

IRSA INVESTMENTS & REPRESENTATIONS INC

Form F-3

September 25, 2007

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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 24, 2007

Registration No. 333-

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM F-3

REGISTRATION STATEMENT

Under

The Securities Act of 1933

IRSA INVERSIONES Y REPRESENTACIONES

SOCIEDAD ANÓNIMA

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

IRSA INVESTMENTS AND REPRESENTATIONS INC.

(Translation of registrant's name into English)

The Republic of Argentina
(Jurisdiction of incorporation)

Not Applicable
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

Bolívar 108

(C1066AAD) Buenos Aires, Argentina

Phone: +54 (11) 4323-7555

(Address and telephone number of Registrant's principal executive offices)

Puglisi & Associates

850 Library Avenue

P.O. Box 885

Newark, DE 19715

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(Name, address and telephone number of agent for service)

Copies to:

David L. Williams

Simpson Thacher & Bartlett LLP

425 Lexington Avenue

New York, New York 10017

(212) 455-2000

Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: As soon as practicable after the effective date of this Registration Statement.

If only securities being registered on this Form are being offered pursuant to dividend or interest reinvestment plans, please check the following box.

If any of the securities being registered on this Form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, or the Securities Act, check the following box.

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, please check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this Form is a registration statement pursuant to General Instruction I.C. or a post-effective amendment thereto that shall become effective upon filing with the Commission pursuant to Rule 462(e) under the Securities Act, check the following box.

If this Form is a post-effective amendment to a registration statement filed pursuant to General Instruction I.C. filed to register additional securities or additional classes of securities pursuant to Rule 413(b) under the Securities Act, check the following box.

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

	Amount to	Proposed maximum aggregate price	Proposed maximum aggregate offering price	Amount of registration fee
Title of each class of securities to be registered	be registered	per common share		
Common shares, Ps.1.00 par value per share ^{(1) (2) (3)}	260,000,000	US\$1.55	US\$403,000,000	US\$12,372
Rights to subscribe for common shares (and GDS rights) ⁽⁴⁾	260,000,000	None	None	None
Warrants to purchase common shares ⁽⁴⁾	260,000,000	None	None	None
Common shares, Ps.1.00 par value per share, issuable upon exercise of warrants ⁽⁵⁾	86,666,666	US\$1.86	US\$161,199,999	US\$4,949

- (1) Proposed maximum aggregate price per common share calculated, solely for purposes of determining the SEC registration fee, on the basis of the closing price of the Registrant's GDSs on the NYSE on September 21, 2007, divided by 10.
- (2) Includes common shares that may be offered and sold in the form of GDSs to holders of GDS rights. This amount also includes common shares that are to be offered in Argentina and elsewhere outside the United States but may be resold from time to time in the United States during the distribution.
- (3) Global Depositary Shares (GDSs) evidenced by Global Depositary Receipts issuable upon deposit of common shares registered hereby have been registered under a separate Registration Statement on Form F-6.
- (4) No separate consideration will be received by the Registrant for the rights to subscribe for common shares, the rights to subscribe for GDSs evidencing common shares or the warrants prior to their exercise.
- (5)

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Proposed maximum aggregate price per common share calculated, solely for purposes of determining the SEC registration fee, on the basis of 120% of the closing price of the Registrant's GDSs on the NYSE on September 21, 2007, divided by 10.

The Registrant hereby amends this Registration Statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the Registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this Registration Statement shall thereafter become effective accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or until the Registration Statement shall become effective on such date as the Securities and Exchange Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

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The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. These securities may not be sold until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This preliminary prospectus is not an offer to sell nor does it seek to an offer to buy these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted.

Subject to completion, dated September 24, 2007

Prospectus

IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima

IRSA Investments and Representations Inc.

Rights to Subscribe for Common Shares, Common Shares in the Form of Global Depositary Shares and Warrants

We are offering to our common shareholders rights, or common share rights, to subscribe for new common shares and warrants to acquire additional common shares. Each common share held of record at 6:00 p.m. (Buenos Aires, Argentina time) on , 2007 entitles its holder to one common share right. common share rights will entitle their holder to subscribe for one new common share and to receive free of charge, for each new common share that it purchases pursuant to this offering, one warrant to purchase 0.3334 additional common shares. The subscription price for each new common share will be payable in Argentine pesos in an amount equal to the Argentine peso equivalent of the U.S. dollar subscription price for each new GDS, divided by 10, determined on the basis of the seller's reference exchange rate (*tipo de cambio vendedor*) published by the *Banco de la Nación Argentina* on , 2007.

The Bank of New York, as our depositary, will make available to holders of global depositary shares, or GDSs (each of which represents 10 common shares), rights, or GDS rights, to subscribe for new GDSs and warrants to acquire additional common shares. Each GDS held of record at 5:00 p.m. (New York City time) on , 2007 entitles its holder to one GDS right. GDS rights will entitle their holder to subscribe for one new GDS and to receive free of charge, for each new GDS that it purchases pursuant to this offering, 10 warrants each of which will entitle such holder to purchase 0.3334 additional common shares. The subscription price for each new GDS will be payable in U.S. dollars and will be determined by our board of directors on , 2007, which is at least six Argentine business days prior to the closing of the preemptive rights subscription period and reported to the *Comisión Nacional de Valores* and the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (*Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires*) on the following day prior to the opening of the stock market in Argentina.

Each warrant will entitle its holder to purchase 0.3334 additional common shares. Prior to their expiration on , 2012, the warrants will be exercisable during the 17th and 22nd days of each February, May, September and November (to the extent such dates are business days in New York City and in the City of Buenos Aires), commencing February 17 through to February 22, 2008. The warrants will be freely transferable. The exercise price for each warrant will be payable in U.S. dollars and will be determined by our board of directors and published by us on , 2007 in a newspaper of general publication in Argentina (*La Nación*, *Ámbito Financiero* or both), the bulletin of the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (*Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires*) and PR Newswire. We will accept exercises of warrants for whole new common shares only. You must pay the exercise price of the warrants in U.S. dollars. GDS holders wishing to obtain additional GDSs upon exercise of their warrants must deposit common shares acquired under the warrants with The Bank of New York, as our depositary, to obtain GDSs in accordance with the terms of the applicable deposit agreement.

Investing in our common shares, GDSs and warrants involves significant risks. See Risk Factors beginning on page 26.

We are offering these preemptive rights to subscribe for newly issued common shares as required under Argentine law and, although not obligated to do so, have elected to register these preemptive rights with the Securities and Exchange Commission in order to extend to our U.S. shareholders and holders of GDSs an equal opportunity to participate in our preemptive rights offering.

The offering of new common shares and warrants by means of rights to holders of common shares will expire at 4:30 p.m. (Buenos Aires, Argentina time) on , 2007. The offering of new GDSs and warrants by means of GDS rights to holders of GDSs will expire at 5:00 p.m. (New York City time) on , 2007.

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Any holder of common share rights or GDS rights may transfer any whole number of common share rights or GDS rights, as the case may be. Common share rights will be eligible to trade on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (*Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires*) from _____, 2007 to _____, 2007. The GDS rights will not be listed on any securities exchange.

Our GDSs are traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol *IRS*, and our common shares are traded on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (*Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires*) under the symbol *IRSA*. On September 21, 2007, the closing prices on the NYSE per GDS and on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (*Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires*) per common share were US\$15.50 and Ps.4.85, respectively. We will apply to list the warrants on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (*Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires*).

	Price to the Public	Proceeds to Company ⁽¹⁾
Per new common share ⁽²⁾	US\$	US\$
Per new GDS ⁽³⁾	US\$	US\$
Warrants ⁽⁴⁾	US\$ 0.00	US\$ 0.00
Total offering	US\$	US\$

- (1) After payment of transaction expenses by us, currently estimated at approximately US\$ _____.
- (2) Includes _____ common shares expected to be subscribed in Argentina, based on the closing price of US\$15.50 for our GDSs on the NYSE on September 21, 2007, divided by 10.
- (3) Includes _____ common shares expected to be subscribed in the form of GDSs, each of which represents 10 common shares, based on the closing price of US\$15.50 for our GDSs on the NYSE on September 21, 2007.
- (4) No separate consideration will be received by us for the offering of the rights to subscribe for common shares, the rights to subscribe for GDSs evidencing common shares or the warrants prior to their exercise.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

_____, 2007

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No person is authorized to give any information or to make any representations other than those contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus and, if given or made, such information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized. This prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy securities other than the securities described in this prospectus, or an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy any securities in any circumstances in which such offer or solicitation is unlawful. The delivery of this prospectus shall not, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in our affairs since the date hereof, or that the information contained or incorporated by reference herein or therein is correct as of any time subsequent to the date of such information.

As used in this prospectus, the terms IRSA, we, us and our may refer, depending upon the context, to IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima, to one or more of our consolidated subsidiaries or to all of them taken as a whole, unless we state otherwise or the context indicates otherwise. Our headquarters are located at Bolívar 108, (C1066AAD) Buenos Aires, Argentina, our telephone number is +54 (11) 4323-7555, and our website is www.irsa.com.ar.

Incorporation by Reference

We incorporate by reference the documents listed below and any future filings made by us with the SEC under Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act until the transactions contemplated by this prospectus are consummated or this offering is terminated. Any such information incorporated by reference would be an important part of this prospectus. Any such future filings shall be deemed to automatically update and supersede the information contained herein or in documents previously incorporated by reference to the extent not modified or superseded by documents or reports subsequently filed. As of the date of this prospectus, our annual report on Form 20-F (filed under an English translation of our corporate name, IRSA Investments and Representations Inc.) for the year ended June 30, 2006 is incorporated herein by reference.

We will provide, without charge, to any person to whom a copy of this prospectus is delivered, upon request, a copy of any or all of the documents incorporated by reference herein (not including the exhibits to such documents, unless such exhibits are specifically incorporated by reference in such documents). Requests should be directed to us at our headquarters located at Bolívar 108, (C1066AAD) Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Each recipient of this prospectus acknowledges that it has been afforded an opportunity to request from us and to review, and has received, all additional information considered by it to be necessary to verify the accuracy of, or to supplement, the information contained herein.

Dealer Prospectus Delivery Obligation

Until _____, 2007, all dealers that effect transactions in these securities in the United States, whether or not participating in this offering, may be required to deliver a prospectus. This delivery requirement is in addition to the dealers' obligation to deliver a prospectus when acting as underwriters and with respect to their unsold allotments or subscriptions.

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PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL AND CERTAIN OTHER INFORMATION

IRSA

This prospectus contains our audited consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2006 and 2007 and for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2005, 2006 and 2007. The summary and selected consolidated balance sheet data as of June 30, 2003, 2004 and 2005 and consolidated income statement data for the years ended June 30, 2003 and 2004 have been derived from our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended June 30, 2006 which is incorporated by reference herein.

We prepare our consolidated financial statements in thousands of Pesos and in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in Argentina, as set forth by the *Federación Argentina de Consejos Profesionales de Ciencias Económicas* (*FACPCE*) and as implemented, adapted, amended, revised and/or supplemented by the *Consejo Profesional de Ciencias Económicas de la Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires* (*CPCECABA*) (collectively, *Argentine GAAP*) and the regulations of the *Comisión Nacional de Valores* which differ in certain significant respects from generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (*U.S. GAAP*). Such differences involve methods of measuring the amounts shown in our consolidated financial statements, as well as additional disclosures required by U.S. GAAP and Regulation S-X of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (*SEC*). See Note 28 to our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus for a description of the principal differences between Argentine GAAP and U.S. GAAP, as they relate to us, and a reconciliation to U.S. GAAP of our net income and shareholders' equity.

In order to comply with *Comisión Nacional de Valores* regulations, we recognized deferred income tax assets and liabilities on an undiscounted basis. This accounting practice represented a departure from Argentine GAAP for the years ended June 30, 2005 and 2006. However, such departure has not had a material effect on our consolidated financial statements. As further discussed below, the CPCECABA issued revised accounting standards. One of these standards required companies to account for deferred income taxes on an undiscounted basis, thus aligning the accounting to that of the *Comisión Nacional de Valores*. Since the *Comisión Nacional de Valores* adopted the CPCECABA standards effective for our fiscal year beginning July 1, 2006, there is no longer a difference on this subject between Argentine GAAP and the *Comisión Nacional de Valores* regulations.

Additionally, our consolidated financial statements reflect accounting for inflation through February 28, 2003. Since Argentine GAAP required companies to discontinue inflation accounting of as from October 1, 2003, the application of the *Comisión Nacional de Valores* resolution represented a departure from Argentine GAAP. However, due to the low level of inflation rates during the period from and including March through September 2003, such a departure did not have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

Banco Hipotecario

As of June 30, 2007, we owned a 11.8% equity interest in Banco Hipotecario S.A. In compliance with Rule 3-09 of Regulation S-X, also contained in this prospectus are the audited consolidated financial statements of Banco Hipotecario as of June 30, 2006 and 2007 and for the years ended June 30, 2005, 2006 and 2007.

Banco Hipotecario maintains its financial books and records in thousands of Pesos and prepares its financial statements in conformity with policies of the Argentine Central Bank, or Central Bank, which prescribe the reporting and disclosure requirements for banks and financial institutions in Argentina (*Central Bank accounting rules*). These rules differ in certain significant respects from Argentine GAAP. A narrative description of significant differences between Central Bank accounting rules and Argentine GAAP are set forth in Note 6 to the consolidated financial statements of Banco Hipotecario included elsewhere in this prospectus. Central Bank accounting rules and Argentine GAAP also differ in certain significant respects from U.S. GAAP. Such differences involve methods of measuring the amounts shown in Banco Hipotecario's consolidated financial statements, as well as additional disclosures required by U.S. GAAP and regulations of the SEC. See Note 37 to the consolidated financial statements of Banco Hipotecario included elsewhere in this prospectus for a description of the principal

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differences between Central Bank accounting rules and U.S. GAAP, as they relate to Banco Hipotecario, and a reconciliation to U.S. GAAP of Banco Hipotecario's net income (loss) and shareholder's equity. Banco Hipotecario's shareholder's equity at June 30, 2006 and 2007, reconciled to Argentine GAAP or to U.S. GAAP, is materially lower than its shareholder's equity as presented under Central Bank accounting rules. References to "NM" in the tables appearing in Banco Hipotecario's Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations section in this prospectus, stands for "not meaningful" and are intended to indicate variations that are in excess of 300%.

Additionally, the consolidated financial statements of Banco Hipotecario reflect accounting for inflation until February 28, 2003. Since Central Bank accounting rules and Argentine GAAP required companies to discontinue inflation accounting only as of October 1, 2003, the application of the *Comisión Nacional de Valores* resolution represented a departure from Argentine GAAP. However, due to the low level of inflation rates during the period from and including March through September 2003, such a departure did not have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

Financial Statements of Recently Acquired Buildings

During our fiscal year ended June 30, 2007, we purchased three office buildings and one shopping center property in four unrelated transactions. Subsequent to the end of our fiscal year ended June 30, 2007, in August 2007 we acquired half of the floors of a 27-story office building in a transaction unrelated to the acquisitions completed during our fiscal year ended June 30, 2007. We refer to the properties acquired during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007 and during August 2007 to as the "Acquired Properties."

In November 2006, we submitted a bid for the acquisition of a property known as Edificio Ex Escuela Gobernador Vicente de Olmos, or "Olmos," located in the Province of Córdoba, Argentina. The closing of this proposed purchase is subject to several regulatory approvals. In January 2007, the National Commission for the Defense of Competition notified us of two claims filed against this proposed acquisition. These claims are still pending resolution. This transaction has not yet been consummated, but we currently believe it is probable that it will be completed.

In December 2006, we entered into a Put and Call Option Agreement with an unrelated party for the acquisition of an office building in Buenos Aires known as the República Building. This transaction has not yet been consummated, but we currently believe it is probable that it will be completed.

In accordance with Rule 3-14 of Regulation S-X, for the purpose of computing the aggregate significance of these consummated and probable transactions, we evaluate all such transactions in two groups. The first group includes each of the acquisitions completed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007, and the second group includes the acquisitions completed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008 and the probable acquisitions of the República Building and Olmos. We have computed significance based on our total consolidated assets as of June 30, 2006 for the first group, and our total consolidated assets as of June 30, 2007 for the second group.

Each of the Acquired Properties and probable acquisitions of the República Building and Olmos is individually insignificant. Nevertheless, the aggregate purchase price of the Acquired Properties completed during the year ended June 30, 2007 exceeded 10% of our total consolidated assets as of June 30, 2006, and the aggregate purchase price of the Acquired Properties completed during the year ended June 30, 2008 and the probable acquisitions of Olmos and the República Building exceeded 10% of our total consolidated assets as of June 30, 2007. We acquired no significant properties during our fiscal years ended June 30, 2005 and 2006. We did not acquire the Acquired Properties from a related party. The Acquired Properties and Olmos and the República Building have been operated, since construction, as rental properties. We currently intend to manage all of the Acquired Properties and Olmos and the República Building.

The following is a description of the Acquired Properties and the probable acquisitions of Olmos and the República Building:

<u>Property</u>	<u>Acquisition date</u>
Bouchard Building	March 15, 2007
Dock del Plata Building	November 15, 2006
Córdoba Shopping Center	December 27, 2006
Bank Boston Tower	August 27, 2007
República Building	Not yet consummated
Patio Olmos Shopping Center	Not yet consummated

In accordance with Rule 3-14 of Regulation S-X, we have included elsewhere in this prospectus the following historical financial statements:

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Unaudited statement of revenue and certain expenses for the period July 1, 2006 through the latest interim period prior to the date of acquisition for the Bouchard Building (December 31, 2006);

Audited statement of revenue and certain expenses for the year ended June 30, 2006 for the Bouchard Building;

Audited statement of revenue and certain expenses for the year ended June 30, 2007 for the Bank Boston Tower; and

Audited statement of revenue and certain expenses for the year ended June 30, 2007 for the República Building (which acquisition we consider probable).

In addition, in accordance with Rule 3-14 of Regulation S-X, we have included elsewhere in this prospectus the following pro forma financial statements:

Our pro forma condensed consolidated statement of income for the year ended June 30, 2007 (unaudited)

Our pro forma condensed consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, 2007 (unaudited)

Our notes to the pro forma consolidated financial data (unaudited)

Estimated twelve-month pro forma statement of taxable net operating income and operating funds available (unaudited)

Adoption by Comisión Nacional de Valores of accounting standards

The *Comisión Nacional de Valores* issued General Resolutions 485 and 487 on December 29, 2005 and January 26, 2006, respectively, adopting, with certain modifications, new accounting standards previously issued by the CPCECABA through its Resolution CD 93/2005. These standards were effective for our fiscal year ended June 30, 2007. The most significant changes included in the accounting standards adopted by the *Comisión Nacional de Valores* relating to (i) changes in the impairment test of long-lived assets and (ii) changes to deferred income tax accounting. Under the new standards, the carrying value of a long-lived asset is considered impaired when the expected cash flows from such asset are separately identifiable and less than its carrying value. Expected cash flows are determined primarily using the anticipated cash flows discounted at a rate commensurate with the risk involved. The new standards also provide for the accounting treatment of differences between the tax basis and book basis of non-monetary items for deferred income tax calculation purposes when companies prepare price-level restated financial statements. The new accounting standard mandates companies to treat these differences as temporary but allows a one-time accommodation to continue treating those differences as permanent at the time of adoption of the standard. As a result, we elected to continue treating differences as permanent. In addition, the new standards provide for the recognition of deferred income taxes on a non-discounted basis.

General

Certain amounts which appear in this prospectus (including percentage amounts) may not sum due to rounding. Solely for the convenience of the reader, we have translated certain Argentine Peso amounts into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate quoted by the Central Bank for June 30, 2007, which was Ps.3.093 = US\$1.00. We make no representation that the Argentine Peso or U.S. dollar amounts actually represent or could have been or could be converted into U.S. dollars at the rates indicated, at any particular rate or at all. See Exchange Rates and Exchange Controls. Total may not sum due to rounding.

References to fiscal years 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007 are to the fiscal years ended June 30 of each such year.

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Market Data

Market data used throughout this prospectus were derived from reports prepared by unaffiliated third-party sources. Such reports generally state that the information contained therein has been obtained from sources believed by such sources to be reliable.

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SUMMARY

The following summary highlights information contained elsewhere in this prospectus. This summary is not complete and does not contain all the information you should consider before investing in our securities. You should read the entire prospectus carefully, including the Risk Factors and Forward-Looking Statements section, and our consolidated financial statements and related notes, before making an investment decision. As used in this prospectus, unless the context otherwise requires, references to IRSA, we, us and our refer to IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima and our consolidated subsidiaries.

Our Company

We are one of Argentina's leading real estate companies in terms of total assets. We are engaged directly and indirectly through subsidiaries and joint ventures in a range of diversified real estate related activities in Argentina, including:

the acquisition, development and operation of shopping centers,

the origination and securitization of credit card loans,

the acquisition and development of residential properties and undeveloped land reserves for future development and sale,

the acquisition, development and operation of office and other non-shopping center properties primarily for rental purposes, and

the acquisition and operation of luxury hotels.

As of June 30, 2007, we had total assets of Ps.4,144.9 million and shareholders' equity of Ps.1,646.7 million. Our net income for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2005, 2006, and 2007 was Ps.103.2 million, Ps.96.6 million, Ps.107.1 million, respectively. We are the only Argentine real estate company whose shares are listed on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (*Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires*) and on the New York Stock Exchange, Inc.

Shopping Centers. We are engaged in purchasing, developing and managing shopping centers through our subsidiary Alto Palermo. Alto Palermo operates and owns majority interests in ten shopping centers, six of which are located in the Buenos Aires metropolitan area, and the other four of which are located in the Provinces of Mendoza, Rosario, Córdoba and Salta. Our Shopping Center segment had assets of Ps.1,375.2 million as of June 30, 2007, representing 33.2% of our consolidated assets at such date, and generated operating income of Ps.124.8 million during our 2007 fiscal year, representing 62.9% of our consolidated operating income for such year.

Credit Cards. We operate a credit card consumer finance business through our majority-owned subsidiary, Tarshop. Our Credit Card Operations consist primarily of lending and servicing activities relating to the credit card products we offer to consumers at shopping centers, supermarkets and street stores. We finance a substantial majority of our credit card activities through securitization of the receivables underlying the accounts we originate. Our revenues from credit card transactions are derived from interest income generated by financing and lending activities, merchants' fees, insurance charges for life and disability insurance, and fees for processing and printing cardholders' account statements. Our Credit Card segment had assets of Ps.158.4 million as of June 30, 2007, representing 3.8% of our consolidated assets at such date, and generated operating income of Ps.32.6 million during our 2007 fiscal year, representing 16.4% of our consolidated operating income for such year.

Residential Properties. The acquisition and development of residential apartment complexes and residential communities for sale is another of our core activities. Our development of residential apartment complexes consists of the construction of high-rise towers or the conversion and renovation of existing structures, such as factories and warehouses. In residential communities, we acquire vacant land, develop infrastructure such as roads, utilities and common areas, and sell plots of land for construction of single-family homes. Our Development and Sale of Properties segment had assets of Ps.539.3 million as of June 30, 2007, representing 13.0% of our consolidated assets at such date, and generated operating income of Ps.6.2 million during our 2007 fiscal year, representing 3.1% of our consolidated operating income for such year.

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Office Buildings. In December 1994, we launched our office rental business by acquiring three prime office towers in Buenos Aires: Libertador 498, Maipú 1300 and Madero 1020. As of September 30, 2006, we, directly and indirectly, owned interests in 24 offices and other non-shopping center leased properties in Argentina that in the aggregate represented 234,320 square meters of gross leasable area. Our Offices and Other Non-Shopping Center leased properties segment had assets of Ps.700.0 million as of June 30, 2007, representing 16.9% of our consolidated assets at such date, and generated operating income of Ps.19.6 million during our 2007 fiscal year, representing 9.9% of our consolidated operating income for such year.

Hotels. In 1997, we acquired the Hotel Llao Llao and an indirect controlling interest in the Hotel Intercontinental in Buenos Aires. In March 1998, we acquired the Hotel Sheraton Libertador in Buenos Aires. During fiscal year 1999, we sold a 20% interest in the Hotel Libertador to Hoteles Sheraton de Argentina S.A., and during the fiscal year 2000, we sold 50% of our interest in the Hotel Llao Llao to the Sutton Group. Our Hotels segment, which consists of these three hotels, had assets of Ps.208.4 million as of June 30, 2007, representing 5.0% of our consolidated assets at such date, and generated income of Ps.14.7 million during our 2007 fiscal year, representing 7.4% of our consolidated operating income for such year.

Banco Hipotecario. We currently own 11.8% of Banco Hipotecario, Argentina's leading mortgage lender and provider of mortgage-related insurance. We acquired 2.9% of Banco Hipotecario for Ps.30.2 million when it was privatized in 1999. During 2003 and 2004, we increased our investment in Banco Hipotecario to 11.8% by acquiring additional shares, and by acquiring and exercising warrants, for an aggregate purchase price of Ps.33.4 million. In May 2004, we sold Class D shares representing 1.9% of Banco Hipotecario to IFISA, one of our controlling shareholders, for Ps.6.0 million, generating a loss of Ps.1.6 million. Our 11.8% investment in Banco Hipotecario is held in the form of Class D shares, which are currently entitled to three votes per share, affording us the right to vote approximately 18.36% of the total votes that can be cast at Banco Hipotecario's shareholders' meetings. At June 30, 2007, our investment in Banco Hipotecario represented 7.3% of our consolidated assets, and during our fiscal years ended June 30, 2005, 2006 and 2007, this investment generated gains of Ps.55.2 million, Ps.47.0 million and Ps.41.4 million, respectively.

Our Strategy

We seek to take advantage of our position as a leading company in Argentina dedicated to owning, developing and managing real estate. Our business strategy seeks to (i) generate stable cash flows through the operation of our real estate rental assets (shopping centers, office buildings, hotels), (ii) achieve long-term appreciation of our asset portfolio by selectively acquiring strategically located properties by taking advantage of development opportunities, and (iii) enhance the margins of our sales and developments segment through timely transformation of our land reserves into developed residential and commercial properties.

Shopping centers. In recent years, the Argentine shopping center industry has benefited from improved macroeconomic conditions and a significant expansion in consumer credit. We believe that the Argentine shopping center sector offers attractive prospects for long-term growth due to, among other factors, (i) a continuing evolution of consumer preferences in favor of shopping malls (away from small neighborhood shops) and (ii) a level of shopping center penetration that we consider low compared to many developed countries. We seek to improve our leading position in the shopping center industry in Argentina by taking advantage of economies of scale to improve the operating margins of our diversified portfolio of existing shopping centers and by developing new properties at strategic locations in Buenos Aires and other important urban areas, including in Argentine provinces and elsewhere in Latin America. The shopping center business is at present the strongest source of cash and EBITDA generation of our business segments.

Credit Cards. We believe that our credit card operations complement our shopping center business and offer attractive prospects for long-term growth due to improved macroeconomic conditions and an expansion in consumer credit. We seek to grow our credit card business and intend to maintain low levels of credit exposure through continuing securitization of our credit card loans. From time to time we consider strategic alternatives with respect to our investment in Tarshop which, due to its recent growth in size and profitability, competes increasingly with domestic and international banks and credit card companies that are substantially larger than Tarshop. As a result, we are considering alternatives to maximize the value of our investment in Tarshop including its possible merger with, or sale to, another financial institution actively engaged in the Argentine credit card sector. Although we are actively considering a range of such strategic alternatives, we cannot give you any assurance if or when any of them will be in fact be implemented.

Residential property. During the economic crisis in Argentina in 2001 and 2002 and its aftermath, a scarcity of mortgage financing restrained growth in middle class home purchases. As a result, we decided to focus on projects for affluent individuals who do not need to finance their home purchases. We believe that there are attractive opportunities in the residential segment, as construction costs have remained low and property values have recovered significantly. We seek to take advantage of this opportunity, as well as improvements in highway and other transport infrastructure in and around Buenos Aires, by focusing on the development of residential properties for medium- and high-income individuals. In urban areas, we seek to purchase undeveloped properties in densely-populated areas and build apartment complexes offering greenspace for recreational activities. We recently entered into a partnership with Cyrela Empreendimentos e Participacoes, a leading Brazilian developer of residential real estate, to develop residential real estate projects in Argentina and to increase our presence in such business. In suburban areas, we seek to develop residential communities by acquiring undeveloped properties with convenient access to Buenos Aires, developing roads and other basic infrastructure such as power and water, and then selling lots for the construction of residential units.

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Office buildings. During the Argentine economic crisis in 2001 and 2002, little new investment was made in high-quality office buildings in Buenos Aires and, as a result, we believe there is currently substantial demand for desirable office space in Buenos Aires. We seek to purchase, develop and operate premium office buildings in strategically-located business districts in the City of Buenos Aires and other locations that we believe offer potential for rental income and long-term capital gain. We expect to continue our focus on attracting premium corporate tenants to our office buildings and will consider opportunities to acquire existing properties or construct new buildings depending on the location and circumstances.

Hotels. We believe our portfolio of three luxury hotels is positioned to take advantage of future growth in tourism and business travel in Argentina. We seek to continue our strategy of investing in high-quality properties which are operated by leading international hotel companies to capitalize on their operating experience and international reputation. We currently intend to renovate and expand Hotel Llao Llao and to remodel the Hotel Sheraton Libertador.

Banco Hipotecario. We believe that our investment in Banco Hipotecario has attractive prospects for long-term appreciation. After the 2002 economic crisis in Argentina mortgage loan originations have increased, and we believe they are likely to continue to increase as salaries, consumer purchasing power and investments in residential construction grow. We believe that, unlike certain other countries in Latin America, Argentina has a low level of mortgages outstanding, particularly if measured in terms of GDP and believe that Banco Hipotecario is currently valued at a level that is attractive compared to most other Argentine listed banks. Finally, we believe that the mortgage origination business and our real estate development business (which we expect to be bolstered through our recent partnership with Cyrela mentioned above) may potentially experience synergies that enhance operational efficiencies and cross selling opportunities that may promote the development of our undeveloped land reserves.

Land reserves. We continuously seek to acquire undeveloped land at locations we consider attractive inside and outside Buenos Aires. In all cases, our intention is to purchase land with significant development or appreciation potential for subsequent sale. We believe that holding a portfolio of desirable undeveloped plots of land enhances our ability to make strategic long-term investments and affords us a valuable pipeline of new development projects for upcoming years.

International. In the past, we have made significant real estate investments outside of Argentina, including investments in Brazil Realty in Brazil and Fondo de Valores Inmobiliarios in Venezuela which we disposed of in 2002 and 2001, respectively. Although we cannot assure you that we will make further investments outside of Argentina, we believe that Brazil and certain other Latin American countries offer certain interesting real estate opportunities. We expect to continue to evaluate actively such regional opportunities as they arise.

Organizational Structure

Set forth below is a diagram of our business segments and principal investments by business segment.

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- (1) 20% owned by Hoteles Sheraton de Argentina.
- (2) 24% owned by Intercontinental Hotels Corporation.
- (3) 50% owned by the Sutton Group.
- (4) Includes Costeros Dique IV, Reconquista 823/41, Edificio Costeros, Suipacha 652/64, Madero 1020, Madero 492, Av. de Mayo 595, Av. Libertador 602, Rivadavia 27658, Dique 5 Puerto Madero and Sarmiento 517.
- (5) Includes Barrio Chico, Edificios Cruceros, Concepción Arenal, Dorrego 1916 and Arcos 2343.
- (6) Includes Patio Bullrich, Alto Rosario and Nuevo NOA Shopping.
- (7) Includes Canteras Natal Crespo.

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Recent Developments

Agreement with Cyrela Brazil Realty S.A. Empreendimentos y Participações. On August 14, 2007, we signed an agreement with Cyrela Brazil Realty S.A. Empreendimentos y Participações (Cyrela) pursuant to which we and Cyrela propose to develop residential projects in Argentina targeted to diverse market segments. We and Cyrela formed a new company to carry out the proposed development projects and have each agreed to make an initial investment of US\$30 million in such company. Cyrela is a public company in Brazil and is one of the largest developers of residential real estate in the cities of Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. We and our principal shareholder Cresud have a long-standing commercial relationship with Cyrela as evidenced by our substantial investment in Brazil Realty S.A. from 1994 to 2002 and Cresud's recent investment in BrasilAgro, a company focused on agricultural opportunities in Brazil that was founded by Cresud and another company owned by Mr. Elie Horn, Cyrela's controlling shareholder and current chief executive officer and other investors.

Acquisition of BankBoston Tower. On August 27, 2007, we signed a deed that entitles us to 50% ownership of an office building known as the BankBoston Tower, located at 265 Carlos Maria Della Paolera in the City of Buenos Aires. This modern property was designed by the recognized Architect Cesar Pelli and has a gross leasable area of 31,670 square meters. The transaction was consummated for an aggregate purchase price of US\$108,000,000.

Neuquén Project. On September 20, 2007, the City Hall of Neuquén approved the feasibility of our new urban project and environmental impact survey for the construction of housing enterprises in the City of Neuquén.

Our headquarters are located at Bolívar 108, 1 Piso, (C1066AAD) Buenos Aires, Argentina. Our telephone number is +54 (11) 4323-7555.

