues

Deferred revenues include:

- **Deferred revenues on prepaid calling cards**

Revenues from unused traffic and data packages for unexpired calling cards are deferred and recognized as revenue when the minutes and the data are used by the customers or when the card expires, whichever happens first. See e) Revenues Fixed telecommunication services and products and Mobile telecommunication services and products, above.

- **Deferred revenues on connection fees**

Non-refundable up-front connection fees for fixed telephony, data and Internet services that are non-separable from the service are accounted for as a single transaction and deferred over the term of the contract, or in the case of indefinite period contracts, over the average period of customer relationship. See e) Revenues Fixed telecommunication services and products, above.

- **Customer Loyalty Programs**

The fair value of the award credits regarding Personal and Núcleo s customer loyalty program is accounted for as deferred revenue, and recognized as revenue when the award credits are redeemed or expire, whichever occurs first. See e) Revenues Mobile telecommunication services, above.

- Deferred revenue on sale of capacity and related services

Under certain network capacity purchase agreements, the Company sells excess purchased capacity to other carriers. Revenues are deferred and recognized as services are provided. Those revenues are recorded under Data item line in the Fixed services segment.

n) Salaries and social security payables

Include unpaid salaries, vacation and bonuses and its related social security contributions, as well as termination benefits. See f.2) above for a description of the accounting policy regarding the measurement of financial liabilities.

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

o) Taxes payables

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

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

- Income taxes

Income taxes are recognized in the consolidated income statement, except to the extent that they relate to items directly recognized in Other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in Other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax.

As per Argentinean Tax Law, income taxes payables have been computed on a separate return basis (i.e., the Company is not allowed to prepare a consolidated income tax return). All income tax payments are made by each of the subsidiaries as required by the tax laws of the countries in which they operate. The Company records income taxes in accordance with IAS 12.

Deferred taxes are recognized using the liability method. Temporary differences arise when the tax base of an asset or liability differs from their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. A deferred income tax asset or liability is recognized on those differences, except for those differences related to investments in subsidiaries where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets relating to unused tax loss carryforwards are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which they can be utilized. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the income taxes are levied by the same tax authority and there is a legally enforceable right of offset. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on enacted tax rates in the respective jurisdictions in which the Group operates that are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

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%). However, the effect of the additional income tax rate according to the Argentine tax law in force on the undistributed profits of Núcleo is fully recognized as it is considered probable that those results will flow to Personal in the form of dividends.

The statutory income tax rate in Uruguay was 25% for all periods presented.

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The statutory income tax rate in the United States of America was 39.5% and 32.5%, for the periods ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

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- 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 4.6% and 4.5% for the periods ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

- Other taxes

Since the beginning of 2001, telecommunication services companies have been required to contribute 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.

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. The Company has the right to transfer this tax to its customers but this is not always possible. Such incremental cost is included in the item line Cost of equipments and handsets .

p) Provisions

The Group records provisions for risks and charges when it has a present obligation, legal or constructive, to a third party, as a result of a past event, when it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to satisfy the obligation and when the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, and the payment date of the obligations can be reasonably estimated, provisions to be accrued are the present value of the expected cash flows, taking into account the risks associated with the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as Finance expenses . Additional information is given in Note 9.

Provisions also include the expected costs of dismantling assets and restoring the site if a legal or constructive obligation exists, as mentioned in 3.h) above. The accounting estimates for dismantling costs, including discount rates, and the dates in which such costs are expected to be incurred are reviewed annually, at each financial year-end.

q) Dividends

Dividends payable to third parties are reported as a change in equity in the year in which they are approved by the shareholders meeting.

r) Finance income and expenses

Finance income and expenses are recognized on an accrual basis and include:

interest accrued on the related financial assets and liabilities using the effective interest rate method;

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changes in fair value of derivatives and other financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss;
gains and losses on foreign exchange and financial instruments (including derivatives);
other financial results (repurchase of financial debt, etc.).

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NOTE 4 IFRS ADOPTION IN ACCORDANCE WITH CNV FRAMEWORK

The CNV, through its General Resolution No. 562/09 (RG 562/09) adopted RT 26 of the FACPCE for certain public companies (as defined by Law No. 17,811 Regime for Public Offering), including the Company and Personal. RT 26 adopts IFRS as issued by the IASB. The mandatory adoption of IFRS for public companies in Argentina is effective for fiscal years beginning January 1, 2012.