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THE OFFERING

This summary highlights certain information contained elsewhere in this prospectus. This summary does not contain all of the information that you should consider before deciding to purchase our securities. We urge you to read the entire prospectus carefully, including the Risk Factors and Forward-Looking Statements sections, along with our consolidated financial statements and the related notes.

Offering of Common Share Rights and GDS Rights

The Offering	<p>Each common share held of record as of 6:00 p.m. (Buenos Aires, Argentina time) on _____, 2007 (as reflected on our share register with <i>Caja de Valores S.A.</i>, or <i>Caja de Valores</i>) entitles its holder to one common share right and to receive, free of charge, for each new common share that it purchases pursuant to this offering, one warrant to purchase 0.3334 additional common shares.</p> <p>Each GDS held of record as of 5:00 p.m. (New York City time) on _____, 2007 (as reflected in the depository's books and records) entitles its holder to one GDS right and to receive, free of charge, for each new GDS that it purchases pursuant to this offering, 10 warrants, each of which will entitle such holder to 0.3334 additional common shares.</p>
Purchases by holders of rights	<p>From _____, 2007 through _____, 2007, which is three business days preceding the beginning of the subscription period referred to below, we will publish a notice in the <i>Official Gazette</i> of Argentina, a newspaper of general circulation in Argentina (<i>La Nación</i>, <i>Ámbito Financiero</i>, or both) and PR Newswire, announcing the statutory preemptive right of each existing holder of common shares or GDSs to subscribe one new common share for every _____ common shares held of record, or one new GDSs for every _____ GDSs held of record, as the case may be.</p>
Subscription period for the common share rights and GDS rights	<p>Ten calendar days, from _____, 2007 through 4:30 p.m. (Buenos Aires, Argentina time) in the case of the common share rights and through 5:00 p.m. (New York City time) in the case of the GDS rights on _____, 2007.</p> <p>To exercise common share rights, you must deliver to our common shares rights agent, a properly completed subscription form accompanied by a certificate of ownership issued by the <i>Caja de Valores</i> or evidence of assignment of the common share rights in your favor by 4:30 p.m. (Buenos Aires, Argentina time) on _____, 2007, or your common share rights will lapse and will have no further value. Deposit in the mail will not constitute delivery to us.</p>

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To exercise GDS rights, you must deliver to the GDS rights agent a properly completed GDS rights certificate by 5:00 p.m. New York City time on _____, 2007, or your GDS rights will lapse and you will have no rights other than the right to receive the net proceeds, if any (after deducting all applicable taxes and any fees and expenses of the depositary and GDS rights agent), from the sale of such unexercised GDS rights. Deposit in the mail will not constitute delivery to the GDS rights agent.

The exercise of common share rights and GDS rights is irrevocable and may not be canceled or modified.

Accretion rights

Concurrently with the exercise of their preemptive rights, holders of common shares may exercise their statutory accretion rights with respect to common shares not subscribed for by other holders of common shares in the exercise of their respective preemptive rights, by indicating the maximum amount of accretion rights which they intend to exercise, which shall not exceed the common shares subscribed by such holder in the exercise of its preemptive rights. Common shares relating to such accretion rights will be allocated to each exercising holder of common shares in proportion to the number of common shares purchased pursuant to its exercise of preemptive rights.

Concurrently with the exercise of their preemptive rights, GDS holders that subscribe for new GDSs pursuant to preemptive rights may indicate on their subscription forms a number of additional GDSs for which they would be willing to subscribe pursuant to accretion rights. If accretion rights are allocated to the depositary, the GDS rights agent will allocate additional GDSs to GDS holders that requested them. If the amount of additional GDSs available pursuant to accretion rights are insufficient to satisfy all requests, the GDS rights agent will allocate the available additional GDSs ratably among requesting GDS holders in proportion to the number of additional GDSs they requested.

On _____, 2007, which is one business day after the end of the subscription period, we will notify

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holders of our common shares and GDS holders who have indicated that they wish to exercise their accretion rights of the aggregate number of unsubscribed common shares and GDSs, as applicable, by publication of a notice in the bulletin of the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (*Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires*), a newspaper of general circulation in Argentina (*La Nación*, *Ámbito Financiero* or both) and PR Newswire. Based on this notice, we will allocate unsubscribed common shares to holders of common shares and GDSs to GDS holders, as applicable, in accordance with their accretion rights.

Results of the offering

On _____, 2007, which is the third Argentine business day after the end of the subscription period, we will notify holders of our common shares and GDS holders by publication of a notice in the bulletin of the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (*Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires*), a newspaper of general circulation in Argentina (*La Nación*, *Ámbito Financiero* or both) and PR Newswire of the final results of the offering for common share rights and GDS rights.

Reference price

On _____, 2007, which is the fifth Argentine business day before the preemptive rights subscription period begins, we will publish in the *Official Gazette* of Argentina, a newspaper of general circulation in Argentina (*La Nación*, *Ámbito Financiero* or both), and PR Newswire an initial reference price for the new common shares and new GDSs to be determined by our board of directors within the range determined by our shareholders at the shareholders' meeting held on _____, 2007.

Subscriptions for new common shares and new GDSs pursuant to the exercise of preemptive and accretion rights during the period in which the reference price is calculated and established will be binding even though the definitive subscription price will not have been established at the time of such exercise and the definitive subscription price subsequently determined may differ from, and therefore may be higher than, the reference price.

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Subscription price	<p>The subscription price for the preemptive and accretion rights will be established by our board of directors on _____, 2007 which is at least six Argentine business days prior to closing of the preemptive rights subscription period, published to the <i>Comisión Nacional de Valores</i>, published in the bulletin of the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (<i>Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires</i>) and PR Newswire on the following day prior to the opening of the stock market in Argentina.</p> <p>The subscription price for each new common share will be payable to the common share rights agent in Argentine pesos in an amount equal to the Argentine peso equivalent (determined on the basis of the seller's reference exchange rate (<i>tipo de cambio vendedor</i>) published by <i>Banco de la Nación Argentina</i> on _____, 2007) of the U.S. dollar-denominated subscription price for each new GDS, divided by 10.</p> <p>The subscription price for each new GDS will be denominated in U.S. dollars holders of GDS rights subscribing for new GDSs must pay to the GDS rights agent the subscription price payable in U.S. dollars <i>plus</i> an amount sufficient to cover the fee of the depository of US\$0.05 per new GDS.</p>
Payment for exercise of preemptive rights	<p>The new common shares and new GDSs subscribed pursuant to the preemptive rights must be paid in cash or by wire transfer to the common share rights agent or the GDS rights agent, as the case may be, no later than _____ p.m. on _____, 2007 which is the first business day in both Buenos Aires and New York City after the end of the subscription period.</p>
Payment for exercise of accretion rights	<p>The new common shares and new GDSs subscribed pursuant to the accretion rights must be paid in cash or by wire transfer to the common share rights agent or the GDS rights agent, as the case may be, no later than _____ p.m. on _____, 2007 which is the second business day in both Buenos Aires and New York City after the end of the subscription period.</p>
Fractional common shares and GDSs	<p>We will accept subscriptions for whole new common shares and new GDSs only and will round down any subscription submitted for fractional new common shares and fractional new GDSs to the nearest whole number of new common shares and new GDS, as applicable.</p>
Sale of unsubscribed GDSs and common shares	<p>After expiration of the subscription periods, we may sell any unsubscribed common shares and GDSs to third parties at such times and on such terms as our board of directors may determine.</p>

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Issuance and delivery of new common shares and new GDSs	<p>The new common shares and warrants and new GDSs and warrants acquired pursuant to the preemptive rights will be issued and made available on the next Argentine and U.S. business day following the expiration of the subscription period.</p> <p>The new common shares and new GDSs acquired pursuant to the accretion rights will be issued and made available on the second Argentine business day following the expiration of the subscription period.</p> <p>We will register new common shares issued upon exercise of common share rights and related warrants in our share register as soon as practicable after our receipt of payment with respect to such exercise. Certificates representing the new common shares will be issued upon request.</p> <p>GDRs evidencing new GDSs, and the related warrants, will be made available to subscribing GDS holders promptly upon receipt by the depository (or its agents) of the new common shares subscribed for.</p>
Transferability	<p>Any holder of common share rights may transfer its common share rights. Common share rights will be eligible to trade on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (<i>Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires</i>) from _____, 2007 to _____, 2007 but will not be eligible to trade on any securities exchange in the United States.</p> <p>Any holder of GDS rights may transfer its GDS rights, but GDS rights will not be listed on any securities exchange.</p> <p>The Bank of New York will act as the GDS rights agent and may, to the extent consistent with applicable law, assign or otherwise transfer (with or without consideration) unexercised GDS rights to us or to third parties.</p>
No exchanges of common share rights or GDS rights	<p>You may not surrender common share rights or GDS rights for the purpose of withdrawing rights to subscribe common shares or GDS, as applicable.</p>
Listing of common shares	<p>The common shares are listed on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (<i>Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires</i>) under the symbol IRSA.</p>
Listing of GDSs	<p>The GDSs are listed on the NYSE under the symbol IRS.</p>
GDS rights agent	<p>The Bank of New York</p>

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Exercise price	<p>Each warrant will entitle its holder to purchase 0.3334 additional common shares for an exercise price that will be payable in U.S. dollars and will be determined by our board of directors and published on _____, 2007 in a newspaper of general publication in Argentina (<i>La Nación</i> or <i>Ámbito Financiero</i> or both), the bulletin of the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (<i>Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires</i>) and PR Newswire. As a result, three warrants must be exercised to purchase each common share.</p> <p>If as of the payment date of the warrant exercise price payment in U.S. dollars is legally prevented in Argentina, holders of warrants will be entitled to pay the exercise price in Argentine pesos in an amount equal to the Argentine peso equivalent of the U.S. dollar exercise price of the warrants determined on the basis of the seller's reference exchange rate (<i>tipo de cambio vendedor</i>) published by Banco de la Nación Argentina, or if such information is not available, by Bloomberg, for the purchase of Argentine pesos in exchange of U.S. dollars on the business day preceding the payment date of the exercise price of the warrants.</p>
Expiration of warrants	<p>The warrants will expire automatically and become void on February 22, 2012.</p>
Transferability	<p>Any holder of warrants may transfer its warrants at any time after the date of issuance. Warrants will be eligible to trade on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange.</p>
Shelf registration	<p>We have agreed that until the earlier to occur of the exercise or expiration of all the warrants, we will keep a registration statement current with respect to the issuance of our common shares from time to time upon exercise of the warrants.</p>
Listing	<p>Application will be made to list the warrants on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (<i>Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires</i>).</p>
Warrant agent General	<p>The Bank of New York and _____.</p>
Use of proceeds	<p>We currently estimate that the net proceeds of this offering will be approximately US\$ million, after deducting estimated fees and expenses, based on the assumptions that all of the common shares and GDSs available for purchase in this rights offering are purchased, and that none of the warrants are exercised upon consummation of this offering. <i>The amount of proceeds set forth above represents only an estimate (based on the stated assumptions) and may differ from the actual net proceeds we receive from this offering.</i></p>

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We intend to use the net proceeds of this offering as follows:

Up to US\$ million to increase our equity interests in certain of our subsidiaries and equity investees, primarily Alto Palermo and Banco Hipotecario, thereby simplifying our corporate structure;

Approximately US\$ million to make real estate investments in Argentina and elsewhere in Latin America. We currently intend to focus primarily on investments in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Uruguay and Colombia but may invest in other countries to the extent we believe such investments are consistent with our business strategy; and

For working capital and for other general corporate purposes.

Outstanding common shares immediately before and after the preemptive rights offering Immediately prior to this preemptive rights offering, our outstanding capital stock consists of approximately common shares. Immediately after this preemptive rights offering, a total of common shares are expected to be outstanding (assuming all of the common shares and GDSs available for purchase in this rights offering are purchased, and that none of the warrants are immediately exercised upon consummation of this offering).

Dividends

Under Argentine law, the declaration, payment and amount of dividends on the common shares are subject to the approval of the our shareholders and to certain requirements of Argentine law. Pursuant to the Deposit Agreement, holders of GDSs will be entitled to received dividends, if any, declared on the common shares represented by such GDSs to the same extent as the holders of the common shares. Cash dividends will be paid in Pesos and will be converted by the Depositary into U.S. dollars at the prevailing exchange rate on the date of conversion and paid to the holders of GDSs net of any dividend distribution fees, currency conversion expenses taxes or governmental charges. See Dividends and Dividend Policy, Description of Capital Stock and Description of Global Depositary Receipts.

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Commencement date of common share rights offering , 2007

Trading of common share rights expected to commence on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (*Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires*) , 2007

GDS record date 5:00 pm (New York City time) , 2007

Commencement date of GDS rights offering , 2007

Common share rights expiration date 4:30 pm (Buenos Aires time) , 2007

GDS rights expiration date 5:00 pm (New York City time) , 2007

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SUMMARY CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL AND OTHER INFORMATION

The following summary consolidated financial data has been derived from our consolidated financial statements as of the dates and for each of the periods indicated below. This information should be read in conjunction with and is qualified in its entirety by reference to our consolidated financial statements and the discussion in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included elsewhere in this prospectus. The summary consolidated statement of income data for the years ended June 30, 2005, 2006 and 2007 and the summary consolidated balance sheet data as of June 30, 2006 and 2007 have been derived from our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. The summary consolidated income statement data for the years ended June 30, 2003 and 2004 and the summary consolidated balance sheet data as of June 30, 2003, 2004 and 2005 have been derived from our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended June 30, 2006 which is incorporated by reference herein. Certain reclassifications have been made to the information included in our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended June 30, 2006, as originally issued, to conform to the consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2006 and 2007 and for the three years in the period ended June 30, 2007, included elsewhere in this prospectus.

In order to comply with regulations of the *Comisión Nacional de Valores*, we recognized deferred income tax assets and liabilities on an undiscounted basis. This accounting practice represented a departure from Argentine GAAP for the years ended June 30, 2005 and 2006. However, such a departure did not have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements as of those dates. As further discussed below, the CPCECABA issued revised accounting standards, one of which required companies to account for deferred income taxes on an undiscounted basis, thus aligning its accounting practices with that of the *Comisión Nacional de Valores*. Since the *Comisión Nacional de Valores* adopted the CPCECABA standards effective for our fiscal year beginning July 1, 2006, there is no longer a difference on this subject between Argentine GAAP and the *Comisión Nacional de Valores* regulations.

Additionally, after high inflation levels during the second half of 2002 and the first months of 2003, on March 25, 2003, the Argentine government instructed the *Comisión Nacional de Valores* to issue regulations to preclude companies under its supervision from presenting price-level restated financial statements. Therefore, on April 8, 2003, the *Comisión Nacional de Valores* issued a resolution providing for the discontinuance of inflation accounting as of March 1, 2003. We complied with this *Comisión Nacional de Valores* resolution and accordingly recorded the effects of inflation only through February 28, 2003. Comparative figures were restated until that date, using a conversion factor of 1.1232. Since Argentine GAAP required companies to discontinue inflation adjustments only as of October 1, 2003, our application of the *Comisión Nacional de Valores* resolution as of March 1, 2003 represented a departure from Argentine GAAP. However, due to low inflation rates during the period from March to September 2003, such a departure did not have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

We currently own 11.8% of Banco Hipotecario, Argentina's leading mortgage lender, and this prospectus also contains Banco Hipotecario's consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2006 and 2007 and for the twelve-month periods ended June 30, 2005, 2006 and 2007. Banco Hipotecario's results of operations reflected in its interim financial statements are not necessarily indicative of the results that it may achieve for the year ended December 31, 2007 or for any other period.

Banco Hipotecario maintains its financial books and records in pesos and prepares its financial statements in conformity with the Central Bank accounting rules which differ in certain significant respects from Argentine GAAP. A narrative description of significant differences between Central Bank accounting rules and Argentine GAAP are set forth in Note 6 to Banco Hipotecario's audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. Central Bank accounting rules and Argentine GAAP also differ in certain significant aspects from U.S. GAAP. Such differences involve methods of measuring the amounts shown in Banco Hipotecario's consolidated financial statements, as well as additional disclosures required by U.S. GAAP and regulations of the SEC. See Note 37 to Banco Hipotecario's audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus for a description of the principal differences between Central Bank accounting rules and U.S. GAAP, as they relate to Banco Hipotecario, and a reconciliation to U.S. GAAP of Banco Hipotecario's net income and shareholders' equity.

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Certain amounts which appear in this prospectus (including percentage amounts) may not sum due to rounding. You should not construe the translations as a representation that the amounts shown could have been, or could be, converted into U.S. dollars at that or any other rate.

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	2003	2004	Year Ended June 30,		2007	2007 ⁽¹⁾
		(Ps. thousands,	2005	2006		(US\$
		except ratios ⁽²⁾)				thousands,
						except ratios)
INCOME STATEMENT DATA						
Argentine GAAP						
Revenues:						
Development and sale of properties	46,616	30,257	32,311	103,966	75,751	24,491
Office and other non-shopping center rental properties	17,770	15,144	19,431	30,565	55,683	18,003
Shopping centers	88,819	113,216	165,529	215,003	270,266	87,380
Credit card operations	24,935	30,034	64,558	122,969	212,965	68,854
Hotel operations	57,730	71,295	87,120	103,763	122,681	39,664
Financial operations and others	625	859	940	1,414	1,410	456
Total revenues	236,495	260,805	369,889	577,680	738,756	238,848
Costs	(154,667)	(147,416)	(168,074)	(243,831)	(311,647)	(100,759)
Gross profit (loss):						
Development and sale of properties	89	4,408	14,769	49,766	17,928	5,796
Office and other non-shopping center rental properties	8,677	6,871	11,685	21,578	38,984	12,604
Shopping centers	30,061	52,734	95,748	137,621	179,154	57,922
Credit card operations	16,605	18,069	41,456	79,036	136,714	44,201
Hotel operations	26,357	31,246	38,196	45,792	53,721	17,369
Financial operations and others	39	61	(39)	56	608	197
Total gross profit	81,828	113,389	201,815	333,849	427,109	138,089
Gain from recognition of inventories at net realizable value			17,317	9,063	20,737	6,704
Selling expenses	(28,555)	(21,988)	(36,826)	(60,105)	(113,709)	(36,763)
Administrative expenses	(46,493)	(51,400)	(70,670)	(96,882)	(141,427)	(45,725)
Gain on purchasers rescissions of sales	9					
Net (loss) income from retained interest in securitized receivables	(4,077)	261	423	2,625	3,254	1,052
Gain from operations and holdings of real estate assets, net	21,507	63,066	27,938	12,616	2,568	830
Operating income (loss):						
Development and sale of properties	2,262	183	20,566	44,277	6,177	1,997
Office and other non-shopping center rental properties	1,688	29,685	13,220	11,862	19,626	6,345
Shopping centers	18,709	58,771	81,638	105,583	124,832	40,360
Credit card operations	(4,616)	4,490	13,546	24,836	32,636	10,552
Hotel operations	6,176	10,138	11,066	14,552	14,653	4,737
Financial operations and others		61	(39)	56	608	197
Total operating income	24,219	103,328	139,997	201,166	198,532	64,188
Amortization of goodwill	(6,631)	(2,904)	(1,663)	(1,080)	(1,472)	(476)
(Loss) gain on equity investees	(14,701)	26,653	67,207	41,657	40,026	12,941
Financial results, net	315,645	12,203	(11,848)	(40,926)	4,099	1,325
Other income (expenses), net	96	(12,856)	(14,089)	(18,263)	(14,100)	(4,559)
Income before taxes and minority interest	318,628	126,424	179,604	182,554	227,085	73,419
Income tax and minimum presumed income tax	3,529	(25,720)	(53,207)	(58,791)	(87,539)	(28,302)
Minority interest	(35,712)	(12,842)	(23,152)	(27,190)	(32,449)	(10,491)
Net income	286,445	87,862	103,245	96,573	107,097	34,626
U.S. GAAP						
Revenues	280,690	327,424	426,499	621,012	867,452	280,457
Costs	(208,149)	(216,742)	(235,341)	(321,788)	(413,957)	(133,837)

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	2003	2004	Year Ended June 30,		2007	2007 ⁽¹⁾
		(Ps. thousands ⁽²⁾)	2005	2006		(US\$)
						thousands)
Gross profit	72,541	110,682	191,158	299,224	453,495	146,620
Gain from recognition of inventories at net realizable value						
Selling expenses	(28,555)	(23,937)	(36,255)	(66,278)	(104,997)	(33,947)
Administrative expenses	(50,139)	(57,928)	(77,451)	(97,956)	(142,714)	(46,141)
Gain on purchasers rescissions of sales	9					
Net income (loss) from retained interest in securitized receivables	1,392	(1,526)	4,591	(12,274)	(115)	(37)
Operating (loss) income	(4,752)	27,291	82,043	121,716	205,669	66,495
(Loss) gain on equity investees	(5,621)	(20,161)	138,560	64,697	42,957	13,888
Financial results, net	265,753	21,195	(31,072)	(50,854)	(43,705)	(14,130)
Other incomes (expenses), net	9,880	(4,026)	(10,271)	(7,338)	(13,433)	(4,343)
Income before taxes and minority interest	265,260	24,299	179,259	128,221	191,488	61,910
Income tax and minimum presumed income tax	3,020	(12,528)	(34,747)	(18,678)	(39,176)	(12,666)
Minority interest	(33,154)	(8,946)	(15,114)	(19,597)	(49,090)	(15,871)
Net income	235,126	2,825	129,398	89,946	103,222	33,373

BALANCE SHEET DATA**Argentine GAAP**

Cash and banks and current investments	232,001	163,900	211,934	233,438	856,707	276,983
Inventories	23,854	29,711	99,811	162,110	256,203	82,833
Mortgages and lease receivables, net	39,181	37,267	73,246	147,955	212,065	68,563
Non-current investments ⁽³⁾	412,789	519,499	542,863	647,981	673,273	217,676
Fixed assets, net	1,235,223	1,274,675	1,445,551	1,413,212	2,027,311	655,451
Total current assets	297,476	261,651	389,735	481,788	1,175,790	380,145
Total assets	2,081,956	2,208,326	2,524,426	2,740,121	4,144,899	1,340,090
Short-term debt ⁽⁴⁾	96,159	143,126	130,728	142,140	214,193	69,251
Total current liabilities	188,738	256,022	310,977	419,228	652,082	210,825
Long-term debt ⁽⁵⁾	592,104	468,807	422,412	295,282	1,222,423	395,222
Total non-current liabilities	629,988	522,213	515,381	385,138	1,395,693	451,242
Minority interest	454,044	470,237	445,839	449,989	450,410	145,622
Shareholders equity	809,186	959,854	1,252,229	1,485,766	1,646,714	532,400

U.S. GAAP

Cash and banks and current investments	231,293	163,435	212,855	233,032	856,318	276,857
Inventories	23,584	25,374	46,702	61,720	160,961	52,040
Mortgages and lease receivables, net	39,181	37,267	72,577	145,718	205,267	66,365
Other receivables and prepaid expenses	80,799	127,114	113,395	131,502	241,656	78,130
Non-current investments ⁽³⁾	281,583	327,883	436,063	599,679	590,646	190,962
Fixed assets, net	1,221,859	1,230,020	1,392,626	1,360,136	1,912,457	618,318
Intangible assets, net	1,629	666	712	468	22,226	7,186
Total current assets	313,595	270,883	386,051	471,053	1,183,147	382,524
Total assets	1,874,299	1,923,456	2,291,808	2,503,812	3,997,217	1,292,343
Trade accounts payable	30,432	46,414	68,372	136,362	293,522	94,899
Other liabilities	40,382	46,524	90,106	94,655	101,764	32,902
Short-term debt ⁽⁴⁾	83,217	135,661	111,994	120,172	216,829	70,103
Total current liabilities	202,679	260,521	314,939	431,422	669,983	216,613
Long-term debt ⁽⁵⁾	600,616	465,099	413,812	298,570	1,225,212	396,124
Total non-current liabilities	801,806	696,791	698,344	558,951	1,603,747	518,509
Minority interest	367,012	378,404	357,062	355,385	366,381	118,455
Shareholders equity	502,803	587,740	921,718	1,158,364	1,358,739	439,295

CASH FLOW DATA**Argentine GAAP**

Net cash provided by operating activities	93,945	74,691	93,490	194,685	163,099	52,732
Net cash used in investing activities	(40,603)	(97,186)	(126,682)	(136,567)	(510,774)	(167,935)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	109,439	(47,649)	52,868	(36,767)	892,258	291,273

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	2003	2004	Year Ended June 30,		2007	2007 ⁽¹⁾
		(Ps. thousands,	2005	2006		(US\$
		except ratios ⁽²⁾)				thousands,
						except ratios)
U.S. GAAP⁽⁶⁾						
Net cash provided by operating activities	55,135	92,378	105,655	192,589	111,936	36,190
Net cash used in investing activities	(52,260)	(105,061)	(141,746)	(128,687)	(470,318)	(152,059)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	109,439	(47,649)	52,868	(36,767)	900,907	291,273
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	51,743	(8,081)	2,899	(5,784)	2,058	665
Effect of inflation accounting	(1,472)					
OTHER FINANCIAL DATA						
Argentine GAAP						
Capital expenditures ⁽⁷⁾	10,991	26,908	79,997	116,201	428,026	138,385
Depreciation and amortization ⁽⁸⁾	69,437	65,491	74,091	80,979	96,996	31,360
Ratio of current assets to current liabilities	1.576	1.022	1.253	1.149	1.803	1.803
Ratio of shareholders' equity to total liabilities	0.988	1.233	1.515	1.847	0.804	0.804
Ratio of non-current assets to total assets	0.857	0.882	0.846	0.824	0.716	0.716
Working capital ⁽⁹⁾	108,738	5,629	78,758	62,560	523,708	169,320

- (1) Solely for the convenience of the reader, we have translated Argentine Peso amounts into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate quoted by Banco de la Nación Argentina for June 30, 2007 which was Ps.3.093 per US\$1.00. We make no representation that the Argentine Peso or U.S. dollar amounts actually represent, could have been or could be converted into Dollars at the rates indicated, at any particular rate or at all. See Exchange Rates and Exchange Controls. Sums may not total due to rounding.
- (2) In thousands of Pesos of June 30, 2007. Includes adjustment for inflation through February 28, 2003. Sums may not total due to rounding.
- (3) Includes our 11.8% investment in Banco Hipotecario and our investments in undeveloped plots of land.
- (4) Includes short-term debt (including the current portion of seller financing) and current mortgages payable.
- (5) Includes long-term debt (including the non-current portion of seller financing) and non-current mortgages payable.
- (6) This table is intended to present cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities under Argentine GAAP but following the classification guidelines of SFAS No. 95 under U.S. GAAP. See Note 28 to our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus for details of the differences in classifications affecting the categories of cash flows.
- (7) Includes the purchase of fixed assets (including facilities and equipment), undeveloped plots of land and renovation and remodeling of hotels and shopping centers.
- (8) Corresponds to depreciation and amortization included in operating income.
- (9) Working capital is calculated by subtracting consolidated current liabilities from consolidated current assets.

Table of Contents**Summary Consolidated Financial and Other Information for Banco Hipotecario**

	2003	2004	As of or for the Twelve Months Ended June 30			2007	2007
			2005	2006			(in thousands of US dollars, except ratios) (17)
	(in thousands of pesos, except ratios)						
INCOME STATEMENT DATA:							
<i>Central Bank Accounting Rules</i>							
Financial income	Ps. 512,630	Ps. 1,177,786	Ps. 681,482	Ps. 733,803	Ps. 882,220	US\$	285,434
Financial expenditures ⁽¹⁾	(1,241,713)	(208,500)	(388,882)	(412,184)	(374,666)		(121,220)
Net financial income	(729,083)	(969,286)	292,600	321,619	507,554		164,214
Provision for losses on loans	(122,005)		(16,699)	(10,498)	(43,673)		(14,130)
Net contribution from insurance ⁽²⁾	36,868	38,991	36,988	44,886	69,827		22,592
Other income from services, net ⁽³⁾	6,420	(321)	28,831	16,949	15,530		5,025
Monetary gain on other transactions	7,046						
Administrative expenses	(119,930)	(133,262)	(147,010)	(185,190)	(270,813)		(87,619)
Monetary loss related to operating transactions	(1,005)						
Miscellaneous income (loss), net ⁽⁴⁾	(132,915)	3,231	(42,343)	124,511	81,380		26,330
Monetary loss from financial transactions	(224,005)						
Income tax		(3,563)	(6,968)	(1,321)	(1,007)		(326)
Minority interest	7,882	(7,795)	5,623	(1,878)	(907)		(293)
Net income	(1,270,727)	866,567	Ps. 151,022	Ps. 309,078	Ps. 357,891	US\$	115,793
U.S. GAAP							
Net income	646,119	223,072	Ps. 1,023,110	Ps. 605,000	Ps. 388,883	US\$	125,820
BALANCE SHEET DATA:							
<i>Central Bank Accounting Rules</i>							
Assets							
Cash and due from banks	Ps. 46,222	Ps. 59,200	Ps. 55,850	Ps. 42,900	Ps. 54,578	US\$	17,658
Banks and correspondents	193,223	320,841	258,209	284,956	273,095		88,357
Government and corporate securities	1,077,931	532,979	723,630	2,802,402	2,159,941		698,829
Mortgage-backed securities ⁽⁵⁾	111,671	177,069	239,837	340,015	445,390		144,102
Loans:							
Mortgage loans	2,078,750	1,701,349	1,555,503	1,547,869	1,767,133		571,740
Personal loans	65	6,451	71,250	237,324	509,186		164,742
Credit card loans			17,521	102,830	381,132		123,312
Overdrafts	119,112	112,387	149,013	241,082	419,797		135,821
Corporate short-term loans	26,220	88,832	103,270	33,662	242,297		78,393
Interbank loans	35,435	588	9,546	15,871	88,604		28,667
Public sector loans	552,785	518,185	556,024	184,216	112,238		36,314
Other loans	315,028	3,178	34,379	88,264	102,633		33,206
Total loans ⁽⁶⁾	3,127,395	2,430,970	2,496,506	2,451,118	3,623,020		1,172,195
Accrued interest receivable	283,683	253,537	326,517	94,451	38,496		12,455

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Reserve for loan losses	(518,452)	(327,082)	(258,372)	(145,297)	(136,120)	(44,040)
Net loans	2,892,626	2,357,425	Ps. 2,564,651	Ps. 2,400,272	Ps. 3,525,396	Ps. 1,140,610
Other receivables from financial transactions:						
Loans in trust pending securitization ⁽⁷⁾	319,166	334,471	150,348	100,231	81,378	26,329
Government compensatory bonds BODEN ⁽⁸⁾	2,537,083	2,654,716	2,649,926	250,872	260,960	84,431
Other ⁽⁹⁾	103,569	1,037,609	1,482,872	2,345,515	2,924,651	946,244
Reserve for loan losses	(27,999)	(40,732)	(52,963)	(33,840)	(34,684)	(11,222)
Total other receivables	2,931,819	3,986,064	4,230,183	2,662,778	3,232,305	1,045,782
Bank premises and equipment, net	134,383	121,693	113,482	110,264	121,183	39,208
Other assets	62,779	986,734	731,042	298,145	355,761	115,103
Total assets	Ps. 7,450,654	Ps. 8,542,005	Ps. 8,916,884	Ps. 8,941,732	Ps. 10,167,649	US\$ 3,289,649
<i>Liabilities and Shareholders</i>						
<i>Equity</i>						
Borrowings from Central Bank	Ps. 2,085,254	Ps. 2,193,546	Ps. 2,042,362	Ps. 198,329	Ps. 218,031	US\$ 70,542
Other banks and international entities	921,900	354,216	542,841	387,081	231,619	74,938
Bonds	2,589,855	2,735,793	2,345,817	3,253,792	3,587,186	1,160,601
Deposits	105,484	181,367	423,386	614,787	868,560	281,015
Amounts payable under derivative instruments	1,015	540,920	900,940	964,753	968,395	313,315
Reserve for contingencies	156,241	201,135	250,433	205,577	262,214	84,837
Other liabilities ⁽¹⁰⁾	620,180	497,736	366,778	964,008	1,320,348	427,186
Total liabilities	6,479,929	6,704,713	6,872,557	6,588,327	7,456,353	2,412,434
Shareholders equity	970,725	1,837,292	2,044,327	2,353,405	2,711,296	877,215
Total liabilities and shareholders equity	Ps. 7,450,654	Ps. 8,542,005	Ps. 8,916,884	Ps. 8,941,732	Ps. 10,167,649	US\$ 3,289,649
U.S. GAAP						
Shareholders equity	(401,867)	(117,449)	Ps. 957,137	Ps. 1,592,014	Ps. 2,109,199	US\$ 682,412

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	As of and the Twelve Months Ended June 30,		
	2005	2006	2007
SELECTED RATIOS:			
Profitability			
Return on average assets	1.7%	3.6%	3.8%
Return on average shareholders' equity	7.3%	13.5%	13.6%
Average rate of interest on mortgage loan portfolio ⁽¹¹⁾	10.6%	13.9%	12.2%
Net interest margin ⁽¹²⁾	3.9%	4.3%	6.5%
Efficiency ⁽¹³⁾	39.0%	46.0%	42.4%
Insurance loss ratio ⁽¹⁴⁾	17.4%	16.6%	9.3%
Asset Quality^{(15) (16)}			
Mortgage loans to individuals:			
Non-performing mortgage loans to individuals as a % of such loans	17.7%	8.2%	5.4%
Reserve for mortgage individual loan losses as a % of such loans	22.3%	14.4%	10.9%
Reserve for mortgage individual loan losses as a % of such non-performing loans	98.4%	106.6%	101.9%
Other loans to individuals:			
Non-performing other loans to individuals as a % of such loans	2.0%	7.9%	8.5%
Reserve for other individual loan losses as a % of such loans	1.7%	4.4%	4.7%
Reserve for other individual loan losses as a % of such non-performing loans	85.6%	55.9%	55.6%
Total loans:			
Non-performing loans as a percentage of total loans	10.1%	6.2%	4.6%
Reserve for loan losses as a percentage of total loans	10.0%	6.5%	4.2%
Reserve for loan losses as a percentage of non-performing loans	99.0%	105.7%	91.4%
Charge-offs:			
Charge-offs as a percentage of average loans	3.2%	6.2%	1.7%
Capital			
Total shareholders' equity as a percentage of total assets	22.9%	26.3%	26.7%

Operations

- (1) Financial expenditures consist primarily of interest on deposits and other liabilities from financial transactions and contributions, and taxes on financial income.
- (2) Consists of insurance premiums earned *minus* insurance claims paid.
- (3) Income from services other than insurance premiums *minus* expenditures on services other than insurance claims.
- (4) Miscellaneous income *minus* miscellaneous expenses.
- (5) Banco Hipotecario holds subordinated bonds and certificates of participation issued in connection with its prior securitization activities.
- (6) Total loans exclude loans in trust pending securitization.
- (7) Banco Hipotecario transferred these loans to a trust pending their proposed securitization. Although not included in our loans for accounting purposes, these loans are included in its total loan portfolio for purposes of classifying its loans and establishing loan loss reserves in accordance with Central Bank requirements.
- (8) Includes the positive effects resulting from our option, pursuant to Argentine Central Bank Communication A 3800, to offset anticipated future losses by recognizing in advance compensation expected to be received from the Argentine government for its net financial position of foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities at December 31, 2001 converted at the exchange rate of Ps.1.40 = US\$1.00.
- (9) Includes Ps.897.8 million, Ps.1,036.0 million and Ps.1,133.6 million of amounts receivable under derivative financial instruments for twelve months ended June 30, 2005, 2006 and 2007, respectively.
- (10) Includes Ps.66.5 million, Ps.95.3 million and Ps.84.5 million of accrued interest payable at June 30, 2005, 2006 and 2007, respectively.
- (11) Aggregate financial income earned on mortgage loans divided by average mortgage loans.
- (12) Net financial income divided by average interest earning assets. Included in financial income are net gains (losses) on government securities.
- (13) Administrative expenses divided by the sum of (i) net financial income, (ii) contribution from insurance and (iii) other income from services, net. Excludes severance payments and bonuses that totaled Ps.7.3 million, Ps.8.8 million and Ps.19.6 million for the twelve months ended June 30, 2005, 2006 and 2007, respectively.
- (14) Insurance claims paid divided by insurance premiums earned.
- (15) Non-performing loans consist of (i) in the case of consumer loans, those classified under Central Bank regulations as Deficient Performance, Difficult Collection, Uncollectible and Uncollectible for Technical Reasons and (ii) in the case of commercial loans, those classified under Central Bank regulations as Problematic, High Risk of Insolvency, Uncollectible and Uncollectible for Technical Reasons. Banco Hipotecario has used a variety of different methodologies for classifying the non-performance of its mortgage loans. As a result, information regarding non-performing loans is not necessarily comparable from one period to another. See Banco Hipotecario's

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Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Factors Affecting Comparability of Financial Data.

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- (16) For purposes of Central Bank loan classifications and our establishment of loan loss reserves, total loans include accrued interest and loans in trust pending securitization.
- (17) The US dollar convenience translation at June 30, 2007 is based on the peso/dollar exchange rate of Ps.3.0908=US\$1.00, prevailing as of such date. Such translation should not be construed as a representation that the local currency amounts represent, or have been or could be converted into, US dollars at that or any other rate.

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RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the risks described below, in addition to the other information contained in this prospectus, before making an investment decision. We also may face additional risks and uncertainties that are not presently known to us, or that we currently deem immaterial, which may impair our business. In general, you take more risk when you invest in the securities of issuers in emerging markets such as Argentina than when you invest in the securities of issuers in the United States. You should understand that an investment in our common shares, GDSs and warrants involves a high degree of risk, including the possibility of loss of your entire investment.

Risks Relating to Argentina

Argentina's current growth and stabilization may not be sustainable.

During 2001 and 2002, Argentina experienced a period of severe political, economic and social crisis. Although the economy has recovered significantly over the past three years, uncertainty remains as to whether the current growth and relative stability are sustainable. Sustainable economic growth is dependant on a variety of factors, including international demand for Argentine exports, the stability and competitiveness of the Peso against foreign currencies, confidence among consumers as well as foreign and domestic investors and stable and relatively low inflation.

The Argentine economy remains fragile for the following reasons:

unemployment remains high;

the availability of long-term fixed rate credit is limited;

investment as a percentage of GDP remains low;

the current fiscal surplus could become a fiscal deficit;

inflation has risen recently and threatens to accelerate;

the country's public debt remains high and international financing is limited; and

the recovery has depended to some extent on high commodity prices, which are volatile and outside the control of the country, and excess capacity, which has reduced considerably.

A substantial part of our operations, properties and customers are located in Argentina. As a result, our business is to a very large extent dependent upon the economic conditions prevailing in Argentina.

The continuing rise of inflation may have an adverse effect on the economy.

After several years of price stability, the devaluation of the Peso in January 2002 imposed pressures on the domestic price system that generated high inflation throughout 2002. In 2003, inflation substantially stabilized. However, inflationary pressures have since reemerged with consumer prices increasing by 6.1% during 2004 and increasing by 12.3% in 2005. As a result of the execution of fixed price agreements and restrictions on, and in certain cases, suspension of, exports, consumer prices only increased by 9.8% in 2006. During the first half of 2007, consumer prices increased by 8.8% on an annualized basis.

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In the past, inflation has materially undermined the Argentine economy and the government's ability to create conditions conducive to growth. A return to a high inflation environment could slow the rebound in the long term credit market and real estate market and may also undermine Argentina's foreign competitiveness by diluting the effects of the Peso devaluation and negatively impacting the level of economic activity and employment.

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If inflation remains high or continues to rise, Argentina's economy may be negatively impacted which could have an adverse effect on our business.

Argentina's ability to obtain financing from international markets is limited which may affect its ability to implement reforms and foster economic growth.

In the first half of 2005, Argentina restructured part of its sovereign debt that had been in default since the end of 2001. As of March 31, 2007, the Argentine government announced that as a result of the restructuring, it had approximately US\$136.3 billion in total outstanding debt remaining. Of this amount, approximately US\$26.5 billion are defaulted bonds owned by creditors who did not participate in the restructuring of the external financial debt.

Some bondholders in the United States, Italy and Germany have filed legal actions against Argentina, and holdout creditors may initiate new suits in the future. Additionally, foreign shareholders of certain Argentine companies have filed claims in excess of US\$17 billion before the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes, or ICSID, alleging that certain government measures are inconsistent with the fair and equitable treatment standards set forth in various bilateral treaties to which Argentina is a party.

Argentina's past default and its failure to restructure completely its remaining sovereign debt and fully negotiate with the holdout creditors may prevent Argentina from reentering the international capital markets. Litigation initiated by holdout creditors as well as ICSID claims may result in material judgments against the Argentine government and could result in attachments of, or injunctions relating to, assets of Argentina that the government intended for other uses. As a result, the government may not have the financial resources necessary to implement reforms and foster growth which could have a material adverse effect on the country's economy and, consequently, our business.

Significant devaluation of the Peso against the U.S. dollar may adversely affect the Argentine economy as well as our financial performance.

Despite the positive effects of the real depreciation of the Peso in 2002 on the competitiveness of certain sectors of the Argentine economy, it has also had a far-reaching negative impact on the Argentine economy and on businesses and individuals' financial condition. The devaluation of the Peso has had a negative impact on the ability of Argentine businesses to honor their foreign currency-denominated debt, initially led to very high inflation, significantly reduced real wages, had a negative impact on businesses whose success is dependent on domestic market demand, such as utilities and the financial industry, and adversely affected the government's ability to honor its foreign debt obligations.

If the Peso devalues significantly, all of the negative effects on the Argentine economy related to such devaluation could recur, with adverse consequences to our business. Moreover, it would likely result in a decline in the value of our common shares and the GDSs as measured in U.S. dollars.

Significant appreciation of the Peso against the U.S. dollar may adversely affect the Argentine economy.

A substantial increase in the value of the Peso against the U.S. dollar also presents risks for the Argentine economy. The appreciation of the Peso against the U.S. dollar negatively impacts the financial condition of entities whose foreign currency-denominated assets exceed their foreign currency-denominated liabilities, such as us. In addition, in the short term, a significant real appreciation of the Peso would adversely affect exports. This could have a negative effect on GDP growth and employment as well as reduce the Argentine public sector's revenues by reducing tax collection in real terms, given its current heavy reliance on taxes on exports. The appreciation of the Peso against the U.S. dollar could have an adverse effect on the Argentine economy and our business.

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Government measures to preempt or respond to social unrest may adversely affect the Argentine economy.

During its crisis in 2001 and 2002, Argentina experienced social and political turmoil, including civil unrest, riots, looting, nationwide protests, strikes and street demonstrations. Despite Argentina's ongoing economic recovery and relative stabilization, social and political tension and high levels of poverty and unemployment continue. Future government policies to preempt, or in response to, social unrest may include expropriation, nationalization, forced renegotiation or modification of existing contracts, suspension of the enforcement of creditors' rights, new taxation policies, including royalty and tax increases and retroactive tax claims, and changes in laws and policies affecting foreign trade and investment. Such policies could destabilize the country and adversely and materially affect the economy, and thereby our business.

Exchange controls and restrictions on transfers abroad and capital inflow restrictions have limited and can be expected to continue to limit the availability of international credit.

In 2001 and 2002, Argentina imposed exchange controls and transfer restrictions substantially limiting the ability of companies to retain foreign currency or make payments abroad. These restrictions have been substantially eased, including those requiring the Central Bank's prior authorization for the transfer of funds abroad in order to pay principal and interest on debt obligations. However, Argentina may re-impose exchange control or transfer restrictions in the future, among other things, in response to capital flight or a significant depreciation of the Peso. In addition, the government issued Decree No. 616/2005 in June 2005 that established new controls on capital inflows that could result in less availability of international credit. Pursuant to such Decree, the Ministry of Economy's Resolution No. 292/2005 was repealed and it was established that any indebtedness in favor of foreign creditors by individuals and legal entities residing in Argentina and conducting business in the private sector must be settled in Argentina and must mature no earlier than 365 days irrespective of the manner of settlement, except in the following cases: transactions related to foreign trade financing, and original issuances of debt instruments admitted to public offering and listed in self-regulated stock exchanges.

Therefore, (a) any cash inflows in the domestic foreign exchange market arising from debts incurred with foreign creditors by individuals or legal entities in the private sector and (b) any cash inflows in favor of non-residents and channeled through the domestic foreign exchange market intended for holdings in local currency, acquisition of financial assets or liabilities of any kind in the financial and non-financial private sector, excluding direct foreign investment and original issuances of debt instruments admitted to public offering and listed on self-regulated stock exchanges must meet the following requirements: (i) they may be remitted abroad only after expiration of a term of at least 365 days counted after the date on which such funds officially entered the Argentine foreign exchange market; (ii) the amounts resulting from the exchange rate settlement transaction are to be deposited in an account opened at an Argentine banking system institution, (iii) a non-transferable, non-interest bearing deposit of 30% of the amount being settled is to be made in the name of the depositor for a term of 365 days and (iv) such deposit is to be held in U.S. dollars at one of the Argentine banking system institutions and may not be used as guarantee or collateral of any loan. Non-compliance with the requirements laid down in Decree 616/2005 shall be punished in accordance with the Criminal Foreign Exchange Regime.

Additional controls could have a negative effect on the economy and our business if imposed in an economic environment where access to local capital is substantially constrained. Moreover, in such event, restrictions on the transfers of funds abroad may impede your ability to receive dividend payments as a holder of GDSs.

Payment of dividends to non-residents has been limited in the past and may be limited again.

Beginning on February 2002, any payment of dividends, irrespective of amount, outside Argentina needed prior authorization from the Central Bank. In December 2002 the rule was amended through Communication A 3845 which required Argentine companies to obtain prior authorization from the Central Bank to purchase currency in excess of US\$150,000 (in the aggregate) per calendar month. This rule applied, among others, to the payment of dividends.

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On January 7, 2003, the Central Bank issued communication A 3859 which is still enforceable and pursuant to which Argentine companies have no limitation on their ability to purchase foreign currency and transfer it outside Argentina to pay dividends, to the extent such dividend payments result from an approved and audited financial statement. In the future, similar restrictions may be enacted by the Argentine government or the Central Bank again, and if this were to occur, it would have an adverse effect on the value of our common shares and the GDSs.

The stability of the Argentine banking system is uncertain.

During 2001 and the first half of 2002, a very significant amount of deposits were withdrawn from financial institutions. This massive withdrawal of deposits was largely due to the loss of confidence of depositors in the Argentine government's ability to repay its debts, including its debts within the financial system, and to maintain peso-dollar parity in the context of its solvency crisis.

To prevent a run on the U.S. dollar reserves of local banks, the government restricted the amount of money that account holders could withdraw from banks and introduced exchange controls restricting capital outflows. The government subsequently imposed new restrictions and released a schedule stating how and when deposits would become available.

These measures taken by the government to protect the solvency of the banking system, in particular the emergency laws that converted certain U.S. dollar-denominated debts into Pesos, generated significant opposition directly against banks from depositors frustrated by the loss of their savings. Many depositors instituted court challenges, eventually at the Supreme Court level, on constitutional grounds seeking restitution of their deposits in their original currency. Under Argentine law, Supreme Court rulings are limited to the particular facts and defendants in the case, although lower courts tend to follow precedent set by the Supreme Court. Initial Supreme Court rulings struck down on constitutional grounds pesification pursuant to Law No. 25,561 (the Public Emergency Law). However, the Supreme Court has found in subsequent holdings that emergency laws enacted by the Argentine Congress were necessary to mitigate the crisis, the regulations were not disproportionate to the emergency, and the measures did not violate the constitutional property rights of those affected. For instance, the Supreme Court held on December 27, 2006 in *Massa, Juan Agustin vs. Poder Ejecutivo Nacional y Otro* that banks should repay deposits originally denominated in U.S. dollars in Pesos at an exchange rate of Ps.1.40 per US\$1.00, subject to CER or Coeficiente de Estabilización de Referencia indexation, plus interest, at a 4% annual rate. Notwithstanding the foregoing, however, numerous other cases challenging the constitutionality of the pesification pursuant to the Public Emergency Law are still pending. We cannot assure you that the Supreme Court will consistently uphold the views expressed in its latest rulings, or that future rulings will not negatively affect the banking system as a whole. If the Argentine government is called upon to provide additional financial assistance to the banks through the issuance of additional government debt, this could add to Argentina's outstanding debt and would increase the burdens of the public sector.

While the condition of Argentina's financial system has improved and depositors affected by the restrictions imposed in 2001 and 2002 have regained access to their deposits, albeit mainly in Pesos and subject to certain restrictions, you should not underestimate the long-term implications of the most recent crisis for Argentina's economy and the credibility of its financial system. Adverse economic developments, even if not related to or attributable to the financial system, could easily result in deposits flowing out of the banks and into the foreign exchange market, as depositors seek to shield their financial assets from a new crisis. Any run on deposits could create liquidity or even solvency problems for financial institutions and bring about similar measures or other government interventions.

The Argentine economy could be adversely affected by economic developments in other global markets.

Financial and securities markets in Argentina are influenced, to varying degrees, by economic and market conditions in other global markets. Although economic conditions vary from country to country, investors' perception of the events occurring in one country may substantially affect capital flows into and securities from issuers in other countries, including Argentina. The Argentine economy was adversely impacted by the political

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and economic events that occurred in several emerging economies in the 1990s, including Mexico in 1994, the collapse of several Asian economies between 1997 and 1998, the economic crisis in Russia in 1998 and the Brazilian devaluation in January 1999. In addition, Argentina continues to be affected by events in the economies of its major regional partners. Furthermore, the Argentine economy may be adversely affected by events in developed economies which are trading partners or that impact the global economy.

In the future, political and economic crises in the international markets can be expected to adversely affect the Argentine economy and its financial system and therefore our business.

Upcoming Congressional and Presidential elections may adversely affect the Argentine economy.

During 2007, presidential and congressional elections will take place in Argentina. During the last presidential elections, the securities markets suffered certain volatility which has been attributed to uncertainty regarding the economic policy to be carried out by the new government. There are no assurances that future uncertainties preceding and resulting from the Congressional and the Presidential elections will not negatively impact the Argentine economy and/or local bonds and stock markets.

Risks Relating to our Business

Our performance is subject to risks associated with our properties and with the real estate industry.

Our economic performance and the value of our real estate assets, and consequently the value of our securities, are subject to the risk that if our properties do not generate revenues sufficient to meet its operating expenses, including debt service and capital expenditures, our cash flow and ability to pay distributions to our shareholders will be adversely affected. Events or conditions beyond our control that may adversely affect our operations or the value of our properties include:

downturns in the national, regional and local economic climate;

volatility and decline in discretionary spending;

competition from other office, industrial and commercial buildings;

local real estate market conditions, such as oversupply or reduction in demand for office, or other commercial or industrial space;

changes in interest rates and availability of financing;

the exercise by our tenants of their legal right to early termination of their leases;

vacancies, changes in market rental rates and the need to periodically repair, renovate and re-lease space;

increased operating costs, including insurance expense, utilities, real estate taxes, state and local taxes and heightened security costs;

civil disturbances, earthquakes and other natural disasters, or terrorist acts or acts of war which may result in uninsured or underinsured losses;

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significant expenditures associated with each investment, such as debt service payments, real estate taxes, insurance and maintenance costs which are generally not reduced when circumstances cause a reduction in revenues from a property;

declines in the financial condition of our tenants and our ability to collect rents from them;

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changes in our ability or our tenants' ability to provide for adequate maintenance and insurance, possibly decreasing the useful life of and revenue from property; and

law reforms and governmental regulations (such as those governing usage, zoning and real property taxes).

If any one or more of the foregoing conditions were to affect our business, it could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Our investment in property development or redevelopment may be less profitable than we anticipate.

We are engaged in the development and construction of office space, retail and residential properties, frequently through third-party contractors. Risks associated with our development, re-development and construction activities include the following, among others:

abandonment of development opportunities and renovation proposals;

construction costs of a project may exceed its original estimates for reasons including raises in interest rates or increases in the costs of materials and labor, making a project unprofitable;

occupancy rates and rents at newly completed properties may fluctuate depending on a number of factors, including market and economic conditions, resulting in lower than projected rental rates and a corresponding lower return on our investment;

pre-construction buyers may default on their purchase contracts or units in new buildings may remain unsold upon completion of construction;

the unavailability of favorable financing alternatives in the private and public debt markets;

sale prices for residential units may be insufficient to cover development costs;

construction and lease-up may not be completed on schedule, resulting in increased debt service expense and construction costs; and

we may be unable to obtain, or may face delays in obtaining, necessary zoning, land-use, building, occupancy and other required governmental permits and authorizations, or we may be affected by building moratoria and anti-growth legislation.

The real estate industry in Argentina is increasingly competitive.

Our real estate and construction activities are highly concentrated in the Buenos Aires metropolitan area, where the real estate market is highly competitive due to a scarcity of properties in sought-after locations and the increasing number of local and international competitors.

Furthermore, the Argentine real estate industry is generally highly competitive and fragmented and does not have high-entry barriers restricting new competitors from entering the market. The main competitive factors in the real estate development business include availability and location of land, price, funding, design, quality, reputation and partnerships with developers. A number of residential and commercial developers and real estate services companies compete with us in seeking land for acquisition, financial resources for development and prospective purchasers and tenants. Other companies, including foreign companies working in partnerships with local companies, have become increasingly active in the real estate business in Argentina, further increasing this competition. To the extent that one or more of our competitors are able to acquire and develop desirable properties, as a result of greater financial resources or otherwise, our business could be materially and adversely affected. If

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we are not able to respond to such pressures as promptly as our competitors, or the level of competition increases, our financial condition and results of our operations could be adversely affected.

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In addition, many of our shopping centers are located in close proximity to other shopping centers, numerous retail stores and residential properties. The number of comparable properties located in the vicinity of our properties could have a material adverse effect on our ability to lease retail space in our shopping centers or sell units in our residential complexes and on the rent price or the sale price that we are able to charge. We cannot assure you that other shopping center operators, including international shopping center operators, will not invest in Argentina in the near future. As additional companies become active in the Argentine shopping center market, such increased competition could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

We face risks associated with property acquisitions.

We have in the past acquired, and intend to acquire in the future, properties, including large properties (such as the acquisition of Abasto de Buenos Aires or Alto Palermo Shopping) that would increase our size and potentially alter our capital structure. Although we believe that the acquisitions that we have completed in the past and that we expect to undertake in the future, have, and will, enhance our future financial performance, the success of such transactions is subject to a number of uncertainties, including the risk that:

we may not be able to obtain financing for acquisitions on favorable terms;

acquired properties may fail to perform as expected;

the actual costs of repositioning or redeveloping acquired properties may be higher than we estimate;

acquired properties may be located in new markets where we may have limited knowledge and understanding of the local economy, absence of business relationships in the area or unfamiliarity with local governmental and permitting procedures; and

we may not be able to efficiently integrate acquired properties, particularly portfolios of properties, into our organization and to manage new properties in a way that allows us to realize cost savings and synergies.

Some of the land we purchase is not zoned for development purposes, and we may be unable to obtain, or may face delays in obtaining the necessary zoning permits and other authorizations.

We own several plots of land which are not zoned for development purposes or for the type of developments we intend to propose, including Santa María del Plata, Puerto Retiro and Terrenos de Caballito. In addition, we do not yet have the required land-use, building, occupancy and other required governmental permits and authorizations. We cannot assure you that it will continue to be successful in our attempts to rezone land and to obtain all necessary permits and authorizations, or that rezoning efforts and permit requests will not be unreasonably delayed. Moreover, we may be affected by building moratoria and anti-growth legislation. If we are unable to obtain all of the governmental permits and authorizations we need to develop our present and future projects as planned, we may be forced to make unwanted modifications to such projects or abandon them altogether.

Acquired properties may subject us to unknown liabilities.

Properties that we acquire may be subject to unknown liabilities for which we would have no recourse, or only limited recourse, to the former owners of such properties. As a result, if a liability were asserted against us based upon ownership of an acquired property, we might be required to pay significant sums to settle it, which could adversely affect our financial results and cash flow. Unknown liabilities relating to acquired properties could include:

liabilities for clean-up of undisclosed environmental contamination;

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law reforms and governmental regulations (such as those governing usage, zoning and real property taxes); and

liabilities incurred in the ordinary course of business.

Some potential losses are not covered by insurance, and certain kinds of insurance coverage may become prohibitively expensive.

We currently carry liability, fire, business interruption, flood, extended coverage and rental loss insurance on all of our properties. Although we believe the policy specifications and insured limits of these policies are generally customary, there are certain types of losses, such as lease and other contract claims and terrorism and acts of war that generally are not insured. Should an uninsured loss or a loss in excess of insured limits occur, we could lose all or a portion of the capital we have invested in a property, as well as the anticipated future revenue from the property. In such an event, we might nevertheless remain obligated for any mortgage debt or other financial obligations related to the property. We cannot assure you that material losses in excess of insurance proceeds will not occur in the future. If any of our properties were to experience a catastrophic loss, it could seriously disrupt our operations, delay revenue and result in large expenses to repair or rebuild the property.

In addition, we cannot assure you that we will be able to renew insurance coverage in an adequate amount or at reasonable prices. Insurance companies may no longer offer coverage against certain types of losses, such as losses due to terrorist acts and mold, or, if offered, these types of insurance may be prohibitively expensive. Moreover, we do not purchase life or disability insurance for any of our key employees. If any of our key employees were to die or become incapacitated, we could experience losses caused by a disruption in our operations which will not be covered by insurance, and this could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Demand for our premium properties which target the high-income demographic may be insufficient.

We have focused on development projects intended to cater to affluent individuals and have entered into property swap agreements pursuant to which we contribute our undeveloped properties to ventures with developers who will deliver to us units in full-service apartments in premium locations of downtown Buenos Aires, such as the Renoir towers. These developments are currently estimated to be completed in 2008 and will bring to the market over 11,500 square meters of high quality residential apartments. At the time the developers return these properties to us, demand for premium apartments could be significantly lower than we currently project. In such case, we would be unable to sell these apartments at the prices or in the time frame we estimated, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

It may be difficult to buy and sell real estate quickly and transfer restrictions apply to some of our properties.

Real estate investments are relatively illiquid and this tends to limit our ability to vary its portfolio promptly in response to changes in economic or other conditions. In addition, significant expenditures associated with each equity investment, such as mortgage payments, real estate taxes and maintenance costs, are generally not reduced when circumstances cause a reduction in income from the investment. If income from a property declines while the related expenses do not decline, our business would be adversely affected. A significant portion of our properties are mortgaged to secure payment of indebtedness, and if we are unable to meet our mortgage payments, we could lose money as a result of foreclosure on the properties by the various mortgagees. In addition, if it becomes necessary or desirable for us to dispose of one or more of the mortgaged properties, we might not be able to obtain a release of the lien on the mortgaged property without payment of the associated debt. The foreclosure of a mortgage on a property or inability to sell a property could adversely affect our business. In transactions of this kind, we may also agree, subject to certain exceptions, not to sell the acquired properties for significant periods of time.

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Our level of debt may adversely affect our operations and our ability to pay our debt as it becomes due.

We have had, and expect to continue to have, substantial liquidity and capital resource requirements to finance our business. As of June 30, 2007, our consolidated financial debt was Ps.1,414.5 million (including accrued and unpaid interest and deferred financing costs). The fact that we are leveraged may affect our ability to refinance existing debt or borrow additional funds to finance working capital, acquisitions and capital expenditures. This would require us to allocate a substantial portion of cash flow to repay principal and interest, thereby reducing the amount of money available to invest in operations, including acquisitions and capital expenditures. Our leverage could place us at a disadvantage compared to our competitors who are less leveraged and limit our ability to react to changes in market conditions, changes in the real estate industry and economic downturns. Although we have successfully restructured our debt, we cannot assure you that we will not relapse and become unable to pay our obligations.

We may not be able to generate sufficient cash flows from operations to satisfy our debt service requirements or to obtain future financing. If we cannot satisfy our debt service requirements or if we default on any financial or other covenants in our debt arrangements, the holders of our debt will be able to accelerate the maturity of such debt or cause defaults under the other debt arrangements. Our ability to service debt obligations or to refinance them will depend upon our future financial and operating performance, which will, in part, be subject to factors beyond our control such as macroeconomic conditions and regulatory changes in Argentina. If we cannot obtain future financing, we may have to delay or abandon some or all of our planned capital expenditures, which could adversely affect our ability to generate cash flows and repay our obligations.

We are subject to risks inherent to the operation of shopping centers that may affect our profitability.

Shopping centers are subject to various factors that affect their development, administration and profitability. These factors include:

the accessibility and the attractiveness of the area where the shopping center is located;

the intrinsic attractiveness of the shopping center;

the flow of people and the level of sales of each shopping center rental unit;

increasing competition from internet sales;

the amount of rent collected from each shopping center rental unit; and

the fluctuations in occupancy levels in the shopping centers.

An increase in operating costs, caused by inflation or other factors, could have a material adverse effect on us if our tenants are unable to pay higher rent due to the increase in expenses. Moreover, the shopping center business is closely related to consumer spending and to the economy in which customers are located. All of our shopping centers are in Argentina, and, as a consequence, their business could be seriously affected by potential recession in Argentina. For example, during the economic crisis in Argentina, spending decreased significantly, unemployment, political instability and inflation significantly reduced consumer spending in Argentina, lowering tenants' sales and forcing some tenants to leave our shopping centers. If this were to occur again, it could have a material adverse effect on the revenues from the shopping center activity.

The loss of significant tenants could adversely affect both the operating revenues and value of our shopping center and other rental properties.

If certain of our most important tenants were to experience financial difficulties, including bankruptcy, insolvency or a general downturn of business, or if we simply failed to retain their patronage, our business could be adversely affected. Our shopping centers and, to a lesser extent, our office buildings are typically anchored by

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significant tenants, such as well known department stores who generate shopping traffic at the mall. A decision by such significant tenants to cease operations at our shopping centers or office buildings could have a material adverse effect on the revenues and profitability of the affected segment and, by extension, on our financial condition and results of operations. The closing of one or more significant tenants may induce other tenants at an affected property to terminate their leases, to seek rent relief and/or cease operating their stores or otherwise adversely affect occupancy at the property. If we are not able to successfully lease the affected space again, the bankruptcy and/or closure of significant tenants, could have an adverse effect on both the operating revenues and underlying value of the properties involved.

We are subject to payment default risks due to our investments in credit card businesses through our subsidiary Alto Palermo.

Our subsidiary Alto Palermo owns an 80% interest in Tarshop S.A., or Tarshop, a credit card company that originates credit card accounts to promote sales from Alto Palermo's tenants and other selected retailers. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007, Tarshop had net revenues of Ps.213.0 million, representing 44.1% of Alto Palermo's revenues and 28.8% of our consolidated revenues for such fiscal year. Credit card businesses such as Tarshop are adversely affected by defaults or late payments by card holders on credit card accounts, difficulties enforcing collection of payments, fraudulent accounts and the writing off of past due receivables. The present rates of delinquency, collection proceedings and loss of receivables may vary and be affected by numerous factors beyond our control, which, among others, include:

adverse changes in the Argentine economy;

adverse changes in the regional economies;

political instability;

increases in unemployment; and

erosion of real and/or nominal salaries.

These and other factors may have an adverse effect on rates of delinquency, collections and receivables, any one or more of which could have a material adverse effect on the results of operations of Tarshop's credit card business. In addition, if our credit card business is adversely affected by one or more of the above factors, the quality of our securitized receivables is also likely to be adversely affected. Therefore, we could be adversely affected to the extent that we hold an interest in any such securitized receivables.

Our subordinated interest in Tarshop's securitized assets may have no value.

Tarshop S.A., an Alto Palermo subsidiary, is a credit card company that originates credit card accounts to promote sales from Alto Palermo's tenants and other selected retailers. Tarshop's accounts receivables, which consist of cash flows from consumer financing and personal loans, are placed into a number of trust accounts that securitize those receivables. Tarshop sells beneficial interests in these trust accounts through the sale of debt certificates, but remains a beneficiary of these trust accounts by holding Ps.77.8 million in debt certificates as of June 30, 2007.

We cannot assure you that collection of payments from credit card accounts will be sufficient to distribute earnings to holders of participation certificates, which would reduce Tarshop's earnings. In addition, local authorities might increase credit card or trust account regulations, negatively affecting Tarshop's revenues and results of operation.

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We are subject to risks affecting the hotel industry.

The full-service segment of the lodging industry in which our hotels operate is highly competitive. The operational success of our hotels is highly dependant on our ability to compete in areas such as access, location, quality of accommodations, rates, quality food and beverage facilities and other services and amenities. Our hotels may face additional competition if other companies decide to build new hotels or improve their existing hotels to increase their attractiveness.

In addition, the profitability of our hotels depends on:

our ability to form successful relationships with international and local operators to run our hotels;

changes in tourism and travel patterns, including seasonal changes; and

taxes and governmental regulations affecting wages, prices, interest rates, construction procedures and costs.

Our business is subject to extensive regulation and additional regulations may be imposed in the future.

Our activities are subject to federal, state and municipal laws, and to regulations, authorizations and licenses required with respect to construction, zoning, use of the soil, environmental protection and historical patrimony, consumer protection and other requirements, all of which affect our ability to acquire land, develop and build projects and negotiate with customers. In addition, companies in this industry are subject to increasing tax rates, the creation of new taxes and changes in the taxation regime. We are required to obtain licenses and authorizations with different governmental authorities in order to carry out our projects. Maintaining our licenses and authorizations can be a costly provision. In the case of non-compliance with such laws, regulations, licenses and authorizations, we may face fines, project shutdowns, cancellation of licenses and revocation of authorizations.

In addition, public authorities may issue new and stricter standards, or enforce or interpret existing laws and regulations in a more restrictive manner, which may force us to make expenditures to comply with such new rules. Development activities are also subject to risks relating to potential delays or an inability to obtain all necessary zoning, environmental, land-use, development, building, occupancy and other required governmental permits and authorizations. Any such delays or failures to obtain such government approvals may have an adverse effect on our business.