With the aim to include them in Form 20-F filed with the SEC, the Company issued its First Financial Statements as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 under IFRS as issued by the IASB, adopting January 1st, 2009 as the transition date. The Financial Statements as of December 2011, 2010 and 2009 under IFRS are available to the public at the Company s website (www.telecom.com.ar/inversores) in its Spanish version.

In compliance with the requirements of RG 562/09, as from January 1st 2012, the Company has adopted RT 26. So, these consolidated financial statements for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2012 and the comparative figures are the first interim financial statements under IFRS.

In this note it is included the reconciliation of the balance sheet information prepared under Argentine GAAP and IFRS as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and as of March 31, 2011 as well as the reconciliation of the income statement information prepared under Argentine GAAP and IFRS for the three-month period ended March 31, 2011 and for the year ended December 31, 2011, as required by RT 26.

These reconciliations can be reviewed at the Company s website (www.telecom.com.ar/inversores) in its Spanish version as well as at www.cnv.gob.ar.

It is noted that the Company s management has elected to make use of some of the exemptions provided for in IFRS 1 with the aim to simplify the first-time adoption of IFRS. The Company has made use of the exemptions as detailed below:

Deemed cost for Fixed Assets: Argentine GAAP valuation for fixed assets has been elected as deemed cost at the transition date to IFRS, since it was considered to be broadly comparable to cost or depreciated cost in accordance with IFRS, adjusted to reflect changes in a general or specific price index.

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

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

Share-based payment transactions: The Company has elected not to apply IFRS 2 Share-based Payment to equity instruments that were granted on or before November 7, 2002. This exemption applied to the Share Ownership Program described in note 19 to the Annual Consolidated Financial Statements under IFRS as of December 31, 2011.

Additionally, there is no evidence that shows that IFRS estimates at the transition date are not consistent with the estimates made for the same date made in accordance with Argentine GAAP, after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies.

The other compulsory exceptions of IFRS 1 have not been applied as they are not relevant to the Company.

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In addition, IFRS provides for alternative criteria for measurement after initial recognition of each class of PP&E and Intangible Assets. An entity shall choose either the cost model or the revaluation model. The Company's Management has elected to continue applying the cost model for all classes of PP&E and intangible assets.

Additionally, the Company early adopted IFRS 9 for the first Financial Statements under IFRS.

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The following tables show the reconciliation of the equity information as of March 31, 2011, as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and the reconciliation of the net income for the three-month period ended March 31, 2011 and for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Reconciliation of equity as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and as of March 31, 2011:

	December 31, 2011	March 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
Net equity under Argentine GAAP	7,786	6,915	6,237
IFRS adjustments:			
1 Non-controlling interest	174	160	126
Subtotal equity and non-controlling interest under Argentine GAAP	7,960	7,075	6,363
2 Revenue recognition			
2.1 Upfront connection fees	(99)	(98)	(100)
2.2 Revenues from contracts for the construction of networks and other assets	-	8	4
2.3 Customer loyalty programs	(9)	(1)	(4)
3 Intangible Assets			
3.1 Service connection or habilitation costs	101	102	105
3.2 SAC	529	365	359
4. Reversal of the adjustments for the effects of inflation in foreign entities financial statements	(107)	(108)	(70)
5. Borrowing costs that do not qualify for capitalization	(37)	(44)	(47)
6. Other adjustments			
6.1 Inventories	6	8	9
6.2 Fixed assets held for sale	(1)	(1)	(1)
6.3 Prepaid Expenses for link services	2	2	2
7. Tax effects on IFRS adjustments	(180)	(110)	(109)
Total equity under IFRS	8,165	7,198	6,511
Equity attributable to Telecom Argentina	8,021	7,070	6,404
Equity attributable to non-controlling interest	144	128	107

Reconciliation of net income for the three-month period ended March 31, 2011 and for the year ended December 31, 2011:

	Year ended December 31, 2011	Three-month period ended March 31, 2011
Net income under Argentine GAAP	2,422	628
IFRS adjustments:		
1. Non-controlling interest	28	9
Net Income and non-controlling interest under Argentine GAAP	2,450	637

2	Revenue recognition		
2.1	Upfront connection fees	1	2
2.2	Revenues from contracts for the construction of networks and other assets	(4)	4
2.3	Customer loyalty programs	(5)	3
3	Intangible Assets		