In the past, the Argentine government imposed strict and burdensome regulations regarding leases in response to housing shortages, high rates of inflation and difficulties in accessing credit. Such regulations limited or prohibited increases on rental prices and prohibited eviction of tenants, even for failure to pay rent. Most of our leases provide that the tenants pay all costs and taxes related to their respective leased areas. In the event of a significant increase in the amount of such costs and taxes, the Argentine government may respond to political pressure to intervene by regulating this practice, thereby negatively affecting our rental income. We cannot assure you that the Argentine government will not impose similar or other regulations in the future. Changes in existing laws or the enactment of new laws governing the ownership, operation or leasing of properties in Argentina could negatively affect the Argentine real estate market and the rental market and materially and adversely affect our operations and profitability.

Lease Law No. 23,091 imposes restrictions that limit our flexibility.

Argentine laws governing leases impose certain restrictions, including the following:

lease agreements may not contain inflation adjustment clauses based on consumer price indexes or wholesale price indexes. Although many of our lease agreements contain readjustment clauses, these are not based on an official index nor do they reflect the inflation index. In the event of litigation it may be impossible for us to adjust the amounts owed to us under our lease agreements;

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residential leases must comply with a mandatory minimum term of two years and retail leases must comply with a mandatory minimum term of three years except in the case of stands and/or spaces for special exhibitions;

lease terms may not exceed ten years, except for leases regulated by Law No. 25,248 (which provides that leases containing a purchase option are not subject to term limitations); and

tenants may rescind commercial lease agreements after the initial six-month period.

As a result of the foregoing, we are exposed to the risk of increases of inflation under our leases and the exercise of rescission rights by our tenants could materially and adversely affect our business and we cannot assure you that our tenants will not exercise such right, especially if rent values stabilize or decline in the future.

Eviction proceedings in Argentina are difficult and time consuming.

Although Argentine law permits a summary proceeding to collect unpaid rent and a special proceeding to evict tenants, eviction proceedings in Argentina are difficult and time-consuming. Historically, the heavy workloads of the courts and the numerous procedural steps required have generally delayed landlords' efforts to evict tenants. Eviction proceedings generally take between six months and two years from the date of filing of the suit to the time of actual eviction.

Historically, delinquency regarding our office rental space has been very low, approximately 2%, and we have usually attempted to negotiate the termination of lease agreements with defaulting tenants after the first few months of non-payment in order to avoid legal proceedings. Delinquency may increase significantly in the future, and such negotiations with tenants may not be as successful as they have been in the past. Moreover, new Argentine laws and regulations may forbid or restrict eviction proceedings, and in such case, they would likely have a material and adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operation.

Our assets are concentrated in the Buenos Aires area.

Our principal properties are located in the City of Buenos Aires and the Province of Buenos Aires and a substantial portion of our revenues are derived from such properties. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007, more than 87% of our consolidated revenues were derived from properties in the Buenos Aires metropolitan area including the City of Buenos Aires. Although we own properties and may acquire or develop additional properties outside Buenos Aires, we expect to continue to depend to a large extent on economic conditions affecting those areas, and therefore, an economic downturn in those areas could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

We face risks associated with potential expansion to other Latin American markets.

From 1994 to 2002, we had substantial investments outside of Argentina, including Brazil Realty, which was sold in 2002, and Fondo de Valores Inmobiliarios in Venezuela, which was sold in 2001. We continue to believe that Brazil and other Latin American countries offer attractive opportunities for growth in the real estate sector. We will continue to consider investment opportunities outside of Argentina as they arise.

Investments in Brazil and other Latin American countries are subject to significant risks including sovereign risks and risks affecting these countries' real estate sectors. These risks include competition by well-established as well as new developers, unavailability of financing or financing on terms that are not acceptable to us, exchange rate fluctuations, lack of liquidity in the market, rising construction costs and inflation, extensive and potentially increasing regulation and bureaucratic procedures to obtain permits and authorizations, political and economic instability that may result in sharp shifts in demand for properties, risks of default in payment and difficulty evicting defaulting tenants.

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If the bankruptcy of Inversora Dársena Norte is extended to our subsidiary Puerto Retiro S.A., we will likely lose a significant investment in a unique waterfront land reserve in the City of Buenos Aires.

On November 18, 1997, in connection with the acquisition of our subsidiary Inversora Bolívar S.A., or Inversora Bolívar, we indirectly acquired 35.2% of the capital stock of Puerto Retiro. Inversora Bolívar had purchased such shares of Puerto Retiro from Redona Investments Ltd. N.V. in 1996. In 1999, through Inversora Bolívar, we increased our interest in Puerto Retiro to 50.0% of its capital stock.

On April 18, 2000, Puerto Retiro received notice of a complaint filed by the Argentine government, through the Ministry of Defense, seeking to extend the bankruptcy of Inversora Dársena Norte S.A. (Indarsa). Upon filing of the complaint, the bankruptcy court issued an order restraining the ability of Puerto Retiro to dispose of, in any manner, the real property it had purchased in 1993 from Tandanor S.A. (Tandanor). Puerto Retiro appealed the restraining order which was confirmed by the court on December 14, 2000.

In 1991, Indarsa had purchased 90% of Tandanor, a formerly government owned company, which owned a large piece of land near Puerto Madero of approximately 8 hectares, divided into two spaces: Planta 1 and 2. After the purchase of Tandanor by Indarsa, in June 1993 Tandanor sold Planta 1 to Puerto Retiro, for a sum of US\$18 million pursuant to a valuation performed by J.L. Ramos, a well-known real estate brokerage firm in Argentina.

Indarsa failed to pay to the Argentine government the outstanding price for its purchase of the stock of Tandanor. As a result the Ministry of Defense requested the bankruptcy of Indarsa. Since the only asset of Indarsa was its holding in Tandanor, the Argentine government is seeking to extend the bankruptcy to the companies or individuals which, according to its view, acted as a single economic group. In particular, the Argentine government has requested the extension of the bankruptcy to Puerto Retiro which acquired Planta 1 from Tandanor.

The time for producing evidence in relation to these legal proceeding has expired. The parties have submitted their closing arguments and are awaiting a final judgment. However, the judge has delayed his decision until a final judgment in the criminal proceedings against the former Defense Minister and former directors of Indarsa has been delivered. We cannot give you any assurance that we will prevail in this proceeding, and if the plaintiff's claim is upheld by the courts, all of the assets of Puerto Retiro would likely be used to pay Indarsa's debts and our investment in Puerto Retiro, valued at Ps.54.9 million, as of June 30, 2007. As of June 30, 2007, we had not established any reserve in respect of this contingency.

Property ownership through joint ventures may limit our ability to act exclusively in our interest.

We develop and acquire properties in joint ventures with other persons or entities when we believe circumstances warrant the use of such structures. For example, in the Shopping Center segment, we own 62.5% of Alto Palermo, while Parque Arauco S.A. owns 29.5%. In the Development and Sale segment, we have a majority ownership interests in various properties, including 100% ownership of Pereiraola S.A. and 100% of Caballito. We also have ownership of 50% in Puerto Retiro and Cyrsa. In the Hotel operations segment, we own 50% of the Llao Llao Hotel, while another 50% is owned by the Sutton Group. We own 80% of the Hotel Libertador, while 20% is owned by Hoteles Sheraton de Argentina S.A. In the financial services sector, we own 11.8% of Banco Hipotecario, while the Argentine government has a controlling interest in it.

We could become engaged in a dispute with one or more of our joint venture partners that might affect our ability to operate a jointly-owned property. Moreover, our joint venture partners may, at any time, have business, economic or other objectives that are inconsistent with our objectives, including objectives that relate to the timing and terms of any sale or refinancing of a property. For example, the approval of certain of the other investors is required with respect to operating budgets and refinancing, encumbering, expanding or selling any of

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these properties. In some instances, our joint venture partners may have competing interests in our markets that could create conflicts of interest. If the objectives of our joint venture partners are inconsistent with our own objectives, we will not be able to act exclusively in our interests.

If one or more of the investors in any of our jointly owned properties were to experience financial difficulties, including bankruptcy, insolvency or a general downturn of business, there could be an adverse effect on the relevant property or properties and in turn, on our financial performance. Should a joint venture partner be declared bankrupt, we could become liable for our partner's share of joint venture liabilities.

We may not be able to recover the mortgage loans we have provided to purchasers of units in our residential development properties.

In recent years, we have provided mortgage financing to purchasers of units in our residential development properties. Before January 2002, our mortgage loans were U.S. dollar-denominated and accrued interest at a fixed interest rate generally ranging from 10% to 15% per year and for terms generally ranging from one to fifteen years. However, on March 13, 2002, the Central Bank converted all U.S. dollar denominated debts into Peso denominated debts at the exchange rate of Ps.1.00 = US\$1.00. In addition, the Central Bank imposed maximum interest rates of 3% for residential mortgage loans to individuals and 6% for mortgage loans to businesses. These regulations adversely affected the U.S. dollar value of our outstanding mortgages.

Beside risks normally associated with providing mortgage financing, including the risk of default on principal and interest, other regulatory risks such as suspension of foreclosure enforcement proceedings could adversely affect our cash flow. Argentine law imposes significant restrictions on our ability to foreclose and auction properties. Thus, when there is a default under a mortgage, we do not have the right to foreclose on the unit. Instead, in accordance with Law No. 24,441, in order to reacquire a property we are required to purchase it at a court ordered public auction, or at an out-of-court auction. However, the Public Emergency Law temporarily suspended all judicial and non-judicial mortgage and pledge enforcement actions. Several laws and decrees extended this mortgage foreclosure suspension period. On June 14, 2006, a new suspension period was approved, which established a 180-day suspension period for mortgage foreclosure proceedings affecting debtors' only dwellings and where the original loan was no higher than Ps.100,000.

Law No. 25,798 enacted November 5, 2003, and implemented by Decrees No. 1284/2003 and No. 352/2004, among others, sets forth a system to restructure delinquent mortgage payments to prevent foreclosures on a debtor's only dwelling (the Mortgage Refinancing System). The Mortgage Refinancing System establishes a trust over assets contributed by the Argentine government and income from restructured mortgage loans. Banco de la Nación Argentina, in its capacity as trustee of said trust, enters into debt restructuring agreements with delinquent mortgage debtors establishing the following terms: (i) a grace period on the mortgage loan of one year and (ii) monthly installment payments on the mortgage loan not to exceed 30% of the aggregate income of the family living in the mortgaged property. Banco de la Nación Argentina then subrogates the mortgagee's rights against the debtor, by issuing notes delivered to the mortgagee to settle the amounts outstanding on the mortgage loan. The sum restructured under the Mortgage Refinancing System may not exceed the appraisal value of the property securing the mortgage after deducting any debts for taxes and maintenance. The Mortgage Refinancing System was established for a limited period of time, during which parties to a mortgage loan agreement could opt to participate in it. However, it was extended by a number of decrees and laws.

Recently enacted Law No. 26,167 established a special proceeding to replace ordinary trials regarding the enforcement of mortgage loans. Such special proceedings give creditors ten days to inform the debtor of the amounts owed to them and later agree with the debtor on the amount and terms of payment. If the parties fail to reach an agreement, payment conditions are to be determined by the judge.

We cannot assure you that laws and regulations relating to foreclosure on real estate will not continue to change in the future or that any changes will not adversely affect our business, financial condition or result of operations.

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We are dependent on our chairman Eduardo Elsztain and certain other senior managers.

Our success depends on the continued employment of Eduardo S. Elsztain, our chief executive officer, president and chairman of the board of directors, who has significant expertise and knowledge of our business and industry. The loss of or interruption in his services for any reason could have a material adverse effect on our business. Our future success also depends in part upon our ability to attract and retain other highly qualified personnel. We cannot assure you that we will be successful in hiring or retaining qualified personnel. A failure to hire or retain qualified personnel may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

We may face potential conflicts of interest relating to our principal shareholders.

Our largest beneficial owner is Mr. Eduardo S. Elsztain, through his indirect shareholding through Cresud. As of June 30, 2007, such beneficial ownership consisted of: (i) 116,305,767 shares held by Cresud, (ii) 5,495,297 shares held by IFISA, (iii) 761,000 shares held by Consultores Venture Capital Limited, a stock corporation organized under the laws of Cayman Islands, (iv) 2,060,279 held by Dolphin Fund PLC, a limited liability company organized under the laws of Isle of Man and (v) 457,375 shares held directly by Mr. Elsztain.

Conflicts of interest between our management, us and our affiliates may arise in the performance of our respective business activities. Mr. Elsztain also beneficially owns (i) approximately 32.8% of Cresud shares and (ii) approximately 62.5% of the common shares of our subsidiary Alto Palermo. We cannot assure you that our principal shareholders and their affiliates will not limit or cause us to forego business opportunities that their affiliates may pursue or that the pursuit of other opportunities will be in our interest.

Due to the currency mismatches between our assets and liabilities, we have significant currency exposure.

As of June 30, 2007, the majority of our liabilities, such as our unsecured loan agreement, our Series 3 secured floating rate notes due 2009, our 8.5% notes due 2017, Alto Palermo's Series I Notes, the mortgage loan to our subsidiary Hoteles Argentinos S.A., our 8% convertible notes and Alto Palermo's convertible notes are denominated in U.S. dollars while our revenues and most of our assets as of June 30, 2007 are denominated in Pesos. This currency gap exposes us to a risk of exchange rate volatility, which would negatively affect our financial results if the dollar were to appreciate against the Peso. Any further depreciation of the Peso against the U.S. dollar will correspondingly increase the amount of our debt in Pesos, with further adverse effects on our results of operation and financial condition and may increase the collection risk of our leases and other receivables from our tenants and mortgage debtors, most of whom have Peso-denominated revenues.

Risks Relating to our Investment in Banco Hipotecario

Our investment in Banco Hipotecario is subject to risks affecting Argentina's financial system.

As of June 30, 2007, IRSA owned 11.8% of Banco Hipotecario which represented 7.3% of IRSA's consolidated assets at such date. Substantially all of Banco Hipotecario's operations, properties and customers are located in Argentina. Accordingly, the quality of its loan portfolio, its financial condition and results of operations depend to a significant extent on economic and political conditions prevailing in Argentina. The political and economic crisis in Argentina during 2002 and 2003 and the Argentine government's actions to address it have had and may continue to have a material adverse effect on Banco Hipotecario's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Financial institutions are subject to significant regulation relating to functions that historically have been mandated by the Central Bank and other regulatory authorities. Measures adopted by the Central Bank have had, and future regulations may have, a material adverse effect on Banco Hipotecario's financial condition and results of operations. On July 25, 2003, the Central Bank announced its intention to adopt new capital adequacy requirements that it will implement gradually through to 2009. In addition, the IMF and other multilateral agencies encouraged the Argentine government to impose minimum capital adequacy, solvency and liquidity requirements consistent with international standards, which could impose material operating restrictions on Banco Hipotecario.

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Laws and decrees implemented during the economic crisis in 2001 and 2002 have substantially altered contractual obligations affecting Argentina's financial sector. Recently, the Argentine Congress has considered various initiatives intended to reduce or eliminate a portion of the mortgage loan portfolio on the debt owed to Banco Hipotecario. Also, there have been certain initiatives intended to review the terms pursuant to which Banco Hipotecario was privatized. As a result, we cannot assure you that the Argentine legislature will not enact new laws that will have a significant adverse effect on Banco Hipotecario's shareholders' equity or that the Argentine government would compensate Banco Hipotecario for the resulting loss. These uncertainties could have a material adverse effect on the value of our investment in Banco Hipotecario.

Banco Hipotecario relies heavily on mortgage lending, and the value of our investment in it depends in part on its ability to implement successfully its new business diversification strategy.

Historically, Banco Hipotecario has been engaged exclusively in mortgage lending and related activities. As a result, factors having an adverse effect on the mortgage market have a greater adverse impact on Banco Hipotecario than on its more diversified competitors. Due to its historic concentration in this recession-sensitive sector, Banco Hipotecario is particularly vulnerable to adverse changes in economic and market conditions in Argentina due to their adverse effect on (i) demand for new mortgage loans and (ii) the asset quality of outstanding mortgage loans. The last economic crisis had a material adverse effect on its liquidity, financial conditions and results of operations. In addition, a number of governmental measures that apply to the financial sector have had a material adverse effect particularly on Banco Hipotecario, impairing its financial condition.

In light of the economic conditions in Argentina for the foreseeable future, Banco Hipotecario cannot rely exclusively on mortgage lending and related services. Accordingly, Banco Hipotecario has adapted its business strategy to confront the challenges of these new market conditions. Banco Hipotecario's ability to diversify its operation will depend on how successfully it diversify its product offerings and transform itself into a financial institution that no longer relies solely on mortgage lending.

In the past years Banco Hipotecario has made several investments that are designed to enable it to develop retail banking activities. Banco Hipotecario must overcome significant challenges to achieve this goal including, among others, its lack of experience and client relationships outside the mortgage sector, the existence of large, well-positioned competitors and significant political, regulatory and economic uncertainties in Argentina. As a result, we cannot give you any assurance that Banco Hipotecario will be successful in developing significant retail banking activities in the foreseeable future, if at all. If Banco Hipotecario is unable to diversify its operations by developing its retail banking activities and other non-mortgage banking activities, the value of our substantial investment in Banco Hipotecario would likely be materially and adversely affected.

Banco Hipotecario's mortgage loan portfolio is not adequately indexed for inflation and any significant increase in inflation could have a material adverse effect on its financial condition.

In accordance with Emergency Decree No. 214/02 and its implementing regulations, pesified assets and liabilities were adjusted for inflation as of February 3, 2002 by application of the *Coeficiente de Estabilización de Referencia*, or CER, a consumer price inflation coefficient. On May 6, 2002, the Executive Branch issued a decree providing that mortgages originally denominated in U.S. dollars and converted into Pesos pursuant to Decree No. 214/2002 and mortgages on property constituting a borrower's sole family residence may be adjusted for inflation only pursuant to a coefficient based on salary variation, the CVS, which during 2002 was significantly less than inflation as measured by the wholesale price index, or WPI. Through December 31, 2002, the WPI and the CVS posted cumulative increases of 118.2% and 0.2%, respectively, and the CER increased 41.4%. During 2003, inflation rose by 4.3% as measured by the WPI, 3.7% as measured by the CER and 15.8% as measured by the CVS. As a result, only 10% of Banco Hipotecario's mortgage loans are adjusted for inflation in accordance

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with the CER, 30% are adjusted in accordance with the CVS and 60% remain entirely unindexed. Additionally, pursuant to Law No. 25,796, Section 1, repealed effective April 1, 2004, the CVS as an indexation mechanism applied to the relevant portion of Banco Hipotecario's mortgages loans. The CVS increased until it was repealed by 5.3%, whereas the increase in CER was 5.5% as of December 31, 2004 and the WPI increased by 7.9%. During 2005 the CER was 11.75% and the WPI 10.7%, while in 2006 the CER and WPI increased by 10.3% and 7.1%, respectively.

Argentina's history prior to the adoption of the Convertibility Law raises serious doubts as to the ability of the Argentine government to maintain a strict monetary policy and control inflation. As a result of the high inflation in Argentina from 2002 onwards, Banco Hipotecario's mortgage loan portfolio experienced a significant decrease in value and if inflation were to increase significantly once again, it might continue to undergo a major decrease in value. Accordingly, an increase in Banco Hipotecario's funding and other costs due to inflation might not be offset by indexation, which could adversely affect its liquidity and results of operations.

Legislation limiting Banco Hipotecario's ability to foreclose on mortgaged collateral may have an adverse effect on it.

Like other mortgage lenders, the ability to foreclose on mortgaged collateral to recover on delinquent mortgage loans impacts the conduct of Banco Hipotecario's business. In February 2002, the Argentine government amended Argentina's Bankruptcy Law, suspending bankruptcies and foreclosures on real estate that constitutes the debtor's primary residence, initially for a six-month period and subsequently extended until November 14, 2002. Since 2003, the Argentine government has approved various laws that have suspended, in some cases, foreclosures for a period of time in accordance with Law No. 25,972 enacted on December 18, 2004, and, in some cases, temporarily suspended all judicial and non-judicial mortgage and pledge enforcement actions. Several laws and decrees extended this mortgage foreclosure suspension period. Most recently, on June 14, 2006, Argentine Law 26,103 was enacted which established a 180-day suspension period for mortgage foreclosure proceedings affecting debtors where the subject mortgage related to the debtor's sole residence and where the original loan was not greater than Ps.100,000.

Law No. 25,798, enacted November 5, 2003, and implemented by Decrees No. 1284/2003 and No. 352/2004, among others, sets forth a system to restructure delinquent mortgage payments to prevent foreclosures on a debtor's sole residence (the Mortgage Refinancing System). The Mortgage Refinancing System establishes a trust composed of assets contributed by the Argentine government and income from restructured mortgage loans. Banco de la Nación Argentina, in its capacity as trustee of said trust, enters into debt restructuring agreements with delinquent mortgage debtors establishing the following terms: (i) a grace period on the mortgage loan of one year and (ii) monthly installment payments on the mortgage loan not to exceed 30% of the aggregate income of the family living in the mortgaged property. Banco de la Nación Argentina then subrogates the mortgagee's rights against the debtor, by issuing notes delivered to the mortgagee to settle the amounts outstanding on the mortgage loan. The sum restructured under the Mortgage Refinancing System may not exceed the appraisal value of the property securing the mortgage after deducting any debts for taxes and maintenance. The Mortgage Refinancing System was established for a limited period of time, during which parties to mortgage loan agreements could opt to participate and was subsequently extended by a number of decrees and laws.

Law No. 26,167 enacted on November 29, 2006, suspended foreclosures and also established a special proceeding for the enforcement of certain mortgage loans. Such special proceedings give creditors a 10-day period to inform the court of the amounts owed under the mortgage loan. Soon thereafter, the judge will call the parties for a hearing in order to reach an agreement on the amount and terms of payment thereunder. In case of failure by the parties to reach such agreement, they will have a 30-day negotiation period, and if the negotiations do not result in an agreement, then, payment and conditions will be determined by the courts.

On November 29, 2006, Law No. 26,177 created the *Unidad de Reestructuración*, a government agency responsible for the revision of each of the mortgage loans granted by the state-owned Banco Hipotecario Nacional, the predecessor of Banco Hipotecario, before the enactment of the Convertibility Law in 1991. The *Unidad de Reestructuración* also makes non-binding recommendations to facilitate the restructuring of such mortgage loans. If no agreement is reached, the *Unidad de Reestructuración* will submit a proposal to the National Congress, which may recommend forgiveness or other write-off of such loans, extensions of their scheduled maturities or other subsidies that adversely affect Banco Hipotecario's ability to foreclose on such mortgage loans.

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We cannot assure you that the Argentine government will not enact further new laws restricting Banco Hipotecario's ability to enforce its rights as creditors. Any such limitation on its ability to successfully implement foreclosures could have a material adverse effect on its financial condition and results of operations.

Banco Hipotecario's non-mortgage loan portfolio has grown rapidly and is concentrated in the low- and middle-income segments.

As a result of Banco Hipotecario's strategy to diversify its banking operations and develop retail and other non-mortgage banking activities, in recent years its portfolio of non-mortgage loans has grown rapidly. During the two-year period between December 31, 2004 and December 31, 2006, Banco Hipotecario's portfolio of non-mortgage loans grew 401% from Ps.232.2 million to Ps.1,162.6 million. A very substantial portion of its portfolio of non-mortgage loans consists of loans to low- and middle-income individuals and, to a lesser extent, middle-market companies. These individuals and companies are likely to be more seriously affected by adverse developments in the Argentine economy than high income individuals and large corporations. Consequently, in the future Banco Hipotecario may experience higher levels of past due non-mortgage loans that would likely result in increased provisions for loan losses. In addition, large-scale lending to low- and middle-income individuals and middle-market companies is a new business activity for Banco Hipotecario, and as a result its experience and loan-loss data for such loans are necessarily limited. Therefore, we cannot assure you that the levels of past due non-mortgage loans and resulting charge-offs will not increase materially in the future.

Given the current valuation criteria of the Central Bank for the recording of BODEN and other public securities on Banco Hipotecario's balance sheets, its most recent financial statements may not be indicative of its current financial condition.

Banco Hipotecario prepares its financial statements in accordance with Central Bank accounting rules which differ in certain material respects from Argentine GAAP. During 2002, Central Bank accounting rules were modified in several respects that materially increased certain discrepancies between Central Bank accounting rules and Argentine GAAP. In accordance with Central Bank accounting rules, Banco Hipotecario's consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2006, December 31, 2005 and December 31, 2004 include US\$816.4 million, US\$835.7 million and US\$288.3 million, respectively, of BODEN issued by the Argentine government as compensation for pesification, as well as US\$82.9 million, US\$210.1 million and US\$904.5 million as of December 31, 2006, December 31, 2005 and December 31, 2004 representing its right to acquire additional BODEN. Banco Hipotecario's consolidated balance sheets at December 31, 2006, December 31, 2005 and December 31, 2004 also include Ps.207.6 million, Ps.500.4 million and Ps.1,870.3 million, respectively, representing Central Bank borrowings which Banco Hipotecario incurred to finance its acquisition of the additional BODEN. Also, since September 30, 2005 Banco Hipotecario has subscribed BODEN 2012 for US\$773.5 million and reduced Central Bank borrowings for Ps.1,844.0 million. Additionally, its most recent consolidated annual income statements include the accrual of interest to be received on BODEN not yet received and interest to be paid adjusted by CER on Central Bank borrowings.

In accordance with Central Bank accounting rules, the BODEN reflected on its consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2006 and 2005 have been recorded at 100% of face value. However, the BODEN are unsecured debt obligations of the Argentine government, which has defaulted on a significant portion of its indebtedness although the government is current in respect of payments due on the BODEN and has restructured a substantial portion of its sovereign debt. As of December 31, 2006, the BODEN were not rated and were trading in the secondary market at a price of approximately US\$94.7 for every US\$100 of outstanding value. Carrying BODEN at a value equal to their full face value, which is in excess of their current market value, has the effect of increasing Banco Hipotecario's total assets recorded on its consolidated balance sheet. In this important respect, its most recent consolidated audited annual financial statements are not comparable to its historic financial statements and have been prepared according to accounting principles that differ materially from Argentine GAAP.

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Due to interest rate and currency mismatches of its assets and liabilities, Banco Hipotecario has significant currency exposure.

As of June 30, 2007, Banco Hipotecario's foreign currency-denominated liabilities exceeded its foreign currency denominated assets by approximately US\$118 million. Substantially all of Banco Hipotecario's foreign currency assets consist of dollar-denominated BODEN, but Banco Hipotecario's liabilities in foreign currencies are denominated in both U.S. Dollars and Euros. This currency gap exposes Banco Hipotecario to risk of exchange rate volatility which would negatively affect Banco Hipotecario's financial results if the U.S. Dollar were to depreciate against the Peso and/or the Euro. We cannot assure you that the U.S. Dollar will not appreciate against the Peso, or that we will not be adversely affected by Banco Hipotecario's exposure to risks of exchange rate fluctuations.

Because of its large holdings of BODEN and guaranteed government loans, Banco Hipotecario has significant exposure to the Argentine public sector.

On December 23, 2001, the Argentine government declared the suspension of payments on most of its sovereign debt, which as of December 31, 2001, totaled approximately US\$144.5 billion, a substantial portion of which was restructured by the issuance of new bonds in the middle of 2005. Additionally, the Argentine government has incurred, and is expected to continue to incur, significant new debt obligations, including the issuance of compensatory bonds to financial institutions. As of June 30, 2007 Banco Hipotecario had a total of US\$901.1 million of BODEN issued by the Argentine Government. At that same date, Banco Hipotecario also had a total of approximately US\$0.2 million of guaranteed government loans. Given Banco Hipotecario's BODEN holdings, Banco Hipotecario has a significant exposure to the Argentine government's solvency. Further, defaults by the Argentine government on its debt obligations, including the BODEN and other government securities (such as the guaranteed government loans) held by Banco Hipotecario, would materially and adversely affect its financial condition which would in turn affect our investment.

Banco Hipotecario operates in a highly regulated environment, and its operations are subject to regulations adopted, and measures taken, by the Central Bank, the Comisión Nacional de Valores and other regulatory agencies.

Financial institutions are subject to significant regulation relating to functions that historically have been mandated by the Central Bank and other regulatory authorities. Measures adopted by the Central Bank have had, and future regulations may have, a material adverse effect on Banco Hipotecario's financial condition and results of operations. For example, on July 25, 2003, the Central Bank announced its intention to adopt new capital adequacy requirements that it will implement gradually through to 2009. In addition, the IMF and other multilateral agencies encouraged the Argentine Government to impose minimum capital adequacy, solvency and liquidity requirements consistent with international standards, which could impose material operating restrictions on Banco Hipotecario.

Similarly, the *Comisión Nacional de Valores*, which authorizes Banco Hipotecario's offerings of securities and regulates the public markets in Argentina, has the authority to impose sanctions on Banco Hipotecario and its board of directors for breaches of corporate governance. Under applicable law, the *Comisión Nacional de Valores* has the authority to impose penalties that range from minor regulatory enforcement sanctions to significant monetary fines, to disqualification of directors from performing board functions for a period of time, and (in an extreme case) prohibiting issuers from making public offerings, if they were to determine that there was wrongdoing or material violation of law. Although Banco Hipotecario is not currently party to any proceeding before the *Comisión Nacional de Valores*, we cannot assure you that the *Comisión Nacional de Valores* will not initiate new proceedings against Banco Hipotecario, its shareholder or directors or impose further sanctions.

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Commencing in early 2002, laws and decrees have been implemented that have substantially altered the prevailing legal regime and obligations established in contract. In the recent past, various initiatives have been presented to Congress intended to reduce or eliminate the debt owed to Banco Hipotecario on a portion of its mortgage loan portfolio and there were initiatives intended to review the terms pursuant to which Banco Hipotecario Nacional was privatized. As a result, we cannot assure you that the legislative branch will not enact new laws that will have a significant adverse impact on Banco Hipotecario's shareholders' equity or that, if this were to occur, the Argentine government would compensate us for the resulting loss.

The Argentine government may prevail in all matters to be decided at a Banco Hipotecario's general shareholders meeting.

According to the Privatization Law and Banco Hipotecario's by-laws, holders of Class A and Class D Shares have special voting rights relating to certain corporate decisions. Whenever such special rights do not apply (with respect to the Class A Shares and the Class D Shares) and in all cases (with respect to the Class B Shares and the Class C Shares), each share of common shares entitles the holder to one vote. Pursuant to Argentine regulations, Banco Hipotecario may not issue new shares with multiple votes.

The holders of Class D Shares have the right to elect nine of Banco Hipotecario's board members and their respective alternates. In addition, for so long as Class A Shares represent more than 42.0% of Banco Hipotecario's capital, the Class D Shares shall be entitled to three votes per share, provided that holders of Class D Shares will be entitled to only one vote per share in the case of a vote on:

a fundamental change in Banco Hipotecario's corporate purpose;

a change in Banco Hipotecario's domicile outside of Argentina;

dissolution prior to the expiration of Banco Hipotecario's corporate existence;

a merger or spin-off after which Banco Hipotecario would not be the surviving corporation;

a total or partial recapitalization following a mandatory reduction of capital; and

approval of voluntary reserves, other than legally mandated reserves, when their amount exceeds Banco Hipotecario's capital stock and its legally mandated reserves.

In addition, irrespective of what percentage of Banco Hipotecario's outstanding capital stock is represented by Class A Shares, the affirmative vote of the holders of Class A Shares is required to adopt certain decisions. Class D Shares will not be converted into Class A Shares, Class B Shares or Class C Shares by virtue of their reacquisition by the Argentine government, PPP or Programa de Propiedad Participada (the Shared Property Program) participants or companies engaged in housing development or real estate activities.

According to the Privatization Law, there are no restrictions on the ability of the Argentine government to dispose of its Class A shares, and all but one of such shares could be sold to third parties in a public offering. If the Class A shares represent less than 42% of Banco Hipotecario's total voting stock as a result of the issuance of new shares other than Class A shares, or otherwise the Class D shares IRSA holds will automatically lose their triple voting rights. If this were to occur, we would likely lose our current ability, together with our affiliates that also hold Class D shares of Banco Hipotecario, to exercise substantial influence over decisions submitted to the vote of Banco Hipotecario's shareholders.

Banco Hipotecario will continue to consider acquisition opportunities which may not be successful.

From time to time in recent years, Banco Hipotecario has considered certain possible acquisitions or business combinations, and Banco Hipotecario expects to continue considering acquisitions that it believes offer attractive opportunities and are consistent with its business strategy. We cannot assure you, however, that Banco

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Hipotecario will be able to identify suitable acquisition candidates or that Banco Hipotecario will be able to acquire promising target financial institutions on favorable terms. Additionally, its ability to obtain the desired effects of such acquisitions will depend in part on its ability to successfully complete the integration of those businesses. The integration of acquired businesses entails significant risks, including:

unforeseen difficulties in integrating operations and systems;

problems assimilating or retaining the employees of acquired businesses;

challenges retaining customers of acquired businesses;

unexpected liabilities or contingencies relating to the acquired businesses; and

the possibility that management may be distracted from day-to-day business concerns by integration activities and related problem solving.

Risks Relating to our GDSs, Common Shares and Warrants

Shares eligible for sale could adversely affect the price of our common shares and Global Depositary Shares.

The market prices of our common shares and GDS could decline as a result of sales by our existing shareholders of common shares or GDSs in the market, or the perception that these sales could occur. These sales also might make it difficult for us to sell equity securities in the future at a time and at a price that we deem appropriate.

The GDSs are freely transferable under US securities laws, including shares sold to our affiliates. Cresud, which as of June 30, 2007 owned approximately 25.0% of our common shares (or approximately 116,305,767 common shares which may be exchanged for an aggregate of 11,630,576 GDSs), is free to dispose of any or all of its common shares or GDSs at any time in its discretion. Sales of a large number of our common shares and/or GDSs would likely have an adverse effect on the market price of our common shares and the GDS.

We are subject to certain different corporate disclosure requirements and accounting standards than domestic issuers of listed securities in the United States.

There is less publicly available information about the issuers of securities listed on the *Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires* than information publicly available about domestic issuers of listed securities in the United States and certain other countries. In addition, all listed Argentine companies must prepare their financial statements in accordance with Argentine GAAP and the regulations of the *Comisión Nacional de Valores* which differ in certain significant respects from U.S. GAAP. For this and other reasons, the presentation of Argentine financial statements and reported earnings may differ from that of companies in other countries in this and other respects.

We are exempted from the rules under the Exchange Act prescribing the furnishing and content of proxy statements, and our officers, directors and principal shareholders are exempted from the reporting and short-swing profit recovery provisions contained in Section 16 of the Exchange Act.

Investors may not be able to effect service of process within the U.S. limiting their recovery of any foreign judgment.

We are a publicly held corporation (*sociedad anónima*) organized under the laws of Argentina. Most of our directors and our senior managers, and most of our assets are located in Argentina. As a result, it may not be possible for investors to effect service of process within the United States upon us or such persons or to enforce against us or them, in United States courts, judgments obtained in such courts predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the United States federal securities laws. We have been advised by our Argentine counsel, Zang, Bergel & Viñes, that there is doubt as to whether the Argentine courts will enforce to the same extent and in as timely a manner as a US or foreign court, an action predicated solely upon the civil liability provisions of the United States federal securities laws or other foreign regulations brought against such

persons or against us.

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If we are considered to be a passive foreign investment company for United States federal income tax purposes, U.S. holders of our equity securities would suffer negative consequences.

Based on the current and projected composition of our income and the valuation of our assets, including goodwill, we do not believe we were a passive foreign investment company (PFIC) for United States federal income tax purposes for the taxable year ending June 30, 2007, and we do not currently expect to become a PFIC, although there can be no assurance in this regard. The determination of whether we are a PFIC is made annually. Accordingly, it is possible that we may be a PFIC in the current or any future taxable year due to changes in our asset or income composition or if our projections are not accurate. The volatility and instability of Argentina's economic and financial system may substantially affect the composition of our income and assets and the accuracy of our projections. If we become a PFIC, U.S. holders of our equity securities will be subject to certain United States federal income tax rules that have negative consequences for U.S. holders such as additional tax and an interest charge upon certain distributions by us or upon a sale or other disposition of our equity securities at a gain, as well as additional reporting requirements. See Taxation Certain United States Federal Income Tax Consequences Passive Foreign Investment Company for a more detailed discussion of the consequences if we are deemed a PFIC. You should consult your own tax advisors regarding the application of the PFIC rules to your particular circumstances.

You may be unable to exercise voting rights with respect to the common shares underlying your GDSs at our shareholders' meetings.

As a holder of GDSs representing the GDSs being held by the depositary in your name, we will not treat you as one of our shareholders and you will not have shareholder rights. The depositary will be the holder of the common shares underlying your GDSs and holders may exercise voting rights with respect to the common shares represented by the GDSs only in accordance with the deposit agreement relating to the GDSs. There are no provisions under Argentine law or under our by-laws that limit the exercise by GDS holders of their voting rights through the depositary with respect to the underlying common shares. However, there are practical limitations on the ability of GDS holders to exercise their voting rights due to the additional procedural steps involved in communicating with these holders. For example, holders of our common shares will receive notice of shareholders' meetings through publication of a notice in an official gazette in Argentina, an Argentine newspaper of general circulation and the bulletin of the *Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires*, and will be able to exercise their voting rights by either attending the meeting in person or voting by proxy. GDS holders, by comparison, will not receive notice directly from us. Instead, in accordance with the deposit agreement, we will provide the notice to the depositary. If we ask it to do so, the depositary will mail to holders of GDSs the notice of the meeting and a statement as to the manner in which instructions may be given by holders. To exercise their voting rights, GDS holders must then instruct the depositary as to voting the common shares represented by their GDSs. Due to these procedural steps involving the depositary, the process for exercising voting rights may take longer for GDS holders than for holders of common shares and common shares represented by GDSs may not be voted as you desire. Common shares represented by GDSs for which the depositary fails to receive timely voting instructions may, if requested by our company, be voted as we instruct at the corresponding meeting.

Under Argentine law, shareholder rights may be fewer or less well defined than in other jurisdictions.

Our corporate affairs are governed by our by-laws and by Argentine corporate law, which differ from the legal principles that would apply if we were incorporated in a jurisdiction in the United States, such as the States of Delaware or New York, or in other jurisdictions outside Argentina. In addition, your rights or the rights of holders of our common shares to protect your or their interests in connection with actions by our board of directors may be fewer and less well defined under Argentine corporate law than under the laws of those other jurisdictions. Although insider trading and price manipulation are illegal under Argentine law, the Argentine securities markets are not as highly regulated or supervised as the US securities markets or markets in some other jurisdictions. In addition, rules and policies against self-dealing and regarding the preservation of shareholder interests may be less well defined and enforced in Argentina than in the United States, putting holders of our common shares and GDSs at a potential disadvantage.

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You will experience immediate and substantial dilution in the book value of the common shares or GDSs you purchase in this offering.

Because the initial offering price of the common shares and GDSs being sold in this offering will be substantially higher than the net tangible book value per share, you will experience immediate and substantial dilution in the book value of these common shares. Net tangible book value represents the amount of our tangible assets on a pro forma basis, minus our pro forma total liabilities. As a result, at the initial public offering price of US\$ per GDS, the price per GDS set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, we currently expect that you will incur immediate dilution of US\$ per GDS you purchase in this offering. See Dilution.

The market price for our GDSs could be highly volatile, and our GDSs could trade at prices below the initial offering price.

The market price for our GDSs after this offering is likely to fluctuate significantly from time to time in response to factors including:

fluctuations in our periodic operating results;

changes in financial estimates, recommendations or projections by securities analysts;

changes in conditions or trends in our industry;

changes in the economic performance or market valuation of our competitors;

announcements by our competitors of significant acquisitions, divestitures, strategic partnerships, joint ventures or capital commitments;

events affecting equities markets in the countries in which we operate;

legal or regulatory measures affecting our financial conditions;

departures of management and key personnel; or

potential litigation or the adverse resolution of pending litigation against us or our subsidiaries.

Volatility in the price of our GDSs may be caused by factors outside of our control and may be unrelated or disproportionate to our operating results. In particular, announcements of potentially adverse developments, such as proposed regulatory changes, new government investigations or the commencement or threat of litigation against us, as well as announced changes in our business plans or those of competitors, could adversely affect the trading price of our common shares, regardless of the likely outcome of those developments or proceedings. Broad market and industry factors could adversely affect the market price of our GDSs, regardless of our actual operating performance. As a result, our GDSs may trade at prices significantly below the initial public offering price.

Restrictions on the movement of capital out of Argentina may impair your ability to receive dividends and distributions on, and the proceeds of any sale of, the common shares underlying the GDSs.

The Argentine government may impose restrictions on the conversion of Argentine currency into foreign currencies and on the remittance to foreign investors of proceeds from their investments in Argentina. Argentine law currently permits the government to impose this kind of restrictions temporarily in circumstances where a serious imbalance develops in Argentina's balance of payments or where there are reasons to

foresee such an

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imbalance. Beginning in December 2001, the Argentine government implemented an unexpected number of monetary and foreign exchange control measures that included restrictions on the free disposition of funds deposited with banks and on the transfer of funds abroad, including dividends, without prior approval by the Central Bank, some of which are still in effect. Among the restrictions that are still in effect are those relating to the payment prior to maturity of the principal amount of loans, bonds or other securities owed to non Argentine residents, the requirement for Central Bank approval prior to acquiring foreign currency for certain types of investments and the requirement that 30% of certain types of capital inflows into Argentina be deposited in a non interest bearing account in an Argentine bank for a period of one year. Although the transfer of funds abroad in order to pay dividends no longer requires Central Bank approval, restrictions on the movement of capital to and from Argentina such as the ones which previously existed could, if reinstated, impair or prevent the conversion of dividends, distributions, or the proceeds from any sale of common shares, as the case may be, from Pesos into U.S. dollars and the remittance of the U.S. dollars abroad. We cannot assure you that the Argentine government will not take similar measures in the future. In such a case, the depository for the GDSs may hold the Pesos it cannot convert for the account of the GDR holders who have not been paid.

The protections afforded to minority shareholders in Argentina are different from and more limited than those in the United States and may be more difficult to enforce.

Under Argentine law, the protections afforded to minority shareholders are different from, and much more limited than, those in the United States and some other Latin American countries. For example, the legal framework with respect to shareholder disputes, such as derivative lawsuits and class actions, is less developed under Argentine law than under U.S. law as a result of Argentina's short history with these types of claims and few successful cases. In addition, there are different procedural requirements for bringing these types of shareholder lawsuits. As a result, it may be more difficult for our minority shareholders to enforce their rights against us or our directors or controlling shareholder than it would be for shareholders of a US company.

Holders of common shares may determine to not pay any dividends.

In accordance with Argentine corporate law we may pay dividends to shareholders out of net and realized profits, if any, as set forth in our audited financial statements prepared in accordance with Argentine GAAP. The approval, amount and payment of dividends are subject to the approval by our shareholders at our annual ordinary shareholders meeting. The approval of dividends requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the shareholders entitled to vote at the meeting. As a result, we cannot assure you that we will be able to generate enough net and realized profits so as to pay dividends or that our shareholders will decide that dividends will be paid.

Our ability to pay dividends is limited by law, by our by-laws and by certain restrictive covenants in our debt instruments.

In accordance with Argentine corporate law, we may pay dividends in Pesos only out of retained earnings, if any, to the extent set forth in our audited financial statements prepared in accordance with Argentine GAAP. In addition, our ability to pay dividends on our common shares is limited by certain restrictive covenants in our debt instruments. Our debt obligations include a US\$51 million syndicated bank loan agreement and US\$37.0 million of secured floating rate notes due November 2009 of which there was US\$16.1 million and US\$26.2 million outstanding, respectively, and both of which limit our ability to pay dividends and to repurchase our other debt or capital stock. Under such debt instruments, we are permitted to pay dividends only if (i) at the time of such payment and immediately after giving effect thereto, no default or event of default shall have occurred and be continuing and (ii) we are in compliance with the following ratios:

our ratio of consolidated EBITDA for the most recent four consecutive fiscal quarters to our consolidated financial expense for such period is at least 1.40 to 1; and

our maximum consolidated indebtedness does not exceed the greater of (i) US\$222.9 million and (ii) 2.8 times our consolidated EBITDA for the most recent four consecutive fiscal quarters.

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In addition, on February 2, 2007, we issued our 8.5% notes due 2017 in an aggregate principal amount of US\$150.0 million. These bonds also contain a covenant limiting our ability to pay dividends which may not exceed the sum of:

50% of our cumulative consolidated net income; or

75% of our cumulative consolidated net income if our consolidated interest coverage ratio for our most recent four consecutive fiscal quarters is at least 3.0 to 1; or

100% of cumulative consolidated net income if our consolidated interest coverage ratio for our most recent four consecutive fiscal quarters is at least 4.0 to 1.

As a result, we cannot give you any assurance that in the future we will pay any dividends in respect of our common shares.

Our shareholders' ability to receive cash dividends may be limited.

Our shareholders' ability to receive cash dividends may be limited by the ability of the depositary to convert cash dividends paid in Pesos into U.S. dollars. Under the terms of our deposit agreement with the depositary for the GDSs, to the extent that the GDS depositary can in its judgment convert Pesos (or any other foreign currency) into U.S. dollars on a reasonable basis and transfer the resulting U.S. dollars to the United States, the GDS depositary will promptly as practicable convert or cause to be converted all cash dividends received by it on the deposited securities into U.S. dollars. If in the judgment of the depositary this conversion is not possible on a reasonable basis (including as a result of applicable Argentine laws, regulations and approval requirements), the GDS depositary may distribute the foreign currency received by it or in its discretion hold such currency uninvested for the respective accounts of the owners entitled to receive the same. As a result, if the exchange rate fluctuates significantly during a time when the depositary cannot convert the foreign currency, you may lose some or all of the value of the dividend distribution.

You might be unable to exercise preemptive or accretion rights with respect to the common shares underlying your GDSs.

Under Argentine corporate law, if we issue new common shares as part of a capital increase, our shareholders will generally have the right to subscribe for a proportional number of common shares of the class held by them to maintain their existing ownership percentage, which is known as preemptive rights. In addition, shareholders are entitled to the right to subscribe for the unsubscribed common shares of either the class held by them or other classes which remain unsubscribed at the end of a preemptive rights offering, on a pro rata basis, which is known as accretion rights. You may not be able to exercise the preemptive or accretion rights relating to the common shares underlying your GDSs unless a registration statement under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933 is effective with respect to those rights or an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act is available. We are not obligated to file a registration statement with respect to the common shares relating to these preemptive rights, and we cannot assure you that we will file any such registration statement. Unless we file a registration statement or an exemption from registration is available, you may receive only the net proceeds from the sale of your preemptive rights by the depositary or, if the preemptive rights cannot be sold, they will be allowed to lapse. As a result, U.S. holders of common shares or GDSs may suffer dilution of their interest in our company upon future capital increases.

The warrants are exercisable under limited circumstances and will expire.

Each warrant will be exercisable only if the common share rights or GDS rights to which such warrant relates have been exercised, and such warrant will be exercisable on the last day of each calendar quarter following the first anniversary of the date of issuance of the warrants. The warrants will automatically expire on the fifth anniversary of the last day of the first calendar quarter to occur after consummation of this offering. We will give notice not less than 90 nor more than 120 days prior to the expiration date to the registered holders of

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the outstanding warrants to the effect that the warrants will terminate and become void as of the close of business on the expiration date. If we fail to give such notice, the warrants will nonetheless terminate and become void as of the close of business on the expiration date.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

We currently estimate that the net proceeds of this offering will be approximately US\$ _____ million, after deducting estimated fees and expenses, based on the assumptions that all of the common shares and GDSs available for purchase in this rights offering are purchased, and that none of the warrants are exercised upon consummation of this offering. *The amount of proceeds set forth above represents only an estimate (based on the stated assumptions) and may differ from the actual net proceeds we receive from this offering.*

We intend to use the net proceeds of this offering as follows:

Up to US\$ _____ million to increase our equity interests in certain of our subsidiaries and equity investees, primarily Alto Palermo and Banco Hipotecario, thereby simplifying our corporate structure;

Approximately US\$ _____ million to make real estate investments in Argentina and elsewhere in Latin America. We currently intend to focus primarily on investments in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Uruguay and Colombia but may invest in other countries to the extent we believe such investments are consistent with our business strategy; and

The remainder, if any, for working capital and for other general corporate purposes.

Although we are constantly evaluating investment opportunities, at this time we do not have any binding commitment to make any material investments not identified in this prospectus. Considering that our strategy primarily relies on the identification and development of what we consider attractive investment opportunities, it is likely that the net proceeds from this offer will not be fully used in the short-term. Until we use the proceeds to make investments in accordance with our strategy, we intend to invest the net proceeds from this offer in high quality, liquid financial instruments. The allocation of the net proceeds from this offering will be influenced by prevailing market conditions from time to time, and as a result we reserve the right to reallocate all or a portion of such anticipated uses to other uses we deem consistent with our strategy.

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Our common shares are traded in Argentina on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (*Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires*), under the trading symbol IRSA. Since 1994, our GDSs, each presenting 10 common shares, have been listed on the NYSE under the trading symbol IRS. The Bank of New York is the depository with respect to the GDSs.

The table below shows the high and low daily closing prices of our common shares in Argentine pesos and the quarterly trading volume of our common shares on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (*Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires*) for the first quarter of 2002 through August 2007. The table also shows the high and low daily closing prices of our GDSs in U.S. dollars and the quarterly trading volume of our GDSs on the NYSE for the first quarter of 2002 through August 2007. Each GDS represents ten common shares.

	Buenos Aires Stock Exchange			NYSE		
	Share	Ps. per Share		GDS	US\$ per GDS	
	Volume	High	Low	Volume	High	Low
2002						
1st Quarter	5,368,206	1.42	0.71	1,083,752	6.25	4.16
2nd Quarter	5,658,444	1.84	1.42	776,905	5.48	3.58
3rd Quarter	5,543,385	2.20	1.44	812,784	6.12	3.87
4th Quarter	9,071,828	2.25	1.75	2,060,029	6.02	4.79
2003						
1st Quarter	9,003,627	2.53	1.82	3,905,500	8.00	5.10
2nd Quarter	2,924,874	2.88	2.32	3,884,500	10.36	7.96
3rd Quarter	2,809,542	2.68	2.10	2,376,400	9.22	7.25
4th Quarter	6,813,720	3.29	2.60	5,876,600	11.43	8.85
2004						
1st Quarter	8,325,595	3.34	2.63	4,714,500	11.52	9.10
2nd Quarter	2,877,067	2.80	1.90	3,214,000	9.88	6.50
3rd Quarter	3,977,195	2.42	1.99	2,918,100	8.12	6.65
4th Quarter	8,723,019	3.43	2.38	5,266,000	11.45	8.11
2005						
1st Quarter	6,954,604	5.05	3.22	14,019,100	17.10	11.00
2nd Quarter	5,182,675	3.80	3.22	6,986,500	12.84	11.12
3rd Quarter	2,849,409	3.67	3.34	5,473,500	13.00	11.61
4th Quarter	1,824,160	3.79	3.35	4,884,000	12.58	11.15
2006						
1st Quarter	3,229,234	4.13	3.35	11,372,300	13.35	10.80
2nd Quarter	11,204,101	4.20	3.35	13,396,000	13.96	10.74
3rd Quarter	5,154,760	3.96	3.26	8,678,100	12.86	10.60
4th Quarter	3,619,656	5.20	4.00	15,941,800	16.98	12.90
2007						
1st Quarter	3,403,858	5.90	4.84	10,414,573	19.13	15.75
January 2007	1,173,524	5.60	4.84	4,363,300	18.12	15.84
February 2007	1,021,576	5.80	5.25	2,441,673	18.90	17.01
March 2007	1,208,758	5.90	4.89	3,609,600	19.13	15.75
2nd Quarter	11,349,045	6.60	5.70	12,487,722	21.52	18.50
April 2007	1,585,487	6.45	5.85	3,264,274	20.92	19.10
May 2007	2,725,427	6.60	6.10	5,365,248	21.52	19.82
June 2007	7,038,131	6.45	5.70	3,858,200	21.14	18.50
July 2007	3,044,751	6.45	5.77	3,839,300	20.84	18.17
August 2007	2,260,654	6.05	4.68	4,612,700	18.69	14.45

Source: Bloomberg

At June 30, 2007 GDRs evidencing 34,230,674 GDSs were outstanding (equivalent to 342,306,740 common shares or 73.2% of the total number of issued common shares).

Argentine Securities Markets

Comisión Nacional de Valores

The *Comisión Nacional de Valores* is a separate governmental entity with jurisdiction covering the territory of Argentina. Its main purpose is to ensure transparency of Argentina's securities markets, to watch over the market price formation process and to protect investors. The *Comisión Nacional de Valores* supervises

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corporations authorized to issue securities to the public, the secondary markets where these securities are traded, and all persons and corporations involved in any capacity in the public offering and trading of these securities. Pension funds and insurance companies are regulated by separate government agencies. The Argentine markets are governed generally by Law No. 17,811, as amended, which created the *Comisión Nacional de Valores* and regulates stock exchanges, stockbrokers, market operations and the public offerings of securities. There is a relatively low level of regulation of the market for Argentine securities and of investors' activities in such market, and enforcement of existing regulatory provisions has been extremely limited. Furthermore, there may be less publicly available information about Argentine companies than is regularly published by or about companies in the United States and certain other countries. However, the Argentine government and the *Comisión Nacional de Valores*, taking into consideration the deeper global awareness of the importance of having adequate corporate governance practices and a legal framework to enforce principles such as full information, and transparency, have issued decree No. 677/2001. This decree has the objective of determining the rights of the financial consumer, increasing market transparency and an adequate legal framework to increase the investor's protection within the capital market. Most of its reforms are in line with world trends pertaining to corporate governance practices that have already been adopted by many emerging markets.

In order to offer securities to the public in Argentina, an issuer must meet certain requirements of the *Comisión Nacional de Valores* regarding assets, operating history, management and other matters, and only securities for which an application for a public offering has been approved by the *Comisión Nacional de Valores* may be listed on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (*Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires*). This approval does not imply any kind of certification or assurance related to the merits or the quality of the securities, or the issuer's solvency. Issuers of listed securities are required to file unaudited quarterly financial statements and audited annual financial statements, as well as various other periodic reports, with the *Comisión Nacional de Valores* and the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (*Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires*).

Securities Exchanges in Argentina

There are 10 securities exchanges in Argentina, of which the principal exchange for the Argentine securities market is the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (*Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires*), which handles approximately 99% of all equity trading in the country.

Buenos Aires Stock Exchange

The Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (*Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires*) is a complex, non-profit and self-regulated organization. Various markets require different self-organizations of brokers within the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (*Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires*), which is one of its particular characteristics. The most important and traditional of such markets is Mercado de Valores S.A. (Merval).

The securities that may be listed on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (*Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires*) are: Stocks, Corporate Bonds, Convertible Corporate Bonds, Close-ended Investment Funds, Financial Trust, Indexes, Derivatives and Public Bonds. The Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (*Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires*) is legally qualified for admission, suspension, and delisting of securities according to its own rules approved by the *Comisión Nacional de Valores*. Furthermore, the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (*Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires*) works very closely with the *Comisión Nacional de Valores* in surveillance activities. Also under a special agreement, registration and listing applications are directly filed with the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (*Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires*) for simultaneous processing.

MERVAL

The Merval is a corporation whose 133 shareholder members are the only individuals and entities authorized to trade, either as principal or as agent, in the securities listed on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (*Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires*). Trading on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (*Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires*) is conducted by continuous open outcry, or the traditional auction system, from 11:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. each business trading day of the year. Trading on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (*Bolsa de Comercio de*

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Buenos Aires) is also conducted through a *Sistema Integrado de Negociación Asistida por Computación* (SINAC). SINAC is a computer trading system that permits trading in debt securities and equity securities. SINAC is accessed by brokers directly from workstations located at their offices. Currently, all transactions relating to listed notes and listed government securities can be effected through SINAC.

Over the Counter Market, Mercado Abierto Electrónico

The Electronic Open Market (*Mercado Abierto Electrónico*) is an exchange organized under the laws of Argentina, which operates as a self-regulatory organization under the supervision of the *Comisión Nacional de Valores*.

The Mercado Abierto Electrónico works as an electronic environment to process Over The Counter transactions. It is an electronic exchange where both government securities and corporate bonds are traded through spot and forward contracts.

The Mercado Abierto Electrónico has 90 brokers/dealers members, which include national banks, provincial banks, municipal banks, private national banks, foreign banks, cooperative banks, financial institutions, foreign exchange entities and pure brokers/dealers (exclusively engaged in brokerage activities). Both Argentine or foreign capital banks and financial institutions may be the Mercado Abierto Electrónico s brokers/dealers.

Securities to be traded must be registered with the pertinent supervising authorities and may be traded in the Mercado Abierto Electrónico, in other exchanges or in both of them concurrently.

Securities Central Depositary, Caja de Valores S.A.

Caja de Valores S.A. is a corporation organized under the laws of Argentina, totally private, which acts as central depositary of public bonds and private securities. It was established in 1974 by Act 20,643, and it is supervised by the *Comisión Nacional de Valores*.

Those authorized to make deposits of securities with the *Caja de Valores* are stockbrokers, banking financial institutions, and mutual funds.

The majority shareholders of the *Caja de Valores S.A.* are the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (*Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires*) and the *Mercado de Valores de Buenos Aires S.A.* (49.98% each).

Information regarding the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (*Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires*)

	As of December 31,		As of June 30,	
	2004	2005	2006	2007
Market capitalization (Ps.billion)	689.9	771.3	1,229.3	1,335.91
Average daily trading volume (Ps.million)	52.6	74.6	61.4	69.9
Number of listed companies	107	104	106	107

Although companies may list all of their capital stock on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (*Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires*), in many cases a controlling block is retained by the principal shareholders resulting in only a relatively small percentage of many companies stock being available for active trading by the public on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (*Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires*).

As of June 30, 2007, approximately 107 companies had equity securities listed on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (*Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires*). As of June 30, 2007, approximately 9.63% of the total market capitalization of the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (*Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires*) was represented by the securities of ten national companies.

The Argentine securities markets are substantially more volatile than the securities markets in the United States and certain other developed countries. The Merval experienced a 13% increase in 1995, a 25% increase

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in 1996, a 6% increase in 1997, a 37% decrease in 1998, a 28% increase in 1999, a 24% decrease in 2000, a 29% decrease in 2001, a 77% increase in 2002, a 104% increase in 2003, a 28% increase in 2004, a 13% increase in 2005, a 34% increase in 2006 and a 5% increase for the six month period ended June 30, 2007. In order to control price volatility, the MERVVAL operates a system pursuant to which the negotiation of a particular stock or debt security is suspended for a 15- minute period when the price of the security registers a variation on its price between 10% and 15% and between 15% and 20%. Any additional 5% variation on the price of the security after that results in additional 10 minute successive suspension periods.

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DIVIDENDS AND DIVIDEND POLICY

Pursuant to Argentine law, the distribution and payment of dividends to shareholders is valid only if they result from realized and net earnings of the company pursuant to annual financial statements approved by the shareholders. The approval, amount and payment of dividends are subject to the approval by our shareholders at our annual ordinary shareholders meeting. The approval of dividends requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares entitled to vote at the meeting.

In accordance with Argentine law and our by-laws, net and realized profits for each fiscal year are allocated as follows:

5% of such net profits is allocated to our legal reserve, until such reserve amounts to 20% of our capital stock;

a certain amount determined at a shareholders meeting is allocated to compensation of our directors and the members of our Supervisory Committee; and

additional amounts are allocated for the payment of dividends or to optional reserve funds, or to establish reserves or for whatever other purpose our shareholders determine.

According to rules issued by the *Comisión Nacional de Valores*, cash dividends must be paid to shareholders within 30 days of the resolution approving their distribution. In the case of stock dividends, the shares must be delivered to shareholders within three months of the annual ordinary shareholders meeting that approved them.

Our debt obligations include a US\$16.1 million syndicated bank loan agreement and US\$26.2 million of secured floating rate notes due November 2009, of which there was US\$16.1 million and US\$26.2 million outstanding, respectively, and both of which limit our ability to pay dividends and to repurchase our other debt or capital stock. Under such debt instruments, we are permitted to pay dividends only if (i) at the time of such payment and immediately after giving effect thereto, no default or event of default shall have occurred and be continuing and (ii) we are in compliance with the following financial ratios:

our ratio of consolidated EBITDA for the most recent four consecutive fiscal quarters to our consolidated financial expense for such period is at least 1.40 to 1; and

our maximum consolidated indebtedness does not to exceed the greater of (i) US\$222.9 million and (ii) 2.8 times our consolidated EBITDA for the most recent four consecutive fiscal quarters.

On February 2, 2007 we issued our 2017 fixed rate notes for a total amount of US\$150.0 million at an annual interest rate of 8.5% payable semi-annual and mature on February 2, 2017. This bond limits our ability to pay dividends which may not exceed the sum of:

50% of our cumulative consolidated net income; or

75% of our cumulative consolidated net income if the consolidated interest coverage ratio is at least 3.0 to 1; or

100% of our cumulative consolidated net income if the consolidated interest coverage ratio is at least 4.0 to 1.

The table below presents the dividend payment ratio and the total amount of dividends paid for, each paid entirely in common shares, for the mentioned years. Figures in Pesos are stated in historical Pesos of their respective payment date. See Exchange Rates and Exchange Controls.

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Year declared	Cash dividends⁽¹⁾	Stock dividends⁽¹⁾ (in Pesos)	Total per common share
1995	0.094	0.06	0.154
1996	0.092		0.092
1997	0.110		0.110
1998	0.060	0.05	0.110
1999	0.076	0.04	0.116
2000		0.20	0.204
2001			
2002			
2003			
2004			
2005			
2006			

(1) Corresponds to payments per common share.

Table of Contents**CAPITALIZATION**

The following table sets forth our consolidated capitalization in accordance with Argentine GAAP, as of June 30, 2007 and as adjusted to give the effect of the sale of common shares assuming a subscription price of per common share.

	As of June 30, 2007	
	Actual	
	(thousand pesos)	As Adjusted ⁽¹⁾
Short-term debt ⁽²⁾	214,193	
Long-term debt ⁽³⁾	1,222,423	
Minority interest	450,410	
Shareholders' equity:		
Common stock ⁽⁴⁾	464,969	
Inflation adjustment of common stock and treasury stock	274,387	
Additional paid-in capital	684,241	
Legal reserve ⁽⁵⁾	24,276	
Reserve for new developments ⁽⁶⁾	91,744	
Retained earnings	107,097	
Total shareholders' equity	1,646,714	
Total capitalization⁽⁷⁾	3,533,740	

- (1) Assumes net proceeds of the rights offering of million resulting from the issuance of common shares, net of expenses, related to the rights offering.
- (2) Includes short-term debt and current mortgages payable.
- (3) Includes long-term debt and non-current mortgages payable.
- (4) As of June 30, 2007, we had 464,969,156 outstanding shares, each of which has a nominal value of Ps.1.00. Our common stock has one vote per share.
- (5) Under Argentine law, we are required to allocate 5% of our net income to a legal reserve until the amount of such legal reserve equals 20% of our outstanding capital.
- (6) Pursuant to a resolution of the Inspeccion General de Justicia, companies should indicate the intended use of the accumulated retained earnings balance of the period. Accordingly, we transferred the balance of accumulated retained earnings to a special reserve labeled as Reserve for New Developments. This reclassification has no impact on our shareholders' equity.
- (7) Total capitalization consists of the sum, short-term and long-term debt, minority interest and shareholders' equity.

Table of Contents**EXCHANGE RATES AND EXCHANGE CONTROLS****Exchange Rates**

In April 1991, Argentine law established a fixed exchange rate according to which the Central Bank was statutorily obliged to sell U.S. dollars to any individual at a fixed exchange rate of Ps.1.00 per US\$1.00. On January 7, 2002, the Argentine congress enacted the Public Emergency Law, abandoning over ten years of fixed Peso-U.S. dollar parity at Ps.1.00 per US\$1.00. After devaluing the Peso and setting the official exchange rate at Ps.1.40 per US\$1.00, on February 11, 2002, the government allowed the Peso to float. The shortage of U.S. dollars and their heightened demand caused the Peso to further devalue significantly in the first half of 2002. Since June 30, 2002, the Peso has appreciated versus the U.S. dollar from an exchange rate of Ps.3.80=US\$1.00 to an exchange rate of Ps.3.1560 =US\$1.00 at September 1, 2007 as quoted by *Banco de la Nación Argentina* at the U.S. dollar selling rate. The Central Bank may indirectly affect this market through its active participation.

The following table presents the high, low, average and period closing exchange rate for the purchase of U.S. dollars stated in *nominal* Pesos per U.S. dollar.

	Exchange Rate			Period Closing
	High ⁽¹⁾	Low ⁽²⁾	Average ⁽³⁾	
Fiscal year ended June 30, 2003	3.7400	2.7120	3.2565	2.8000
Fiscal year ended June 30, 2004	2.9510	2.7100	2.8649	2.9580
Fiscal year ended June 30, 2005	3.0400	2.8460	2.9230	2.8670
Fiscal year ended June 30, 2006	3.0880	2.8590	3.0006	3.0860
Fiscal year ended June 30, 2007	3.1080	3.0480	3.0862	3.0930
April 2007	3.1010	3.0830	3.0909	3.0900
May 2007	3.0900	3.0750	3.0850	3.0770
June 2007	3.0930	3.0720	3.0793	3.0930
July 2007	3.1800	3.0910	3.1131	3.1210
August 2007	3.1780	3.1330	3.1530	3.1560
September 2007*				

Source: *Banco de la Nación Argentina*

- (1) The high exchange rate stated was the highest closing exchange rate of the month during the fiscal year or any shorter period, as indicated.
- (2) The low exchange rate stated was the lowest closing exchange rate of the month during the fiscal year or any shorter period, as indicated.
- (3) Average month-end closing exchange rates.

* To be provided in subsequent amendment.

Fluctuations in the Peso-dollar exchange rate may affect the equivalent in dollars of the price in Pesos of our shares on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (*Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires*). Increases in Argentine inflation or devaluation of the Argentine currency could have a material adverse effect on our operating results.

Exchange Controls

On December 1, 2001, Decree No. 1570/2001 imposed significant limitations upon the availability of the bank deposits as well as foreign exchange controls which restricted cash outflows. In 2001 and 2002 and until February 7, 2003, the Central Bank, among other restrictive measures, restricted the transfer of U.S. dollars abroad without its prior approval except for transfers related to foreign trade transactions, payments of expenses or withdrawals made abroad through debit or credit cards issued in Argentina. In 2003 and 2004, the government substantially eased these restrictions.

From February to December 2002, any distribution of dividends outside Argentina was subject to prior authorization from the Central Bank. In December 2002, the rule was amended and purchases of foreign currency were authorized without prior authorization for an amount equal to US\$150,000 (in the aggregate) per calendar month.

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On January 7, 2003, the Central Bank issued Communication A 3859 which is still in place. Pursuant to this communication, purchases of foreign currency and distributions of dividends outside Argentina by Argentine companies are subject to no limitation, provided that such purchases or distributions of dividends are duly approved and reflected in the audited financial statements of such companies.

Restrictions also apply to foreign investments in Argentina. On June 26, 2003, the government set restrictions on capital flows into Argentina which mainly consisted of a prohibition against the transfer abroad of any funds until 180 days after their entry into the country. Since the Argentine crisis, the Central Bank has gradually softened most of the foreign exchange restrictions that were in place during the crisis. However, starting on June 10, 2005 the Argentine government established further restrictions on capital flows into Argentina. As of June 10, 2005, certain transactions have to be registered with the Central Bank, all currency inflow has to remain in Argentina for a minimum term of 365 days, and a mandatory deposit equivalent to 30% of the total currency inflow is required. This deposit which must be made in U.S. dollars with a local financial institution does not bear interest and cannot be used as collateral and it will only be returned after 365 days of its constitution. Pursuant to Decree No. 616/2005, these restrictions do not apply, between others, to the primary subscription of shares of resident companies which are allowed to do public offering and listed on a self-regulated market.

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THE RIGHTS OFFERING

Statutory Preemptive and Accretion Rights

Pursuant to our by-laws and as required by Argentine law, each existing holder of our common shares has the following rights:

a preemptive right to subscribe for new issues of common shares in proportion to such shareholder's respective shareholding, and

an accretion right which provides that if any new common shares are not subscribed for by our shareholders pursuant to their preemptive rights, the shareholders which have exercised their preemptive rights are entitled to subscribe for such unsubscribed common shares in proportion to the number of new common shares purchased by such exercising shareholders pursuant to their exercise of preemptive rights.

On _____, 2007, our shareholders authorized the future issuance of common shares. We are offering to the existing holders of our common shares rights to subscribe for additional common shares. Each _____ common share held of record as of 6:00 p.m. (Buenos Aires, Argentina time) on _____, 2007 as reflected in our share register with *Caja de Valores* entitles its holder to one common share right. _____ common shares will entitle their holder (i) to subscribe for one common share pursuant to its exercise of preemptive rights, (ii) to subscribe at the same price for additional common shares remaining unsubscribed after the preemptive rights offering pursuant to its exercise of accretion rights and (iii) to receive free of charge, for each new common share that it purchases pursuant to its exercise of preemptive and accretion rights, one warrant to purchase 0.3334 additional common shares. The subscription price for each new common share will be payable in Argentine pesos in an amount equal to the Argentine peso equivalent of the U.S. dollar subscription price for each new GDS, divided by 10, determined on the basis of the exchange rate quoted by the Banco de la Nación Argentina on _____, 2007.

Our holders of GDSs are also entitled to preemptive and accretion rights to subscribe for GDSs. Each _____ GDS held of record as of 5:00 p.m. (New York City time) on _____, 2007 (as reflected in the depositary's books and records) entitles the holder thereof to one GDS right, _____ GDS rights will entitle its holder (i) to subscribe for one new GDS pursuant to its exercise of GDS preemptive rights, (ii) to subscribe at the same price for additional GDSs remaining unsubscribed after the preemptive rights offering pursuant to its exercise of accretion rights and (iii) to receive free of charge, for each new GDS that it purchases pursuant to its exercise of preemptive and accretion rights, 10 warrants each of which will entitle such holder to purchase 0.3334 additional common shares. The subscription price for each new GDS will be payable in U.S. dollars and will be published by us on _____, 2007 in *La Nación*, *Ámbito Financiero*, the *Official Gazette* of Argentina, the bulletin of the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (*Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires*) and PR Newswire.

Subscription Forms

As described below, different deadlines are applicable to the subscription forms and the instruction letter. To subscribe for common shares or GDSs in the exercise of preemptive and accretion rights, each holder of such right must fill in and submit the relevant forms to the common share rights agent or the GDS rights agent, as the case may be. Such submission will represent an irrevocable exercise of preemptive and accretion rights to purchase common shares or GDSs, as the case may be. In the case of holders of common shares, such form must be accompanied by a certificate of ownership issued by the *Caja de Valores* or evidence of assignment of the rights in his/her favor. Timely submission of these documents is necessary for effective subscription of common shares, and prospective subscribers should carefully review these documents. Forms for completion and submission have been delivered with this prospectus. Prospective subscribers requiring additional or replacement copies of such forms, may obtain them upon request from The Bank of New York in its capacity as our GDS rights agent or in its capacity as our common share rights agent. Our GDS rights agent will not accept subscriptions for common shares from holders of our common shares.

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Important Dates

The summary timetable set forth below lists certain important dates relating to the exercise of rights:

GDS record date 5:00 p.m. (New York City time)		, 2007
Common share record date 6:00 p.m. (Buenos Aires time)		, 2007
Common share rights commence trading on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (<i>Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires</i>)		, 2007
Subscription period		, 2007
	to	, 2007
Last day for GDS holders to instruct the GDS rights agent to sell GDS rights		, 2007
End of common share rights trading on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (<i>Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires</i>)		, 2007
Expiration date for GDS holders		, 2007
Expiration date for holders of common shares		, 2007
Allocation of accretion rights		, 2007
Allocation of unsubscribed common shares and GDSs		, 2007
Payment date for GDS preemptive rights		, 2007
Payment date for GDS accretion rights	On or about	, 2007
Payment date for common share preemptive rights	On or about	, 2007
Payment date for common share accretion rights	On or about	, 2007

Fractional Entitlements

We will not issue fractional common shares or GDSs pursuant to this rights offering or the exercise of the warrants, and entitlements to common shares or GDSs will be rounded down to the nearest whole common share or GDS, as the case may be.

Trading of Common Share and GDS Rights

Common share rights will trade separately from such common shares on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (*Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires*) as of the third business day preceding the subscription period. A holder of record of common shares that sells rights on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (*Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires*) will transfer to the purchaser thereof the right to participate in this rights offering and shall have no further right to participate in the rights offering, regardless of whether such holder continues to hold its common shares.

Any holder of GDS rights may transfer its GDS rights, but GDS rights will not be listed on any securities exchange.

Common Share Subscription Agent

, located at , Buenos Aires, Argentina is acting as our common share rights agent for the common share rights offering. Holders of common shares who wish to subscribe for additional common shares must subscribe through the common share rights agent. The common share rights agent will not accept subscriptions from holders of GDSs.

GDS Subscription Agent

The Bank of New York, located at 101 Barclay Street, New York, New York 10286, is acting as the GDS rights agent. Holders of GDSs who wish to subscribe for additional GDSs must subscribe through the GDS rights agent. The GDS rights agent will not accept subscriptions from holders of common shares.

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Subscription Price

The subscription price for each new common share will be payable in Argentine pesos in an amount equal to the Argentine peso equivalent of the U.S. dollar subscription price for each new GDS, divided by 10, determined on the basis of the exchange rate quoted by the Banco de la Nación Argentina on _____, 2007.

The subscription price for each new GDS will be payable in the U.S. dollars and will be published by us on _____, 2007 in a newspaper of general circulation in Argentina (*La Nación*, *Ámbito Financiero* or both), the bulletin of the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (*Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires*) and PR Newswire. Together with the subscription price for each new GDS, holders of GDS rights subscribing for new GDSs must pay to the GDS rights agent an additional amount in U.S. dollars sufficient to cover the fee of the depository of US\$0.05 per new GDS.

Allocation of Accretion Rights

Under Argentine law, if any shares are not subscribed for by shareholders in the exercise of their preemptive rights, the remaining shareholders who have exercised their preemptive rights shall have accretion rights pursuant to which they may purchase unsubscribed shares in proportion to the shares purchased by such exercising shareholder pursuant to their preemptive rights. Shareholders will be asked to indicate in the subscription form which they submit with respect to the exercise of their preemptive rights, the number of common shares they are willing to acquire pursuant to their accretion rights in the event there are common shares which remain unsubscribed after the exercise of preemptive rights. No later than two days after termination of the subscription period, shareholders that have indicated that they wish to exercise accretion rights will be notified by publication of a notice in the bulletin of the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (*Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires*) of the aggregate number of unsubscribed common shares. Based on this notice, we will allocate unsubscribed common shares to shareholders in accordance with their accretion rights.

GDS holders that subscribe for new GDSs pursuant to preemptive rights may indicate on their subscription forms a number of additional GDSs for which they would be willing to subscribe pursuant to accretion rights. GDS holders must submit the GDS subscription price (plus an amount sufficient to cover the fee of the depository of US\$0.05 per new GDS) with their subscription forms for the full number of additional GDSs requested pursuant to accretion rights. If accretion rights are allocated to the depository, the GDS rights agent will allocate additional GDSs to GDS holders that requested them. If the amount of additional GDSs available pursuant to accretion rights are insufficient to fill in all requests, the GDS rights agent will allocate the available additional GDSs among requesting GDS holders pro rata to the numbers of additional GDSs they requested.

Method of Exercising of Rights

During the subscription period, holders of rights will be permitted to exercise their rights by delivering a signed subscription form to our common share rights agent or GDS rights agent. Our common share rights agent and GDS rights agent have discretion to refuse any improperly completed or delivered or unexecuted subscription form.

The subscription period is the sole opportunity to exercise preemptive and accretion rights with respect to the common shares and GDSs. After 4:30 p.m. (Buenos Aires time) on _____, 2007, any holder of common shares (and after 5:00 p.m. (New York City time) on _____, 2007, any holder of GDSs) who has not validly submitted a duly completed subscription form will be deemed to have forfeited its rights to subscribe for common shares or GDSs, as the case may be, and such rights will lapse.

Payment and Method of Purchase

Payment in full of the subscription price for common shares purchased pursuant to the exercise of preemptive rights and accretion rights relating to common shares must be received by our common share rights agent in Argentine pesos by 3:00 p.m. (Buenos Aires time) on _____, 2007 and _____, 2007, respectively.

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Payment in full of the subscription price for each GDS purchased pursuant to the exercise of preemptive rights and accretion rights relating to GDSs must be received by our GDS rights agent in U.S. dollars by 5:00 p.m. (New York time) on _____, 2007 and _____, 2007, respectively.

Exercising shareholders who do not pay for their common shares or GDSs by such time on the payment date will forfeit their rights to such common shares or GDSs. Such payment should be made in cash to our common share rights agent by means of a wire transfer to _____ at the _____, Buenos Aires, Argentina, _____, or by check or wire transfer to our GDS rights agent at The Bank of New York, ABA# 021000018, A/C# 8900060603, Account Name: Reorg. Incoming Wire Transfer, Ref: IRSA, by mail at The Bank of New York, Tender and Exchange Department, P.O. Box 11248, Church Street Station, New York, New York 10286-1248, or by hand, express mail or overnight courier at The Bank of New York, Tender and Exchange Department, 101 Barclay Street. Receive and Delivery Window _____ Street Level, New York, New York 10286. Any payment to our common share rights agent must be made in Argentine pesos, and any payment to our GDS rights agent must be made in U.S. dollars.

Failure to pay for the common shares or GDSs will result in non-compliance with the respective payment terms established above. In case of non-payment, our board of directors may take any action with respect to the common shares or GDSs that is allowed under Argentine corporate law. If our board of directors chooses to declare the rights of any non-paying party void, it must decide upon the treatment to be given to the unpaid common shares or GDSs which may be offered to third parties at the same subscription price.

THE METHOD OF DELIVERY OF SUBSCRIPTION FORM AND PAYMENT OF THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO THE COMMON SHARE RIGHTS AGENT OR THE GDS RIGHTS AGENT WILL BE AT THE ELECTION AND RISK OF THE HOLDERS OF COMMON SHARE RIGHTS AND GDS RIGHTS. IF SENT BY MAIL, HOLDERS OF SUCH RIGHTS ARE URGED TO SEND SUBSCRIPTION FORMS AND PAYMENTS BY REGISTERED MAIL, PROPERLY INSURED, WITH RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED, AND ARE URGED TO ALLOW A SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF DAYS TO ENSURE DELIVERY TO THE COMMON SHARE RIGHTS AGENT OR THE GDS RIGHTS AGENT, AS THE CASE MAY BE, AND CLEARANCE OF PAYMENT PRIOR TO THE RELEVANT EXPIRATION DATE. HOLDERS OF COMMON SHARE RIGHTS AND GDS RIGHTS ARE STRONGLY URGED TO PAY, OR ARRANGE FOR PAYMENT, BY MEANS OF CERTIFIED OR CASHIER'S CHECK OR MONEY ORDER.

Determinations of Timeliness, Validity, Form and Eligibility

All questions concerning the timeliness, validity, form and eligibility of any purchase in the common share rights offering and the GDS rights offering will be determined by us, and our determinations will be final and binding. We in our sole discretion may waive any defect or irregularity, or permit a defect or irregularity to be corrected within such time as we may determine, or reject the purported exercise of any preemptive right or accretion right. Any subscription form for common shares or GDSs will not be deemed to have been received or accepted until all irregularities have been waived or cured within such time as we determine, in our sole discretion. Neither we, our common share rights agent nor our GDS rights agent will be under any duty to give notification of any defect or irregularity in connection with the submission of any such notice or will incur any liability for failure to give such notification.

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DILUTION

If you invest in our GDSs in this offering, your ownership interest will be diluted to the extent of the difference between the initial offering price per GDS and the pro forma net book value per GDS upon the completion of this offering. Dilution results from the fact that the per-GDS offering price of GDSs in this offering could be substantially in excess of the book value per GDS attributable to the GDSs. Pro forma net book value per GDS representing our total book value as of _____, 2007 was approximately Ps. _____ million or US\$ _____ million, or approximately Ps. _____ per common share or US\$ _____ per GDS.

Dilution of Shareholders Interest after this Offering

At June 30, 2007, we had a net tangible book value of Ps. _____ per common share or US\$ _____ per GDS. Net tangible book value per share or GDS represents the amount of our total tangible assets (total assets less intangible assets) less total liabilities of Ps. _____, divided by _____, the total number of our common shares outstanding at June 30, 2007 or Ps. _____, the total number of GDSs that would represent such total number of common shares based on a share-to-GDS ratio of 10. After giving effect to the sale of the _____ GDSs offered by us in this offering and, after, deducting the estimated offering expenses payable by us, our net tangible book value estimated at June 30, 2007 would have been approximately Ps. _____, representing Ps. _____ per common share or US\$ _____ per GDS. At the offering price of US\$ _____ per GDS, or US\$ _____ per share, which is the price per GDS set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, this represents an immediate increase in net tangible book value of Ps. _____ per common share or US\$ _____ per GDS to existing shareholders and an immediate dilution in tangible book value of Ps. _____ per common share (US\$ _____) or US\$ _____ per GDS to purchasers of GDSs in this offering. Dilution for this purpose represents the difference between the price per GDS paid by these purchasers and net tangible book value per GDS immediately after the completion of this offering.

Dilution in Net Book Value after this Offering

A Ps.1.00 increase (decrease) in the public offering price of Ps. _____ per common share or US\$ _____ per GDS would increase (decrease) our pro forma net book value after this offering by approximately Ps. _____ or US\$ _____. The pro forma net book value per GDS after this offering by Ps. _____ per common share or US\$ _____ per GDS. The dilution in the pro forma net book value per GDS to investors in this offering by Ps. _____ or US\$ _____, assuming the number of common shares and GDSs offered under this offering, as set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, remains the same (before deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and offering expenses payable by us).

The following table illustrates this dilution of US\$ per common share to purchasers of GDSs in this offering:

Initial public offering price per share	US\$
Net tangible book value per share at June 30, 2007	
Increase in net tangible book value per share attributable to new investors	
Pro forma net tangible book value per share after this offering	
Dilution per share to new investors	US\$

(1) Each GDS represents ten common shares. Accordingly, the dilution per GDS to purchasers of GDSs in this offering will be US\$ _____.

Dilution in Pro Forma Net Book Value resulting from the Exercise of Warrants

The dilution resulting from the exercise of the warrants will occur if such price of such exercise is lower than the pro forma net book value of the underlying share at the date of exercise. The percentage of such dilution will significantly depend on the difference between the exercise price and the pro forma net book value of the underlying shares.

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The following table shows the dilution resulting from the exercise price of the warrants and corresponding issuance of shares, at the public offering price of US\$ per GDS after this offering.

Dilution resulting from the Exercise of the Warrants⁽¹⁾

	Ps.(except where indicated)	
	Shares	GDSs
Price per share GDS		
Pro forma net book value per share/GDS after this offering and before the exercise of the warrants		
Increase in pro forma net book value per share/GDS attributable to the issuance of warrants		
Pro forma net book value per share/GDS after this offering and after the exercise of the warrants		
Dilution (increase) in pro forma net book value per share/GDS of the warrants		
Percentage of dilution (increase) of the issuance of the warrants	%	%
Dilution (increase) in pro forma net book value per share/GDS for the shareholders not subscribing warrants		

(1) Before deducting expenses and underwriting discounts and commissions payable by us in connection with this offering.

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The following selected consolidated financial data has been derived from our consolidated financial statements as of the dates and for each of the periods indicated below. This information should be read in conjunction with and is qualified in its entirety by reference to our consolidated financial statements and the discussion in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included elsewhere in this prospectus. The selected consolidated statement of income data for the years ended June 30, 2005, 2006 and 2007 and the selected consolidated balance sheet data as of June 30, 2006 and 2007 have been derived from our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. The consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2006 and 2007 and for the three years in the period ended June 30, 2007 have been audited by Price Waterhouse & Co. S.R.L., Buenos Aires, Argentina, a member firm of PricewaterhouseCoopers, an independent registered public accounting firm. The selected consolidated income statement data for the years ended June 30, 2003 and 2004 and the selected consolidated balance sheet data as of June 30, 2003, 2004 and 2005 have been derived from our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended June 30, 2006 which is incorporated by reference herein. Certain reclassifications have been made to the information included in our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended June 30, 2006, as originally issued, to conform to the consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2006 and 2007 and for the three years in the period ended June 30, 2007, included elsewhere in this prospectus.

In order to comply with regulations of the *Comisión Nacional de Valores*, we recognized deferred income tax assets and liabilities on an undiscounted basis. This accounting practice represented a departure from Argentine GAAP for the years ended June 30, 2005 and 2006. However, such a departure did not have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements as of those dates. As further discussed below, the CPCECABA issued revised accounting standards, one of which required companies to account for deferred income taxes on an undiscounted basis, thus aligning its accounting practices with that of the *Comisión Nacional de Valores*. Since the *Comisión Nacional de Valores* adopted the CPCECABA standards effective for our fiscal year beginning July 1, 2006, there is no longer a difference on this subject between Argentine GAAP and the *Comisión Nacional de Valores* regulations.

Additionally, after high inflation levels during the second half of 2002 and the first months of 2003, on March 25, 2003, the Argentine government instructed the *Comisión Nacional de Valores* to issue regulations to preclude companies under its supervision from presenting price-level restated financial statements. Therefore, on April 8, 2003, the *Comisión Nacional de Valores* issued a resolution providing for the discontinuance of inflation accounting as of March 1, 2003. We complied with this *Comisión Nacional de Valores* resolution and accordingly recorded the effects of inflation only through February 28, 2003. Comparative figures were restated until that date, using a conversion factor of 1.1232. Since Argentine GAAP required companies to discontinue inflation adjustments only as of October 1, 2003, our application of the *Comisión Nacional de Valores* resolution as of March 1, 2003 represented a departure from Argentine GAAP. However, due to low inflation rates during the period from March to September 2003, such a departure did not have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

We currently own 11.8% of Banco Hipotecario, Argentina's leading mortgage lender, and this prospectus also contains Banco Hipotecario's consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2006 and 2007 and for the twelve-month periods ended June 30, 2005, 2006 and 2007. Banco Hipotecario's consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2006 and 2007 and for the three twelve-month periods in the period ended June 30, 2007 have been audited by Price Waterhouse & Co. S.R.L., Buenos Aires, Argentina, a member firm of PricewaterhouseCoopers, an independent registered public accounting firm. Banco Hipotecario's results of operations reflected in its interim financial statements are not necessarily indicative of the results that it may achieve for the year ended December 31, 2007 or for any other period.

Banco Hipotecario maintains its financial books and records in pesos and prepares its financial statements in conformity with the Central Bank accounting rules which differ in certain significant respects from Argentine GAAP. A narrative description of significant differences between Central Bank accounting rules and Argentine GAAP are set forth in Note 6 to Banco Hipotecario's audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. Central Bank accounting rules and Argentine GAAP also differ in certain significant aspects from U.S. GAAP. Such differences involve methods of measuring the amounts shown in Banco Hipotecario's consolidated financial statements, as well as additional disclosures required by U.S. GAAP and regulations of the SEC. See Note 37 to Banco Hipotecario's audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus for a description of the principal differences between Central Bank accounting rules and U.S. GAAP, as they relate to Banco Hipotecario, and a reconciliation to U.S. GAAP of Banco Hipotecario's net income and shareholders' equity.

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Certain amounts which appear in this prospectus (including percentage amounts) may not sum due to rounding. You should not construe the translations as a representation that the amounts shown could have been, or could be, converted into U.S. dollars at that or any other rate.

Table of Contents**Selected Consolidated Financial and Other Information for IRSA**

	2003	2004	Year Ended June 30,		2007	2007 ⁽¹⁾
		(Ps. thousands	2005	2006		(US\$ thousands
			except ratios ⁽²⁾			except ratios)
INCOME STATEMENT DATA						
Argentine GAAP						
Revenues:						
Development and sale of properties	46,616	30,257	32,311	103,966	75,751	24,491
Office and other non-shopping center rental properties	17,770	15,144	19,431	30,565	55,683	18,003
Shopping centers	88,819	113,216	165,529	215,003	270,266	87,380
Credit card operations	24,935	30,034	64,558	122,969	212,965	68,854
Hotel operations	57,730	71,295	87,120	103,763	122,681	39,664
Financial operations and others	625	859	940	1,414	1,410	456
Total revenues	236,495	260,805	369,889	577,680	738,756	238,848
Costs	(154,667)	(147,416)	(168,074)	(243,831)	(311,647)	(100,759)
Gross profit (loss):						
Development and sale of properties	89	4,408	14,769	49,766	17,928	5,796
Office and other non-shopping center rental properties	8,677	6,871	11,685	21,578	38,984	12,604
Shopping centers	30,061	52,734	95,748	137,621	179,154	57,922
Credit card operations	16,605	18,069	41,456	79,036	136,714	44,201
Hotel operations	26,357	31,246	38,196	45,792	53,721	17,369
Financial operations and others	39	61	(39)	56	608	197
Total gross profit	81,828	113,389	201,815	333,849	427,109	138,089
Gain from recognition of inventories at net realizable value			17,317	9,063	20,737	6,704
Selling expenses	(28,555)	(21,988)	(36,826)	(60,105)	(113,709)	(36,763)
Administrative expenses	(46,493)	(51,400)	(70,670)	(96,882)	(141,427)	(45,725)
Gain on purchasers rescissions of sales	9					
Net (loss) income from retained interest in securitized receivables	(4,077)	261	423	2,625	3,254	1,052
Gain from operations and holdings of real estate assets, net	21,507	63,066	27,938	12,616	2,568	830
Operating income (loss):						
Development and sale of properties	2,262	183	20,566	44,277	6,177	1,997
Office and other non-shopping center rental properties	1,688	29,685	13,220	11,862	19,626	6,345
Shopping centers	18,709	58,771	81,638	105,583	124,832	40,360
Credit card operations	(4,616)	4,490	13,546	24,836	32,636	10,552
Hotel operations	6,176	10,138	11,066	14,552	14,653	4,737
Financial operations and others		61	(39)	56	608	197
Total operating income	24,219	103,328	139,997	201,166	198,532	64,188
Amortization of goodwill	(6,631)	(2,904)	(1,663)	(1,080)	(1,472)	(476)
(Loss) gain on equity investees	(14,701)	26,653	67,207	41,657	40,026	12,941
Financial results, net	315,645	12,203	(11,848)	(40,926)	4,099	1,325
Other income (expenses), net	96	(12,856)	(14,089)	(18,263)	(14,100)	(4,559)
Income before taxes and minority interest	318,628	126,424	179,604	182,554	227,085	73,419
Income tax and minimum presumed income tax	3,529	(25,720)	(53,207)	(58,791)	(87,539)	(28,302)
Minority interest	(35,712)	(12,842)	(23,152)	(27,190)	(32,449)	(10,491)
Net income	286,445	87,862	103,245	96,573	107,097	34,626
U.S. GAAP						
Revenues	280,690	327,424	426,499	621,012	867,452	280,457
Costs	(208,149)	(216,742)	(235,341)	(321,788)	(413,957)	(133,837)

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	2003	2004	Year Ended June 30,		2007	2007 ⁽¹⁾
		(Ps. thousands ⁽²⁾)	2005	2006		(US\$)
						thousands)
Gross profit	72,541	110,682	191,158	299,224	453,495	146,620
Gain from recognition of inventories at net realizable value						
Selling expenses	(28,555)	(23,937)	(36,255)	(66,278)	(104,997)	(33,947)
Administrative expenses	(50,139)	(57,928)	(77,451)	(97,956)	(142,714)	(46,141)
Gain on purchasers rescissions of sales	9					
Net income (loss) from retained interest in securitized receivables	1,392	(1,526)	4,591	(12,274)	(115)	(37)
Operating (loss) income	(4,752)	27,291	82,043	121,716	205,669	66,495
(Loss) gain on equity investees	(5,621)	(20,161)	138,560	64,697	42,957	13,888
Financial results, net	265,753	21,195	(31,072)	(50,854)	(43,705)	(14,130)
Other incomes (expenses), net	9,880	(4,026)	(10,271)	(7,338)	(13,433)	(4,343)
Income before taxes and minority interest	265,260	24,299	179,259	128,221	191,488	61,910
Income tax and minimum presumed income tax	3,020	(12,528)	(34,747)	(18,678)	(39,176)	(12,666)
Minority interest	(33,154)	(8,946)	(15,114)	(19,597)	(49,090)	(15,871)
Net income	235,126	2,825	129,398	89,946	103,222	33,373

BALANCE SHEET DATA**Argentine GAAP**

Cash and banks and current investments	232,001	163,900	211,934	233,438	856,707	276,983
Inventories	23,854	29,711	99,811	162,110	256,203	82,833
Mortgages and lease receivables, net	39,181	37,267	73,246	147,955	212,065	68,563
Non-current investments ⁽³⁾	412,789	519,499	542,863	647,981	673,273	217,676
Fixed assets, net	1,235,223	1,274,675	1,445,551	1,413,212	2,027,311	655,451
Total current assets	297,476	261,651	389,735	481,788	1,175,790	380,145
Total assets	2,081,956	2,208,326	2,524,426	2,740,121	4,144,899	1,340,090
Short-term debt ⁽⁴⁾	96,159	143,126	130,728	142,140	214,193	69,251
Total current liabilities	188,738	256,022	310,977	419,228	652,082	210,825
Long-term debt ⁽⁵⁾	592,104	468,807	422,412	295,282	1,222,423	395,222
Total non-current liabilities	629,988	522,213	515,381	385,138	1,395,693	451,242
Minority interest	454,044	470,237	445,839	449,989	450,410	145,622
Shareholders equity	809,186	959,854	1,252,229	1,485,766	1,646,714	532,400

U.S. GAAP

Cash and banks and current investments	231,293	163,435	212,855	233,032	856,318	276,857
Inventories	23,584	25,374	46,702	61,720	160,961	52,040
Mortgages and lease receivables, net	39,181	37,267	72,577	145,718	205,267	66,365
Other receivables and prepaid expenses	80,799	127,114	113,395	131,502	241,656	78,130
Non-current investments ⁽³⁾	281,583	327,883	436,063	599,679	590,646	190,962
Fixed assets, net	1,221,859	1,230,020	1,392,626	1,360,136	1,912,457	618,318
Intangible assets, net	1,629	666	712	468	22,226	7,186
Total current assets	313,595	270,883	386,051	471,053	1,183,147	382,524
Total assets	1,874,299	1,923,456	2,291,808	2,503,812	3,997,217	1,292,343
Trade accounts payable	30,432	46,414	68,372	136,362	293,522	94,899
Other liabilities	40,382	46,524	90,106	94,655	101,764	32,902
Short-term debt ⁽⁴⁾	83,217	135,661	111,994	120,172	216,829	70,103
Total current liabilities	202,679	260,521	314,939	431,422	669,983	216,613
Long-term debt ⁽⁵⁾	600,616	465,099	413,812	298,570	1,225,212	396,124
Total non-current liabilities	801,806	696,791	698,344	558,951	1,603,747	518,509
Minority interest	367,012	378,404	357,062	355,385	366,381	118,455
Shareholders equity	502,803	587,740	921,718	1,158,364	1,358,739	439,295

CASH FLOW DATA**Argentine GAAP**

Net cash provided by operating activities	93,945	74,691	93,490	194,685	163,099	52,732
Net cash used in investing activities	(40,603)	(97,186)	(126,682)	(136,567)	(510,774)	(167,935)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	109,439	(47,649)	52,868	(36,767)	892,258	291,273

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	2003	Year Ended June 30,			2007	2007 ⁽¹⁾ (US\$ thousands, except ratios)
		2004 (Ps. thousands, except ratios ⁽²⁾)	2005	2006		
U.S. GAAP⁽⁶⁾						
Net cash provided by operating activities	55,135	92,378	105,655	192,589	111,936	36,190
Net cash used in investing activities	(52,260)	(105,061)	(141,746)	(128,687)	(470,318)	(152,059)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	109,439	(47,649)	52,868	(36,767)	900,907	291,273
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	51,743	(8,081)	2,899	(5,784)	2,058	665
Effect of inflation accounting	(1,472)					
OTHER FINANCIAL DATA						
Argentine GAAP						
Capital expenditures ⁽⁷⁾	10,991	26,908	79,997	116,201	428,026	138,385
Depreciation and amortization ⁽⁸⁾	69,437	65,491	74,091	80,979	96,996	31,360
Ratio of current assets to current liabilities	1.576	1.022	1.253	1.149	1.803	1.803
Ratio of shareholders' equity to total liabilities	0.988	1.233	1.515	1.847	0.804	0.804
Ratio of non-current assets to total assets	0.857	0.882	0.846	0.824	0.716	0.716
Working capital ⁽⁹⁾	108,738	5,629	78,758	62,560	523,708	169,320

- (1) Solely for the convenience of the reader, we have translated Argentine Peso amounts into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate quoted by Banco de la Nación Argentina for June 30, 2007 which was Ps.3.093 per US\$1.00. We make no representation that the Argentine Peso or U.S. dollar amounts actually represent, could have been or could be converted into Dollars at the rates indicated, at any particular rate or at all. See Exchange Rates and Exchange Controls. Sums may not total due to rounding.
- (2) In thousands of Pesos of June 30, 2007. Includes adjustment for inflation through February 28, 2003. Sums may not total due to rounding.
- (3) Includes our 11.8% investment in Banco Hipotecario and our investments in undeveloped plots of land.
- (4) Includes short-term debt (including the current portion of seller financing) and current mortgages payable.
- (5) Includes long-term debt (including the non-current portion of seller financing) and non-current mortgages payable.
- (6) This table is intended to present cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities under Argentine GAAP but following the classification guidelines of SFAS No. 95 under U.S. GAAP. See Note 28 to our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus for details of the differences in classifications affecting the categories of cash flows.
- (7) Includes the purchase of fixed assets (including facilities and equipment), undeveloped plots of land and renovation and remodeling of hotels and shopping centers.
- (8) Corresponds to depreciation and amortization included in operating income.
- (9) Working capital is calculated by subtracting consolidated current liabilities from consolidated current assets.

Table of Contents**Selected Consolidated Financial and Other Information for Banco Hipotecario**

	2003	As of or for the Twelve Months Ended June 30, ⁽¹⁸⁾				2007	2007 (in thousands of US dollars, except ratios) (17)
		2004	2005	2006	(in thousands of pesos, except ratios)		
INCOME STATEMENT DATA:							
<i>Central Bank Accounting Rules</i>							
Financial income	Ps. 512,630	Ps. 1,177,786	Ps. 681,482	Ps. 733,803	Ps. 882,220	US\$ 285,434	
Financial expenditures ⁽¹⁾	(1,241,713)	(208,500)	(388,882)	(412,184)	(374,666)	(121,220)	
Net financial income	(729,083)	(969,286)	292,600	321,619	507,554	164,214	
Provision for losses on loans	(122,005)		(16,699)	(10,498)	(43,673)	(14,130)	
Net contribution from insurance ⁽²⁾	36,868	38,991	36,988	44,886	69,827	22,592	
Other income from services, net ⁽³⁾	6,420	(321)	28,831	16,949	15,530	5,025	
Monetary gain on other transactions	7,046						
Administrative expenses	(119,930)	(133,262)	(147,010)	(185,190)	(270,813)	(87,619)	
Monetary loss related to operating transactions	(1,005)						
Miscellaneous income (loss), net ⁽⁴⁾	(132,915)	3,231	(42,343)	124,511	81,380	26,330	
Monetary loss from financial transactions	(224,005)						
Income tax		(3,563)	(6,968)	(1,321)	(1,007)	(326)	
Minority interest	7,882	(7,795)	5,623	(1,878)	(907)	(293)	
Net income	(1,270,727)	866,567	Ps. 151,022	Ps. 309,078	Ps. 357,891	US\$ 115,793	
U.S. GAAP							
Net Income	646,119	223,072	Ps. 1,023,110	Ps. 605,000	Ps. 388,883	US\$ 125,820	
BALANCE SHEET DATA:							
<i>Central Bank Accounting Rules</i>							
Assets							
Cash and due from banks	Ps. 46,222	Ps. 59,200	Ps. 55,850	Ps. 42,900	Ps. 54,578	US\$ 17,658	
Banks and correspondents	193,223	320,841	258,209	284,956	273,095	88,357	
Government and corporate securities	1,077,931	532,979	723,630	2,802,402	2,159,941	698,829	
Mortgage-backed securities ⁽⁵⁾	111,671	177,069	239,837	340,015	445,390	144,102	
Loans:							
Mortgage loans	2,078,750	1,701,349	1,555,503	1,547,869	1,767,133	571,740	
Personal loans	65	6,451	71,250	237,324	509,186	164,742	
Credit card loans			17,521	102,830	381,132	123,312	
Overdrafts	119,112	112,387	149,013	241,082	419,797	135,821	
Corporate short-term loans	26,220	88,832	103,270	33,662	242,297	78,393	
Interbank loans	35,435	588	9,546	15,871	88,604	28,667	
Public sector loans	552,785	518,185	556,024	184,216	112,238	36,314	
Other loans	315,028	3,178	34,379	88,264	102,633	33,206	
Total loans ⁽⁶⁾	3,127,395	2,430,970	2,496,506	2,451,118	3,623,020	1,172,195	
Accrued interest receivable	283,683	253,537	326,517	94,451	38,496	12,455	

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Reserve for loan losses	(518,452)	(327,082)	(258,372)	(145,297)	(136,120)	(44,040)
Net loans	2,892,626	2,357,425	Ps. 2,564,651	Ps. 2,400,272	Ps. 3,525,396	Ps. 1,140,610
Other receivables from financial transactions:						
Loans in trust pending securitization ⁽⁷⁾	319,166	334,471	150,348	100,231	81,378	26,329
Government compensatory bonds BODEN ⁽⁸⁾	2,537,083	2,654,716	2,649,926	250,872	260,960	84,431
Other ⁽⁹⁾	103,569	1,037,609	1,482,872	2,345,515	2,924,651	946,244
Reserve for loan losses	(27,999)	(40,732)	(52,963)	(33,840)	(34,684)	(11,222)
Total other receivables	2,931,819	3,986,064	4,230,183	2,662,778	3,232,305	1,045,782
Bank premises and equipment, net	134,383	121,693	113,482	110,264	121,183	39,208
Other assets	62,779	986,734	731,042	298,145	355,761	115,103
Total assets	Ps. 7,450,654	Ps. 8,542,005	Ps. 8,916,884	Ps. 8,941,732	Ps. 10,167,649	US\$ 3,289,649
<i>Liabilities and Shareholders Equity</i>						
Borrowings from Central Bank	Ps. 2,085,254	Ps. 2,193,546	Ps. 2,042,362	Ps. 198,329	Ps. 218,031	US\$ 70,542
Other banks and international entities	921,900	354,216	542,841	387,081	231,619	74,938
Bonds	2,589,855	2,735,793	2,345,817	3,253,792	3,587,186	1,160,601
Deposits	105,484	181,367	423,386	614,787	868,560	281,015
Amounts payable under derivative instruments	1,015	540,920	900,940	964,753	968,395	313,315
Reserve for contingencies	156,241	201,135	250,433	205,577	262,214	84,837
Other liabilities ⁽¹⁰⁾	620,180	497,736	366,778	964,008	1,320,348	427,186
Total liabilities	6,479,929	6,704,713	6,872,557	6,588,327	7,456,353	2,412,434
Shareholders equity	970,725	1,837,292	2,044,327	2,353,405	2,711,296	877,215
Total liabilities and shareholders equity	Ps. 7,450,654	Ps. 8,542,005	Ps. 8,916,884	Ps. 8,941,732	Ps. 10,167,649	US\$ 3,289,649
U.S. GAAP						
Shareholders Equity	(401,867)	(117,449)	Ps. 957,137	Ps. 1,592,014	Ps. 2,109,199	US\$ 682,412

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	As of and for the Twelve Months Ended June 30,		
	2005	2006	2007
SELECTED RATIOS:			
Profitability			
Return on average assets	1.7%	3.6%	3.8%
Return on average shareholders' equity	7.3%	13.5%	13.6%
Average rate of interest on mortgage loan portfolio ⁽¹¹⁾	10.6%	13.9%	12.2%
Net interest margin ⁽¹²⁾	3.9%	4.3%	6.5%
Efficiency ⁽¹³⁾	39.0%	46.0%	42.4%
Insurance loss ratio ⁽¹⁴⁾	17.4%	16.6%	9.3%
Asset Quality^{(15) (16)}			
Mortgage loans to individuals:			
Non-performing mortgage loans to individuals as a % of such loans	17.7%	8.2%	5.4%
Reserve for mortgage individual loan losses as a % of such loans	22.3%	14.4%	10.9%
Reserve for mortgage individual loan losses as a % of such non-performing loans	98.4%	106.6%	101.9%
Other loans to individuals:			
Non-performing other loans to individuals as a % of such loans	2.0%	7.9%	8.5%
Reserve for other individual loan losses as a % of such loans	1.7%	4.4%	4.7%
Reserve for other individual loan losses as a % of such non-performing loans	85.6%	55.9%	55.6%
Total loans:			
Non-performing loans as a percentage of total loans	10.1%	6.2%	4.6%
Reserve for loan losses as a percentage of total loans	10.0%	6.5%	4.2%
Reserve for loan losses as a percentage of non-performing loans	99.0%	105.7%	91.4%
Charge-offs:			
Charge-offs as a percentage of average loans	3.2%	6.2%	1.7%
Capital			
Total shareholders' equity as a percentage of total assets	22.9%	26.3%	26.7%

Operations

- (1) Financial expenditures consist primarily of interest on deposits and other liabilities from financial transactions and contributions, and taxes on financial income.
- (2) Consists of insurance premiums earned *minus* insurance claims paid.
- (3) Income from services other than insurance premiums *minus* expenditures on services other than insurance claims.
- (4) Miscellaneous income *minus* miscellaneous expenses.
- (5) Banco Hipotecario holds subordinated bonds and certificates of participation issued in connection with its prior securitization activities.
- (6) Total loans exclude loans in trust pending securitization.
- (7) Banco Hipotecario transferred these loans to a trust pending their proposed securitization. Although not included in our loans for accounting purposes, these loans are included in its total loan portfolio for purposes of classifying its loans and establishing loan loss reserves in accordance with Central Bank requirements.
- (8) Includes the positive effects resulting from our option, pursuant to Argentine Central Bank Communication A 3800, to offset anticipated future losses by recognizing in advance compensation expected to be received from the Argentine government for its net financial position of foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities at December 31, 2001 converted at the exchange rate of Ps.1.40 = US\$1.00.
- (9) Includes Ps.897.8 million, Ps.1,036.0 million and Ps.1,133.6 million of amounts receivable under derivative financial instruments for twelve months ended June 30, 2005, 2006 and 2007, respectively.
- (10) Includes Ps.66.5 million, Ps.95.3 million and Ps.84.5 million of accrued interest payable at June 30, 2005, 2006 and 2007, respectively.
- (11) Aggregate financial income earned on mortgage loans divided by average mortgage loans.
- (12) Net financial income divided by average interest earning assets. Included in financial income are net gains (losses) on government securities.
- (13) Administrative expenses divided by the sum of (i) net financial income, (ii) contribution from insurance and (iii) other income from services, net. Excludes severance payments and bonuses that totaled Ps.7.3 million, Ps.8.8 million and Ps.19.6 million for the twelve months ended June 30, 2005, 2006 and 2007, respectively.
- (14) Insurance claims paid divided by insurance premiums earned.
- (15) Non-performing loans consist of (i) in the case of consumer loans, those classified under Central Bank regulations as Deficient Performance, Difficult Collection, Uncollectible and Uncollectible for Technical Reasons and (ii) in the case of commercial loans, those classified under Central Bank regulations as Problematic, High Risk of Insolvency, Uncollectible and Uncollectible for Technical Reasons. Banco Hipotecario has used a variety of different methodologies for classifying the non-performance of its mortgage loans. As a result, information regarding non-performing loans is not necessarily comparable from one period to another. See Banco Hipotecario's

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Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Factors Affecting Comparability of Financial Data.

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- (16) For purposes of Central Bank loan classifications and our establishment of loan loss reserves, total loans include accrued interest and loans in trust pending securitization.
- (17) The U.S. dollar convenience translation at June 30, 2007 is based on the peso/dollar exchange rate of Ps.3.0908=US\$1.00, prevailing as of such date. Such translation should not be construed as a representation that the local currency amounts represent, or have been or could be converted into, U.S. dollars at that or any other rate.
- (18) Summary consolidated financial and other information for Banco Hipotecario as of and for the twelve months ended June 30, 2004 and 2003 was not included since such information cannot be provided without unreasonable effort or expense.

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CERTAIN HISTORICAL AND PRO FORMA FINANCIAL INFORMATION FOR

RECENTLY ACQUIRED BUILDINGS

The following information is presented in compliance with Rule 3-14 of Regulation S-X.

During our fiscal year ended June 30, 2007, we purchased three office buildings and one shopping center property in four unrelated transactions. Subsequent to the end of our fiscal year ended June 30, 2007, in August 2007 we acquired half of the floors of a 27-story office building in an transaction unrelated to the acquisitions completed during our fiscal year ended June 30, 2007. We refer to the properties acquired during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007 and during August 2007 to as the Acquired Properties.

In November 2006, we submitted a bid for the acquisition of a property known as Edificio Ex Escuela Gobernador Vicente de Olmos, or Olmos, located in the Province of Córdoba, Argentina. The closing of this proposed purchase is subject to several regulatory approvals. In January 2007, the National Commission for the Defense of Competition notified us of two claims filed against this proposed acquisition. These claims are still pending resolution. This transaction has not yet been consummated, but we currently believe it is probable that it will be completed.

In December 2006, we entered into a Put and Call Option Agreement with an unrelated party for the acquisition of an office building in Buenos Aires known as the República Building. This transaction has not yet been consummated, but we currently believe it is probable that it will be completed.

In accordance with Rule 3-14 of Regulation S-X, for the purpose of computing the aggregate significance of these consummated and probable transactions, we evaluate all such transactions in two groups. The first group includes the acquisitions completed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007, and the second group includes the acquisitions completed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008 and the probable acquisitions of the República Building and Olmos. We have computed significance based on our total consolidated assets as of June 30, 2006 for the first group, and our total consolidated assets as of June 30, 2007 for the second group.

Each of the Acquired Properties and the probable acquisitions of the República Building and Olmos is individually insignificant. Nevertheless, the aggregate purchase price of the Acquired Properties during the year ended June 30, 2007 exceeded 10% of our total consolidated assets as of June 30, 2006, and the Acquired Properties during the year ended June 30, 2008 and the probable acquisitions of the República Building and Olmos exceeded 10% of our total consolidated assets as of June 30, 2007. We acquired no significant properties during our fiscal years ended June 30, 2005 and 2006. We did not acquire the Acquired Properties from a related party. The Acquired Properties and Olmos and the República Building have been operated, since construction, as rental properties. We currently intend to manage all of the Acquired Properties and Olmos and the República Building.

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The following is a description of the Acquired Properties and the probable acquisitions of the República Building and Olmos:

Property	Acquisition date
Bouchard Building	March 15, 2007
Dock del Plata Building	November 15, 2006
Córdoba Shopping Center	December 27, 2006
Bank Boston Tower	August 27, 2007
República Building	Not yet consummated
Patio Olmos Shopping Center	Not yet consummated

Bouchard Building: On March 15, 2007, we acquired from an unrelated party a 23-story 33,324 square meter office building known as Bouchard Building for an aggregate cash purchase price of US\$84.1 million. At the date of purchase, the property's occupancy rate was 100%.

Dock Del Plata Building: In June 2005, we entered into a Credit Default Swap Agreement (the Agreement) with Credit Suisse International (CSI) pursuant to which we, provided certain conditions were met, would acquire a mortgage receivable for US\$10.0 million on a 8,900 square meter office building known as Dock del Plata Building located in Puerto Madero, Buenos Aires. As guarantee for the Agreement, we paid a deposit US\$4.0 million. The Agreement was rescinded in November 2006 and the guarantee deposit was released. On November 15, 2006, the mortgage was executed, and we acquired the building for US\$8.8 million (using US\$4.0 million of the deposit guarantee plus available cash of US\$4.8 million). At the date of purchase, the property's occupancy rate was 100%.

Córdoba Shopping: On December 27, 2006, we acquired the Cordoba Shopping Villa Cabrera located in the Province of Córdoba, Argentina for an aggregate purchase price of US\$13.3 million. We paid US\$7.3 million of the purchase price in cash at closing, and the balance was financed in three equal semiannual installments of US\$2.0 million each, commencing in December 2007. This financing accrues interest at a fixed rate of 6% per annum. The property, which is located in the Villa Cabrera neighborhood of the city of Córdoba, is a 35,000 square meter shopping center comprising 160 stores, a 12 movie theatre complex and a 1,500-vehicle parking lot. At the date of purchase, the property's occupancy rate was 98%.

Bank Boston Tower: On August 27, 2007, we acquired from an unrelated party 50% of a 27-story office building with 31,635 square meters of leasable space known as the Bank Boston Tower for an aggregate cash purchase price of US\$54.0 million. At the date of purchase, the property's occupancy rate was 100%.

República Building: On December 22, 2006, we entered into a Put and Call Option Agreement (the Agreement) with Banco Comafi S.A., as trustee of the Fideicomiso República, for the acquisition of a 20-story office building in Buenos Aires known as the República Building. The exercise of the call and put option is subject to certain conditions for closing and is exercisable within 60 days after fulfillment of those conditions. Upon transfer of title, we will be required to pay 50% of the total purchase price of US\$74.0 million, and the remaining 50% will be payable semi-annually in 5 installments accruing interest at a fixed rate of 8% per annum. The unpaid balance of the purchase price will be secured by a mortgage on the República Building. Currently, the property's occupancy rate is 20%.

Patio Olmos: In November 2006, we submitted a bid for the acquisition of a property known as Edificio Ex Escuela Gobernador Vicente de Olmos located in the City of Córdoba, Argentina for Ps.32.5 million. We made a down payment of Ps.9.7 million under the terms of the bidding process. The property is a 5,147 square meter four-story building consisting of commercial space, parking lots

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and movie theatres. The property is subject to a 40-year concession contract granted to an unrelated party for the commercial use of the building. Pursuant to the concession granted in 1992 from the Provincial Government of Córdoba, the concessionaire is required to pay the owner of the building a monthly concession fee actually of Ps.10.1 which increases by an additional Ps.2.5 every 47 months. The closing of this proposed purchase is subject to several regulatory approvals including the National Commission for the Defense of Competition. In January 2007, the National Commission for the Defense of Competition notified us of two claims filed against it objecting to our proposed acquisition. One claim was filed by an individual and the other by the current concessionaire under the concession. These claims are still pending resolution.

The purchase price of the Bouchard Building represents 77% of the Acquired Properties during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007. In addition, the purchase prices of the Bank Boston Tower acquisition and the probable acquisition of the República Building represent 78% of the Acquired Properties completed during the year ended June 30, 2008 and the probable acquisitions of the República Building and Olmos and, accordingly, were selected for audit under Rule 3-14 of Regulation S-X. The remaining Acquired Properties or probable acquisitions of the República Building and Olmos are insignificant below the 5% level. We refer to the Bouchard Building, the Bank Boston Tower and the República Building as the Selected Properties.

In determining the purchase price paid for the Selected Properties, we considered the historical and expected cash flow from the properties, the nature of the occupancy trends and terms of the leases in place, current operating costs and taxes, the physical condition of the properties, the potential to increase their cash flow and other factors. We also considered the capitalization rates at which we believe office properties have recently sold in the market, but determined the prices we were willing to pay for the properties primarily based on the factors discussed above.

In estimating the fair value of the tangible and intangible assets acquired, we considered information obtained about each property as a result of our due diligence, marketing and leasing activities, and utilizes various valuation methods, such as estimated cash flow projections using appropriate discount and capitalization rates, estimates of replacement costs net of depreciation, and available market information. Depending upon the size of the acquisition, we may engage an outside appraiser to perform a valuation of the tangible and intangible assets acquired.

Historical Financial Statements of Recently Acquired Businesses:

In accordance with Rule 3-14 of Regulation S-X, we have included elsewhere in this prospectus the following historical financial statements:

Unaudited statement of revenue and certain expenses for the period July 1, 2006 through the latest interim period prior to the date of acquisition of the Bouchard Building (December 31, 2006);

Audited statement of revenue and certain expenses for the year ended June 30, 2006 for the Bouchard Building;

Audited statement of revenue and certain expenses for the year ended June 30, 2007 for the Bank Boston Tower; and

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Audited statement of revenue and certain expenses for the year ended June 30, 2007 for the República Building (which acquisition we consider probable).

None of the Selected Properties constitute a significant subsidiary pursuant to the Regulation S-X rules. Audited statements of revenue and certain expenses and related unaudited financial information are presented herein only for the Selected Properties which represent a majority of the Acquired Properties and Probable Acquisitions.

In addition, in accordance with Rule 3-14 of Regulation S-X, we have included elsewhere in this prospectus the following pro forma financial statements:

Pro Forma Financial Information (Unaudited):

Our pro forma condensed consolidated statement of income for the year ended June 30, 2007 (unaudited)

Our pro forma condensed consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, 2007 (unaudited)

Our notes to the pro forma consolidated financial data (unaudited)

Estimated twelve-month pro forma statement of taxable net operating income and operating funds available (unaudited)

Table of Contents**Historical Financial Information for the Bouchard Building**

	For the year ended June 30, 2006	For the six-month period ended December 31, 2006 (unaudited)
Statement of Revenue and Certain Expenses:		
Revenues:		
Rental income	10,652	5,508
Other revenue	3,358	1,835
Expenses:		
Real estate taxes	(314)	(162)
Other expenses	(3,358)	(1,835)
Revenue in excess of certain expenses	10,338	5,346

3. Interim Unaudited Statement of Revenue and Certain Expenses

The accompanying interim Statement of Revenue and Certain Expenses for the six-month period ended December 31, 2006 is unaudited. However, in our opinion, the interim statement includes all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair statement of the results of revenue in excess of certain expenses for the interim period. The results of revenue in excess of certain expenses for the period presented are not necessarily indicative of the results for the full year or for any other period.

Historical Financial Information for the Bank Boston Tower

	For the year ended June 30, 2007
Statement of Revenue and Certain Expenses:	
Revenues:	
Rental income	12,700
Other revenue	2,919
Expenses:	
Real estate taxes	(236)
Other expenses	(2,919)
Revenue in excess of certain expenses	12,464

Historical Financial Information for the República Building

	For the year ended June 30, 2007
Statement of Revenue and Certain Expenses:	
Revenues:	
Rental income	2,680
Other revenue	545
Expenses:	
Real estate taxes	(58)

Other expenses	(2,728)
Revenue in excess of certain expenses	439

Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Statements for Recently Acquired Buildings

The following is our unaudited pro forma condensed balance sheet of as of June 30, 2007 and our unaudited pro forma condensed statements of income for the year ended June 30, 2007 which give effect to our acquisition of the Selected Properties under the purchase method of accounting.

The unaudited pro forma condensed balance sheet assumes that the acquisitions of the Bank Boston Tower and the República Building were consummated on June 30, 2007. The pro forma condensed balance sheet as of June 30, 2007 does not reflect the acquisition of the Bouchard Building, as that acquisition is included in our historical financial statements and notes thereto included elsewhere in this prospectus.

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The unaudited pro forma condensed statements of income for the year ended June 30, 2007 assumes that the acquisitions of the Selected Properties were consummated on July 1, 2006. The unaudited pro forma financial data is based on our historical consolidated financial statements and the historical statements of revenue and certain expenses of the Selected Properties and giving effect to the transactions described above, under the pro forma assumptions and adjustments set forth in the accompanying explanatory notes.

For purposes of developing the unaudited pro forma financial statements, the acquisition of the Selected Properties have been recorded at their estimated fair values. Upon acquisitions of real estate, we assess the fair value of acquired assets (including land, buildings and improvements, and identified intangibles such as above and below market leases and acquired in-place leases and customer relationships) and acquired liabilities in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 141, Business Combinations, and SFAS No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, and allocates the purchase price based on these assessments. The values assigned to the Bank Boston Tower and the República Building in these pro forma financial statements are preliminary and represent our management's best estimate of current values which are subject to revision. The preliminary values assigned to the intangible assets include in-place leases and below-market leases. The preliminary values assigned to these items were based on estimates completed by our management which are subject to revisions and which could significantly impact the final purchase price allocation. The purchase price allocation of the Bouchard Building transaction was completed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007.

The acquisitions of the Selected Properties comprise the property, existing leases and certain guarantee deposits and exclude any other liabilities.

We entered into a Put and Call Option Agreement for the acquisition of the República Building. The exercise of the call and put option is subject to certain conditions for closing and is exercisable within 60 days after the fulfillment of those conditions. The occupancy rate of the República Building is currently 20%.

Management currently knows of no events or circumstances other than those disclosed in these pro forma notes that would require a material change to the preliminary purchase price allocation. However, a determination of required purchase accounting adjustments will be made upon the completion of a study to be undertaken by us with the assistance of third party valuation firms to determine the value of certain of the Bank Boston Tower and the República Building acquisitions, including identifiable intangible assets, and liabilities. The actual purchase price allocation will differ, perhaps significantly, from the pro forma amounts reflected herein due to a variety of factors, including access to additional information, changes in value not currently identified and changes in operating results between the dates of the pro forma financial data and the date of the República Building transaction.

Under the terms of the respective agreements, the aggregate purchase price paid by us for the acquisitions of the Bouchard Building and the Bank Boston Tower was US\$138.1 million in cash. The purchase price for the acquisition of the República Building under the Put and Call Option Agreement is US\$74.0 million. We expect to finance the acquisition of the República Building through a combination of cash and seller financing. We refer to the purchase price paid for the Bouchard Building and the Bank Boston Tower and the purchase price to be paid for the República Building as the Purchase Price.

A portion of the Purchase Price was allocated to tangible assets considering the value of the property as if it were vacant. In addition, a portion of the Purchase Price was allocated to below-market leases and in-place leases. No customer relationships were identified as part of the in-place leases. The fair value of below market leases is recorded as deferred income and amortized as additional lease revenue over the remaining contractual lease period and any renewal option periods included in the valuation analysis. Intangible assets associated with at-market in-place leases are amortized as additional expense over the remaining contractual lease term.

Our management believes that the assumptions used provide a reasonable basis on which to present the unaudited pro forma financial data. The unaudited pro forma financial data may not be indicative of the financial position or results that would have occurred if the acquisition of the Selected Properties had been in effect on the dates indicated or which may be obtained in the future.

The unaudited pro forma financial data should be read in conjunction with the historical consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes thereto for us, and the historical statement of revenues and certain expenses for the Selected Properties for the relevant periods.

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		Boston	República	Bank Boston	República	Total pro	
	IRSA ⁽¹⁾	Historical ⁽²⁾	Historical ⁽³⁾	Tower ⁽⁴⁾	Building ⁽⁵⁾	forma	Company
						adjustments	Pro Forma
ASSETS							
Current Assets:							
Cash and banks	217,121	827			(116,465) ⁽⁶⁾	(115,638)	101,483
Investments	639,197			(172,917) ⁽⁷⁾		(172,917)	466,280
Mortgages and leases receivable net	162,825						162,825
Other receivables and prepaid expenses	157,782						157,782
Inventories	6,222						6,222
Total current assets	1,183,147	827		(172,917)	(116,465)	(288,555)	894,592
Non-Current Assets:							
Mortgages and leases receivable net	42,442						42,442
Other receivables and prepaid expenses	83,874						83,874
Inventories	154,739						154,739
Investments	590,645						590,645
Fixed assets net	1,912,457	100,664	102,473	65,851 ⁽⁸⁾	129,920 ⁽⁹⁾	398,908	2,311,364
Intangible assets net	22,226			8,127 ⁽¹⁰⁾	2,980 ⁽¹¹⁾	11,107	33,333
Subtotal	2,806,383	100,664	102,473	73,978	132,900	410,015	3,216,397
Negative goodwill net	7,687						7,687
Total non-current assets	2,814,070	100,664	102,473	73,978	132,900	410,015	3,224,084
Total assets	3,997,217	101,491	102,473	(98,939)	16,435	121,460	4,118,677
LIABILITIES							
Current Liabilities:							
Trade accounts payable	208,734						208,734
Mortgages payable	17,538				116,465 ⁽¹²⁾	116,465	134,003
Customer advances	88,810						88,810
Short-term debt	199,291						199,291
Salaries and social security payable	26,472						26,472
Taxes payable	64,605			(94) ⁽¹³⁾	(161) ⁽¹⁴⁾	(255)	64,350
Other liabilities	62,900			269 ⁽¹⁰⁾	461 ⁽¹¹⁾	730	63,630
Total current liabilities	668,350			175	116,765	116,940	785,290
Non-Current Liabilities:							
Trade accounts payable	84,789						84,789
Mortgages payable	4,557						4,557
Customer advances	63,908						63,908
Long-term debt	1,220,655						1,220,655
Taxes payable	190,974			305 ⁽¹³⁾	460 ⁽¹⁴⁾	765	191,739
Other liabilities	38,864	827		1,245 ⁽¹⁰⁾	1,683 ⁽¹¹⁾	3,755	42,619

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Total debts	1,603,747	827		1,550	2,143	4,520	1,608,267
Provisions							
Total non-current liabilities	1,603,747	827		1,550	2,143	4,520	1,608,267
Total liabilities	2,272,097	827		1,725	118,908	121,460	2,393,557
Minority interest	366,381						366,381
Shareholders' equity	1,358,739	100,664	102,473	(100,664)	(102,473)		1,358,739
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	3,997,217	101,491	102,473	(98,939)	16,435	121,460	4,118,677

(1) This column reflects our historical consolidated balance sheet prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. This column has been derived from our historical consolidated balance sheet prepared in accordance with Argentine GAAP and applying the reconciling items to U.S. GAAP described in Note 28 to our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

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- (2) This column reflects the historical balance sheet of the Bank Boston Tower acquired by us, excluding assets and liabilities not included in the Asset Purchase Agreements.
- (3) This column reflects the historical balance sheet of the República Building acquired by us, excluding assets and liabilities not included in the Asset Purchase Agreements.
- (4) This entry reflects the preliminary allocation of the purchase price to identifiable net assets acquired and liabilities assumed.
- (5) This entry reflects the preliminary allocation of the purchase price to identifiable net assets acquired and liabilities assumed.
- (6) Cash consideration paid for the acquisition.
- (7) Cash consideration paid for the acquisition.
- (8) Adjustment to reflect fair market value of the property which has estimated useful lives of 360 months.
- (9) Adjustment to reflect fair market value of the property which has estimated useful lives of 27 years.
- (10) Adjustment to reflect fair market value of intangible assets associated with in-place leases and below-market leases acquired in transaction which have estimated useful lives of 4 to 7 years based on preliminary estimates. The preliminary purchase price did not result in any goodwill.
- (11) Adjustment to reflect fair market value of intangible assets associated with in-place leases and below-market leases acquired in transaction which have estimated useful lives of 1 to 5 years based on preliminary estimates. The preliminary purchase price did not result in any goodwill.
- (12) Adjustment to reflect the assumption of mortgage seller financing. Seller financing accrues interest at a fixed rate of 8% per annum.
- (13) Adjustment to reflect the income tax effect of the purchase price allocation.
- (14) Adjustment to reflect the income tax effect of the purchase price allocation.

Our Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Statement of Income

	Bouchard		República		Pro forma	Total pro forma	
	IRSA ⁽¹⁾	Bank Boston Building ⁽²⁾	Bank Boston Tower ⁽²⁾	Building ⁽²⁾	adjustments ⁽³⁾	adjustments	Company Pro Forma
Revenues	867,452	12,157	15,619	3,225	3,776 ⁽⁵⁾	34,777	902,229
Costs	(413,957)	(3,035)	(3,155)	(2,786)	(26,331) ⁽⁴⁾	(35,307)	(449,264)
Gross profit	453,495	9,122	12,464	439	(22,555)	530	452,965
Gain from recognition of inventories at net realizable value							
Selling expenses	(104,997)						(104,997)
Administrative expenses	(142,714)						(142,714)
Net income from retained interest in securitized receivables	(115)						(115)
Gain from operations and holding of real estate assets, net							
Operating income	205,669	9,122	12,464	439	(22,555)	530	205,139
Amortization of goodwill	42,957						42,957
Gain on equity investees							
Financial results, net	(43,705)				(9,317) ⁽⁶⁾	(9,317)	(53,022)
Other expenses, net	(13,433)						(13,433)
Income (loss) before taxes and minority interest	191,488	9,122	12,464	439	(31,872)	(9,847)	181,641
Income tax and MPIT	(39,176)				3,446 ⁽⁷⁾	3,446	(35,730)
Minority interest	(49,090)						(49,090)
Net income	103,222	9,122	12,464	439	(28,426)	(6,401)	96,821
Basic Earnings per share data ⁽⁸⁾	0.23						0.22
Diluted Earnings per share data ⁽⁸⁾	0.20						0.19

- (1) This column reflects our historical consolidated statement of income prepared in accordance with US GAAP. This column has been derived from our historical consolidated statement of income prepared in accordance with Argentine GAAP and applying the reconciling items to US GAAP described in Note 28 to our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.
- (2) This column reflects the historical revenue and certain expenses of each of the Selected Properties for the period July 1, 2006 through the earlier of the date of acquisition or June 30, 2007.

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- (3) This entry reflects the effects in depreciation and amortization expense of the preliminary allocation of the purchase price to identifiable net assets acquired. The pro forma condensed statement of income reflects a preliminary allocation to tangible assets, liabilities and other intangible assets. The final purchase price allocation may result in different allocations for tangible and intangible assets than that presented in this pro forma condensed statement of income. Adjustments to these assets would also affect depreciation and amortization expense.

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- (4) Reflects depreciation and amortization related to each of the Selected Properties, as appropriate. The buildings have average estimated useful lives of 29 years. Intangibles for in-place leases are amortized over a period of 3 to 5 years. The purchase price of the Selected Properties is allocated Ps.254,239, Ps.166,515 and Ps.232,392 to tangible assets (land and building and building improvements), Ps.12,617, Ps.8,127 and Ps.2,980 to in-place leases intangible assets and Ps.19,575, Ps.1,514 and Ps.2,144 to below market leases deferred revenue for the Bouchard Building, Bank Boston Tower and República Building, respectively.
- (5) Reflects rental revenue of acquired in-place below market leases at their fair value over the weighted average remaining lease term of 36 to 55 months.
- (6) Reflects the increase in interest expense related to the fair market value of the debt assumed in order to finance the acquisition of the República Building. Debt accrues interest at a fixed rate of 8% per annum.
- (7) Reflects the income tax effects of the above transactions.
- (8) Pro forma income per common share is based upon the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during 2007.

In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 128, Earnings Per Share, pro forma earnings per share from income applicable to common shareholders from continuing operations is calculated as follows (in thousands):

	2007
Numerator:	
Pro forma net income available to common shareholders basic	Ps. 96,821
Plus (less): income (loss) impact of assumed conversions:	
Interest expense on convertible debt	8,213
Foreign currency exchange gain on convertible debt	46
Income tax effects	(716)
Pro forma net income available to common shareholders plus assumed conversions diluted	Ps. 104,364
Denominator:	
Basic weighted-average number of shares outstanding	Ps. 444,904
Plus: incremental shares of assumed conversions:	
Warrants	49,317
Convertible notes	46,601
Diluted weighted-average number of shares outstanding	Ps. 540,822

Table of Contents**Unaudited Estimated Twelve-Month Pro Forma Statement of Taxable Net Operating Income and Operating Funds Available**

The following unaudited statement is a pro forma estimate for a twelve-month period of taxable income and funds available from our operations. The unaudited pro forma statement is based on our historical operating results for the year ended June 30, 2007 adjusted as if our acquisition of the Selected Properties had occurred on July 1, 2006.

This statement should be read in conjunction with (i) our historical financial statements and notes thereto as of and for the year ended June 30, 2007 and (ii) our pro forma condensed consolidated financial statements included herein.

Estimated Taxable Net Operating Income

	in thousands
Our historical consolidated income before income taxes and minority interest (Note 1)	158,916
Our depreciation and amortization	96,289
Subtotal historical income before our income taxes and minority interest, exclusive of depreciation and amortization	255,205
Historical income before income taxes of the Selected Properties as adjusted (Note 2)	(9,847)
Depreciation and amortization of Selected Properties	22,555
Subtotal historical income before income taxes and minority interest of the Selected Properties, exclusive of depreciation and amortization	12,708
Estimated tax basis depreciation and amortization (Note 3)	
IRSA	(53,610)
Selected Properties	(18,262)
Subtotal tax basis depreciation and amortization	(71,872)
Pro forma taxable operating income	196,041

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Estimated Pro Forma Operating Funds Available

	in thousands
Principle Assumptions:	
Pro forma taxable operating income before dividends deduction	196,041
Add pro forma tax basis depreciation and amortization	71,872
Estimate of pro forma operating funds available	267,913

The historical earnings from operations represent our income from continuing operations as adjusted for depreciation and amortization for the year ended June 30, 2007 as reflected in our historical financial statements.

The historical earnings from operations represents the pro forma results of the Selected Properties acquired since July 1, 2006 for the year ended June 30, 2007.

Our tax basis depreciation is based upon the original purchase price, excluding intangibles, allocated to the buildings and equipment, and personal property, depreciated on a straight-line basis and the full up year convention; and depreciated using straight-line basis.

Operating funds available does not represent cash generated from operating activities in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and is not necessarily indicative of cash available to fund cash needs.

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**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

The following management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements and related notes appearing elsewhere in this prospectus included elsewhere in this offering memorandum. This management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. These forward-looking statements include, among others, those statements including the words "will", "expects", "anticipates", "intends", "believes" and similar language. Our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of many risk factors, including those set forth elsewhere in this prospectus.

For purposes of the following discussion, unless otherwise specified, references to fiscal years 2005, 2006 and 2007 relate to our fiscal years ended June 30, 2005, 2006 and 2007, respectively.

We maintain our financial books and records in Argentine Pesos. We prepare our consolidated financial statements in conformity with Argentine GAAP and the regulations of the *Comisión Nacional de Valores* which differ in significant respects from U.S. GAAP. These differences involve methods of measuring the amounts shown in the financial statements as well as additional disclosures required by U.S. GAAP and Regulation S-X of the SEC. See Note 17 to our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus herein for a description of the principal differences between Argentine GAAP and U.S. GAAP, as they relate to us, and a reconciliation to U.S. GAAP of our net income and shareholders' equity.

In order to comply with *Comisión Nacional de Valores* regulations, we discontinued inflation accounting as of March 1, 2003, and we recognized deferred income tax assets and liabilities on a non-discounted basis. These accounting practices represent departures from Argentine GAAP. However, we believe that such departures did not have a material effect on our financial statements.

Our Results of Operations

Overview

Our historical financial results have been, and are expected to continue to be, materially affected by the general level of economic activity and growth of per capita disposable income in Argentina (and in particular in the Buenos Aires area where our activities and investments are concentrated). From December 2001 through most of 2002, Argentina experienced a crisis that virtually paralyzed its economy and led to radical changes in government policies. Argentina's trade and fiscal deficits and the rigidity of its fixed exchange rate system (known as the convertibility regime), combined with the country's excessive reliance on foreign capital and with its mounting external debt, resulted in a deep contraction of the economy and in banking and fiscal crises when capital started to leave the country.

In response to the political and economic crisis, the Argentine government undertook a number of far-reaching initiatives that significantly changed the monetary and foreign exchange regime and the regulatory framework for conducting business in Argentina. Between December 2001 and January 2002, Argentina abolished the fixed parity between the Peso and the U.S. dollar, rescheduled bank deposits, asymmetrically pesified debts and suspended payment on a significant portion of its public debt.

Most sectors of the Argentine economy were severely affected by the crisis and regulatory changes. In April 2002, the economy started its path to stabilization and realized a clear improvement of economic variables during the second half of the year, mainly as a result of expanding exports and decreasing imports. While the devaluation of the Peso had significant adverse consequences, it did result in a positive balance for Argentina's current account, which fostered a reactivation of domestic production. The sharp decline in the Peso's value against foreign currencies, together with a decline in production costs in U.S. dollar terms, made Argentine products relatively inexpensive in the export markets. At the same time, the costs of imported goods increased significantly due to the devaluation of the Peso, forcing Argentine consumers to substitute their purchase of foreign goods with domestic products, substantially boosting domestic demand for domestic products.

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During the second half of 2002, Argentina's GDP increased 4.4%, and the consumer price index inflation was 8.0% for the six-month period ended December 31, 2002, compared to 30.5% for the six-month period ended June 30, 2002. The improving economic conditions, particularly the reduction of capital outflows from the Argentine economy and the banking system, allowed the government to begin lifting restrictions on bank withdrawals in November 2002.

Despite the improvement in economic conditions during the second half of 2002, Argentina's overall GDP contracted 10.9% for the full year, receding to 1993 values, investment collapsed (with, for example, negative growth of 43% in the second quarter compared to the second quarter of 2001), and inflation increased sharply. The main impact of the crisis was the tremendous social hardship. Unemployment rose from 12.9% to 19.7% between 1998 and 2002, real wages declined 24% in 2002, and the poverty index increased from 29% of the population in 2000 to 52% in 2002.

In May 2003, Argentina's political environment was reorganized when Dr. Néstor Kirchner took office as president. The economy continued to show indications of recovery, as GDP grew 8.8% in 2003. A combination of sound fiscal and monetary policies kept consumer price inflation under control at 3.5% in 2003. During 2003, Argentina moved towards normalizing its relationship with the IMF, withdrew all the national and provincial governments' quasi-money securities from circulation (amounting to Ps.7.8 billion), and eliminated all deposit restrictions. The trade balance experienced a sustained surplus, aided by the rise in commodity prices and export volumes. Social indicators also improved. The unemployment rate decreased to 17.3% in 2003 and real wages began to recover.

During 2004 and 2005, the Argentine economy continued to grow. GDP grew 9.0% in 2004 and 9.0% in 2005 according to the Central Bank's survey of independent forecasting firms. Inflation remained relatively low in 2004 although it almost doubled to 6.1% from 2003, and it increased to 12.3% during 2005 and 9.8% during 2006.

In June 2005, the Argentine government completed a restructuring of the federal government's public debt, which had been in default since December 2001. Argentina reduced the outstanding principal amount of its public debt from US\$191.3 billion to US\$126.6 billion and negotiated lower interest rates and extended payment terms. Approximately US\$19.5 billion of defaulted bonds held by creditors who did not participate in the exchange offer remain outstanding.

Over the past four years, the Argentine economy has recovered significantly from the crisis, and the business environment has largely stabilized. We believe that the current recovery has led to significant improvements and sets the stage for growth opportunities. Nevertheless, we cannot assure you that the favorable economic conditions that Argentina has experienced in recent years will continue. See **Risk Factors** **Risks Related to Argentina**.

Economic Recovery and Improvements in our Business Segments

Shopping centers

The profitability of our shopping center business is highly sensitive to consumer spending, overall GDP growth in Argentina and availability of financing. The contraction in consumer spending and the greater reliance on informal and low quality products that characterized the Argentine economy during the crisis has been significantly lessened along with an increase in GDP growth. This economic reactivation has significantly increased the revenues of Alto Palermo, our subsidiary engaged in shopping center ownership and operation. During the fiscal years ended June 30, 2005, 2006 and 2007, our shopping center revenues were Ps.165.5 million, Ps.215.0 million and Ps.270.3 million respectively.

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Credit card operations

Tarshop S.A. is a subsidiary of Alto Palermo through which we have rolled out a credit card business. Economic reactivation and the consequent increase in consumer spending have been fueling the growth in this business as in the case of the shopping center segment. Conceived originally as a marketing tool intended to stimulate sales at our shopping centers, Tarshop's credit card business has extended beyond our shopping centers, becoming one of the fastest growing credit card businesses in the consumer credit industry in Argentina. As of June 30, 2007, Tarshop had 712,000 outstanding credit card accounts with more than Ps.700 million in outstanding loans most of which had been securitized as of such date. During the fiscal years ended June 30, 2005, 2006 and 2007, the revenues of our credit card operations were Ps.64.6 million, Ps.123.0 million and Ps.213.0 million, respectively.

Development and sale of properties

Demand for new residential units is influenced by a number of factors, including employment rates, short-term and long-term interest rates, availability of government-sponsored and private mortgage financing programs and products, consumer confidence, governmental policies, demographic factors and, to a lesser extent, changes in property taxes, energy costs and federal income tax rates. In addition, the feasibility of developing and marketing new residential units depend on a number of factors such as the inventory of existing units, zoning restrictions, government policies, cost and availability of land, construction and sales costs and the availability of financing on reasonable terms, among other factors. At the time of the crisis, residential sales came to a virtual standstill and real estate prices fell sharply. During the last four years, the market has begun to recover, making gradual progress. This continuing market stabilization accounts for much of the revenue increase in our development and sale of properties segment. During the fiscal years ended June 30, 2005, 2006 and 2007, our development and sale of properties segment had revenues of Ps.32.3 million, Ps.104.0 million and Ps.75.8 million, respectively.

Offices and other non-shopping center rental properties

The profitability of offices and other non-shopping center rental properties segment is similarly affected by the macroeconomic factors described above. Favorable market conditions and the incidence of bankruptcy are also closely related to levels of vacancy and to the price at which we can lease our premises which in turn adversely affect our revenues in this segment. During the 2001 Argentine economic crisis and its aftermath, few development projects were built in Argentina. However, demand for office space and rental properties has increased substantially during the last four years, significantly raising prices. During the fiscal years ended June 30, 2005, 2006 and 2007, our offices and other non-shopping center rental properties segment had revenues of Ps.19.4 million, Ps.30.6 million and Ps.55.7 million, respectively.

Hotel operations

The revenues from our hotel business are also highly sensitive to market conditions. For example, the devaluation of the Peso following the repeal of the Convertibility Law made Argentina a less expensive, and therefore a more attractive, tourist destination, significantly increasing the influx of foreign tourists. The appreciation of foreign currency also rendered domestic travel destinations more appealing to the Argentines, many of whom replaced foreign travel with local travel. During fiscal years ended June 30, 2005, 2006 and 2007, our Hotel operations segment had revenues of Ps.87.1 million, Ps.103.8 million and Ps.122.7 million, respectively.

Factors Affecting Comparability of Results of Operations

Described below are certain considerations that will facilitate an understanding of our overall operating results. These factors are based upon the information which is currently available to us and do not represent all of the factors that are relevant to an understanding of our current and future results of operations.

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Recent gains on equity investees

We currently own 11.8% of Banco Hipotecario, Argentina's leading mortgage lender and provider of mortgage-related insurance and mortgage loan services. Banco Hipotecario consummated a restructuring of its financial indebtedness in 2004 and since that time has recorded improving results of operations. For fiscal years ended June 30, 2006 and 2007, our investment in Banco Hipotecario generated a gain of Ps.47.0 million and Ps.41.4 million respectively. The gains we recorded in our 2006 and 2007 fiscal years represented 48.7% and 38.6%, respectively, of our consolidated net income for such years. We cannot give you any assurance that our investment in Banco Hipotecario will continue to generate similar gains, if any, in the future.

Variability of results due to substantial property acquisitions and dispositions

The development and sale of large residential and other properties does not yield a stable, recurring stream of revenue. On the contrary, large acquisitions and sales significantly affect revenues for a reporting period, making it difficult to compare our year-to-year results. For example, the Ps.31.0 million sale to a third party of 10% of the plot known as Santa María de Plata and the Ps.26.2 million sale of plot Z of Dique III have significantly impacted our results for our 2007 fiscal year. Our historical revenues have varied from period to period depending upon the timing of sales of properties, and our future period-on-period results of operations are likely to continue to vary, perhaps significantly, as a result of periodic acquisitions and dispositions of properties.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

In connection with the preparation of our consolidated financial statements included in this prospectus, we have relied on variables and assumptions derived from historical experience and various other factors that we deemed reasonable and relevant. Although we review these estimates and assumptions in the ordinary course of business, the portrayal of our financial condition and results of operation often requires our management to make judgments regarding the effects of matters that are inherently uncertain on the carrying value of our assets and liabilities. Actual results may differ from those estimated under different variables, assumptions or conditions. In order to provide an understanding about how management forms our judgments about future events, including the variables and assumptions underlying the estimates, and the sensitivity of those judgments to different variables and conditions, we have included comments related to each critical accounting policy described as follows:

revenue recognition;

purchase accounting of real estate assets;

useful lives of real estate assets;

provision for allowances and contingencies;

impairment of long-lived assets;

debt restructuring;

deferred income tax; and

minimum presumed income tax.

Revenue recognition

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We primarily derive our revenues from domestic office space and shopping center leases and services operations, from the development and sale of properties, from credit card operations and from hotel operations.

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Accounting for real estate barter transactions. During the years ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005 we entered into certain non-monetary transactions with third parties pursuant to which we sold plots of land in the ordinary course of business in exchange for cash and/or other real estate properties. Under Argentine GAAP, these transactions were recorded based on the fair value of the assets involved and, as a result, a gain or loss was recognized at the time of the exchange. We believe that this accounting policy is a critical accounting policy because the impact of accounting for real estate barter transactions under this method could have a material effect on our consolidated balance sheet as well as on our results of operations.

Recognition of inventories at net realizable value. Inventories, on which we received payments in advance that fix the sales price and the terms and conditions of the contract assuring the closing of the transaction and the realization of the gain, are valued at net realizable value. At June 30, 2007, Ps.20.7 million was valued according these criteria, which was principally applied to the following developments: Dock III Plot X for Ps.18.4 million and San Martín de Tours for Ps.1.5 million. We believe that the accounting policy related to recognition of inventories at net realizable value is a critical accounting policy because the impact of accounting under this method could have a material effect on our consolidated balance sheet as well as on our results of operations. The performance of a sensitivity analysis, which reduced the market value of the properties by 5%, would have resulted in a smaller Gain from recognition of inventories at net realizable value by Ps.2.3 million for our fiscal year ended June 30, 2007.

Leases and services from shopping center operations. We account for our leases with tenants as operating leases. We generally charge tenants a rent which consists of the higher of (i) a monthly base rent (the Base Rent) and (ii) a specified percentage of the tenant's monthly gross retail sales (the Percentage Rent) (which generally ranges between 4% and 8% of tenant's gross sales). Furthermore, pursuant to the rent escalation clause in most leases, the tenant's Base Rent generally increases between 4% and 7% each year during the term of the lease. Certain of our lease agreements contain provisions which provide for rents based on a percentage of sales or based on a percentage of sales volume above a specified threshold. We determine the compliance with specific targets and calculate the additional rent on a monthly basis as provided for in the contracts. Thus, we do not recognize contingent rents until the required thresholds are exceeded.

Our lease agreements vary from 36 to 120 months. Law No. 24,808 provides that tenants may rescind commercial lease agreements after the initial six months, upon not less than 60 days' written notice, subject to penalties which vary from one to one and a half months rent if the tenant rescinds during the first year of its lease, and one month of rent if the tenant rescinds after the first year of its lease.

We also charge our tenants a monthly administration fee, prorated among the tenants according to their leases, which varies from shopping center to shopping center, relating to the administration and maintenance of the common area and the administration of contributions made by tenants to finance promotional efforts for the overall shopping centers operations. We recognize administration fees monthly when earned. In addition to rent, we generally charge tenants admission rights. Admission rights are non-refundable admission fees that tenants may be required to pay upon entering into a lease or upon lease renewal. An admission right is normally paid in one lump sum or in a small number of monthly installments. We recognize admission rights using the straight-line method over the life of the respective lease agreements. Furthermore, the lease agreements generally provide for the reimbursement of real estate taxes, insurance, advertising and certain common area maintenance costs. These additional rents and tenant reimbursements are accounted for on the accrual basis.

We also derive revenues for parking lot fees charged to visitors. We recognize parking revenues as services are performed.

Leases and services from office and other buildings. We account for our leases with tenants as operating leases. We charge tenants a base rent on a monthly basis. We recognize rental income on a straight-line basis over the term of the leases.

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Development and sale of properties. We record revenue from the sale of properties when all of the following criteria are met: (a) the sale has been consummated (a sale is not considered consummated until (i) the parties are bound by the terms of a contract, (ii) all consideration has been exchanged, (iii) any permanent financing for which the seller is responsible has been arranged and (iv) all conditions precedent to the closing have been performed); (b) we determine that the buyer's initial and continuing investments are adequate to demonstrate a commitment to pay for the property (the adequacy of a buyer's initial investment is measured by (i) its composition and (ii) its size compared with the sales value of the property); (c) our receivable is not subject to future subordination (our receivable will not be placed in or occupy a lower rank, class or position with respect to other obligations of the buyer); and (d) we have transferred to the buyer the risk and rewards of ownership and does not have a continuing involvement in the property.

We generally enter into purchase and sale agreements with purchasers of units in our residential development properties prior to the commencement of construction. Pursuant to this practice, we initiate our marketing and sales efforts on the basis of already-commissioned architectural designs and model units. As a general rule, purchasers pay a booking charge for the units and subsequently enter into fixed price purchase and sale agreements. The balance of the purchase price is due upon delivery of the constructed and completed unit.

Construction of such residential development properties is done pursuant to turn-key contracts with major Argentine and South American construction companies that provide for construction to be completed within a prescribed period and budget, subject to customary exceptions.

We use the percentage-of-completion method of accounting with respect to sales of development properties under construction effected under fixed-priced contracts. Under this method, revenue is recognized based on the ratio of costs incurred to total estimated costs applied to the total contract price. We do not commence revenue and cost recognition until such time as the decision to proceed with the project is made and construction activities have begun.

The percentage-of-completion method of accounting requires management to prepare budgeted costs (i.e., the estimated costs of completion) in connection with sales of properties and/or units. All changes to estimated costs of completion are incorporated into revised estimates during the contract period.

Under this method of accounting, revenues for work completed may be recognized in the statement of income prior to the period in which actual cash proceeds from the sale are received. In this situation, a deferred asset is recorded. Alternatively, and as is more common for us, where property and/or unit purchasers pay us an advance down-payment and monthly cash installments prior to the commencement of construction, a liability is recorded. This is recorded as a customer advance in the financial statements.

Credit card operations. We derive revenues from credit card transactions which primarily are comprised of (i) merchant discount fees which are recognized when transactional information is received and processed by the Company; (ii) data processing services which consist of processing and printing cardholders statement of accounts, and which are recognized as services are provided; and (iii) life and disability insurance charges to cardholders which are recognized on an accrual basis.

Hotel operations. We recognize revenues from occupation of rooms, catering, and restaurant facilities as earned on the close of each business day.

Purchase accounting of real estate assets

We allocate the purchase price to assets acquired and liabilities assumed on a gross basis based on their fair values at the date of acquisition pursuant to the provisions of Technical Resolution No. 18 Specific

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Considerations for the Preparation of Financial Statements (RT No. 18). In estimating the fair value of the tangible and intangible assets and liabilities acquired, we consider information obtained about each property as a result of our due diligence, marketing and leasing activities. It applies various valuation methods, such as estimated cash flow projections utilizing appropriate discount and capitalization rates, estimates of replacement costs net of depreciation, and available market information. Depending upon the size of the acquisition, we may engage an outside appraiser to perform a valuation of the tangible and intangible assets acquired. We are required to make subjective estimates in connection with these valuations and allocations.

When the sum of the individual fair values of the identifiable tangible and intangible assets exceeds the purchase price paid, negative goodwill exists. Under Argentine GAAP, when negative goodwill exists after an acquiring entity initially assigns values to all assets acquired and liabilities assumed, RT No. 18 states that the entity must first reassess whether all acquired assets and assumed liabilities have been identified and properly valued. If an amount of negative goodwill still results after this reassessment, intangible assets acquired (including above and below market leases, in-place leases and tenant relationships, as applicable), are subject to reduction. If after all of these intangible assets are reduced to zero and an amount of negative goodwill still remains, the remaining unallocated negative goodwill is amortized under the straight-line method over the weighted average useful life of the main tangible assets acquired.

Useful lives of real estate assets

We are required to make subjective assessments as to the useful lives of our properties for purposes of determining the amount of depreciation to reflect on an annual basis with respect to those properties. These assessments have a direct impact on our net income. If we would lengthen or shorten the expected useful life of a particular asset, it would be depreciated over more or less years and result in less or more depreciation expense and higher or lower net income.

Provisions for allowances and contingencies

We provide for losses relating to mortgage, lease and other accounts receivable. The allowance for losses is recognized when, based on current information and events, it is probable that we will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the terms of our agreements. Allowances are determined on a case-by-case basis, where applicable, by considering the present value of expected future cash flow or the fair market value of collateral if the loan is securitized. Determinations that an allowance should be recognized are dependent on information available at the time of the determination. As a result, future adjustments to the allowance may be necessary if future economic conditions differ substantially from the assumptions used at the time of the determination. We have considered all events and/or transactions subject to reasonable and standard estimation procedures. The consolidated financial statements reflect these considerations.

We have certain contingent liabilities with respect to existing or potential claims, lawsuits and other proceedings, including those involving labor and other matters. We accrue liabilities when it is probable that future costs will be incurred and such costs can be reasonably estimated. Such accruals are based on developments to date, our estimate of the outcomes of these matters and our lawyers' experience in contesting, litigating and settling other matters. As the scope of the liabilities becomes better defined, there may be changes in the estimates of future costs, which could have a material effect on our future results of operations and financial condition or liquidity.

Impairment of long-lived assets

We periodically evaluate the carrying value of our long-lived assets for impairment. We consider the carrying value of a long-lived asset to be impaired when the expected cash flows, undiscounted and without interest, from such asset is separately identifiable and less than its carrying value. We determine the fair market value of a long-lived asset primarily using independent appraisals and utilizing anticipated cash flows discounted at a rate commensurate with the risk involved. The reposition value is mainly determined using independent appraisals or projections of future cash flows. In that event, a loss would be recognized based on the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the fair market value of the long-lived asset. Impairments are allocated to the results of the period.

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Under Argentine GAAP a previously recognized impairment loss is reversed when there is a subsequent change in estimates used to compute the fair market value of the asset. In that event, the new carrying value of the asset is the lower of its fair market value or the net carrying value the asset would have had if no impairment had been recognized. Both the impairment charge and the impairment reversal are recognized in earnings. U.S. GAAP prohibits the reversal of a previously recognized impairment charge.

We believe that the accounting estimate related to asset impairment is a critical accounting estimate because:

it is highly susceptible to change from period to period because it requires company management and/or independent appraisers to make assumptions such as, future sales and cost of sale, future vacancy rates and future prices, which requires significant adjustments because actual prices and vacancy rates have fluctuated in the past and are expected to continue to do so; and

because the impact that recognizing an impairment would have on assets reported on our balance sheet as well as on the results of our operations could be material. Independent appraisals about future sales prices and future vacancy rates require significant judgment because actual sales prices and vacancy rates have fluctuated in the past and are expected to continue to do so.

As of June 30, 2002 we have reviewed our assets in all segments for impairments due to the continued deterioration of the Argentine economy. As a result, as of June 30, 2002, we had recognized an impairment of Ps.140.6 million. During fiscal year 2003 and 2005, we also recognized, impairment losses totaling Ps.14.0 million and Ps.0.2 million, respectively. As a result of increases in the fair market values of the assets for which we had recognized impairment losses, we partially reversed those impairment losses, recognizing gains of Ps.25.4 million, Ps.63.0 million, Ps.28.2 million, Ps.12.6 million and Ps.2.6 million, for the years ended June 30, 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006 and 2007 respectively. Assets related to those four segments represent approximately 98.5% of our total long-lived assets as of June 30, 2007.

The fair market value of our office and rental properties was determined following the rent value method, taking into consideration each property's future cash flow, its comparability with other properties in the market and its historic vacancy rates. The price per square meter of our properties varies according to the category and type of building, and to each property's idiosyncratic traits. Vacancy rates are the lowest in history with rates below 2%. Moreover, we currently believe that a significant amount of new office space, comparable to our existing buildings in Buenos Aires, is not likely to become available in the City of Buenos Aires during our next two or three fiscal years. We applied an assumed 5% vacancy rate in preparing our cash flow analyses. For buildings we consider to be Class A (those having the best location and condition) the average price per square meter used was Ps.68/74 per square meter per month, while for buildings we consider to be Class A/B (having very good location and/or condition) the average price was Ps.37/49 per square meter per month, and for buildings we consider Class B/C (those having good location and/or condition) it was Ps.31 per square meter per month. The performance of a sensitivity analysis, which would have reduced the fair market value of these properties by 5%, would have resulted in a smaller reversal of impairment losses as of June 30, 2007, of Ps.0.4 million.

With respect to our Hotel Operations segment, the discounted cash flows methodology was applied by taking the forecasts of each hotel in a 10-year flow and discounting such estimated amounts at rates according to risk, location and other relevant factors. The cash flows to be discounted considered revenues per room, per guest, per additional charge as well as the fixed and variable expenditures related to the transaction. Rate increases and occupancy variations were estimated based on the information supplied by each hotel's management and comparing them to industry-specific data in the local market. We believe that tourism activities and related industries in Argentina have grown in the range of 13% to 18% over the last 12 months, well above worldwide figures, according to inbound traveling and spending statistics provided by the National Tourism Agency.

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Shopping centers were valued according to the rent value method. We calculated discount rates considering each property's location, its comparability with other properties in the market, its historic rental income, vacancy rates and cash flow. The average discount rates we used ranged between 10.0% and 10.4%, and the average price per leasable square meter was Ps.7,043 and the average vacancy rate was calculated taking into consideration the real vacancy.

We used the open market method for determining the fair market value of our land reserves and inventories. We estimated the value of each site by taking into consideration the value of the property according to our surface area and location, as well as the availability of inventory. The performance of a sensitivity analysis, which would have reduced the fair market value of these properties by 5% would have resulted in increased recognition of impairment losses as of June 30, 2007, of Ps.0.7 million.

Debt restructuring

Extension of the maturity date of Alto Palermo's Convertible Notes. On August 20, 2002, Alto Palermo issued an aggregate amount of US\$50.0 million of unsecured convertible notes in exchange for cash and the settlement of certain liabilities. These convertible notes accrue interest at a fixed annual interest rate of 10% (payable semiannually), are convertible at any time at the option of the holder into common shares (at a conversion ratio of US\$0.3240 per share) and originally matured on July 19, 2006. On May 2, 2006, Alto Palermo's noteholders resolved to extend the maturity date of these convertible notes through July 19, 2014, the remaining terms and conditions remained unchanged.

Under Argentine GAAP, an exchange or modification of debt instruments is deemed to result in a substantially different debt instrument if the present value of the cash flows under the terms of the new debt instrument is at least 10% different from the present value of the remaining cash flows under the terms of the original instrument. The new debt instrument should be initially recorded at fair value, and that amount should be used to determine the extinguishment gain or loss to be recognized.

Fair value should be determined by the present value of the future cash flows to be paid under the terms of the new debt instrument discounted at a rate commensurate with the risks of the debt instrument and time value of money. If it is determined that the original and new debt instrument are not substantially different, then a new effective interest rate is to be determined based on the carrying amount of the original debt instrument and the revised cash flows.

We believe that the accounting policy related to the extension of Alto Palermo's convertible notes' maturity date is a critical accounting policy because it required our management to make an estimate of the present value of the future cash flows, using an estimated discount rate which is highly susceptible to changes from period to period. The impact on the fair market value of our debt instruments could be material. Based on the analysis performed, we concluded that the instruments were not substantially different and accordingly the old instrument was not extinguished.

Deferred income tax

We recognize income tax using the liability method. Accordingly, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recorded or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. Technical Resolution No. 17 requires companies to record a valuation allowance for that component of net deferred tax assets which is not recoverable.

We believe that the accounting estimate related to deferred income tax is a critical accounting estimate because:

it is highly susceptible to change from period to period because it requires company management to make assumptions, such as future revenues and expenses, exchange rates and inflation among others; and

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the impact that calculating income tax using this method would have on assets or liabilities reported on our consolidated balance sheet as well as on the income tax result reported in our consolidated statement of income could be material.

Minimum presumed income tax

We calculate the minimum presumed income tax provision by applying the current 1% rate on computable assets at the end of the year. This tax complements the income tax. Our tax obligation each year will coincide with the highest amount due under either of these two taxes. However, if the minimum presumed income tax provision exceeds income tax in a given year, the amount in excess of income tax can be offset against income tax arising in any of the following ten years.

We have recognized the minimum presumed income tax provision paid in previous years as a credit as we estimate that it will offset future years income tax.

We believe that the accounting policy relating to the minimum presumed income tax provision is a critical accounting policy because it requires management to make estimates and assumptions with respect to our future results that are highly susceptible to change from period to period, and as such the impact on our financial position and results of operations could be material.

Principal differences between Argentine GAAP and U.S. GAAP

The principal differences, other than inflation accounting, between Argentine GAAP and U.S. GAAP are related to the following:

the impact of certain U.S. GAAP adjustments on equity investees;

the accounting for marketable securities;

the application of different useful lives for depreciation purposes;

the deferral of certain preoperating and organization expenses under Argentine GAAP which are expensed as incurred under U.S. GAAP;

the accounting for a mortgage payable with no stated interest;

the accounting for securitization programs;

the application of certain U.S. GAAP adjustments to the estimation of the fair value of net assets acquired;

the present-value accounting;

the restoration of previously recognized impairment losses accounting;

the accounting for convertible notes;

the accounting for troubled debt restructuring;

the accounting for real estate barter transactions;

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the accounting for the appraisal revaluation of fixed assets;

the accounting for deferred charges;

the amortization of fees related to the Senior Notes;

the accounting for software obtained for internal use;

the accounting for increasing rate debt;

the accounting for certain inventories to which we have received advance payments that fix sales price and the contractual terms assure the closing of the sale and the realization of the gain;

the differences between the price-level restated amounts of assets and liabilities and their historical basis, that under Argentine GAAP, are treated as permanent differences in accounting for deferred income tax calculation purposes while under U.S. GAAP are treated as temporary differences;

the effect of the reversal of gain from recognition of financial receivables at net realizable value.

the effect of the reversal of capitalized exchange differences.

the effects on deferred income tax of the foregoing taxes of the above-mentioned reconciling items, as appropriate;

the effect on minority interest of the above-mentioned reconciling items, as appropriate; and

the cumulative effect of initial application of SAB 108.

In addition, certain other disclosures required under U.S. GAAP have been included in the U.S. GAAP reconciliation. See note 17 to our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Net income under Argentine GAAP for the years ended June 30, 2005, 2006 and 2007 was approximately Ps.103.2 million, Ps.96.6 million and Ps.107.1 million, respectively, compared to approximately Ps.129.4 million, Ps.89.9 million and Ps.103.2 million, respectively, under U.S. GAAP. Shareholders' equity under Argentine GAAP as of June 30, 2006 and 2007, was Ps.1,485.8 million and Ps.1,646.7 million, respectively, compared to Ps.1,158.4 million and Ps.1,358.7 million, respectively, under U.S. GAAP.

Business Segment Reporting

We have determined that our reportable segments are those based on our method of internal reporting. Accordingly, we have six reportable segments. These segments are shopping centers, credit card operations, development and sale of properties, offices and other non-shopping center rental properties, hotel operations and financial operations and others.

A general description of each segment follows:

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Shopping centers. This segment includes the operating results of our shopping centers principally consisting of lease and service revenues from tenants.

Credit card operations. We operate a credit card consumer finance business through Alto Palermo's majority-owned subsidiary Tarshop. Our Credit card operations consist primarily of lending and servicing activities relating to the credit card products we offer to consumers at shopping centers, hypermarkets and street stores. We finance a substantial majority of our credit card activities through securitization of the receivables underlying the accounts we originate. Our revenues from credit card transactions are derived from interest income generated by financing and lending activities, merchants' fees, insurance charges for life and disability insurance and fees for data processing which consist of processing and printing cardholder's account statement.

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Development and sale of properties. This segment includes the operating results of our construction and/or sale of residential buildings business.

Offices and other non-shopping center rental properties. This segment includes the operating results from our lease and service revenues for office space and other non-retail building properties.

Hotel operations. This segment includes the operating results of our hotels principally comprised of room, catering and restaurant revenues.

Financial operations and others. This segment primarily includes revenues and associated costs generated from the sale of equity securities, other securities-related transactions and other non-core activities.

We measure our reportable segments based on net income. Inter-segment transactions, if any, are accounted for at current market prices. We evaluate performance and allocate our resources to each segment based on net income. We do not depend on any one customer for the majority of our business.

Allocation of expenses and other gains to business segments

Allocation of selling expenses to business segments

Selling expenses directly attributable to the Shopping centers, Credit card operations and Hotel Operations segments are directly allocated to these segments. These expenses are incurred individually by these segments. All other selling expenses are allocated appropriately among the remaining segments based on the specific segment which incurred the expenses.

Allocation of administrative expenses to business segments

Administrative expenses directly attributable to the Shopping centers, Credit card operations and Hotel Operations segments are directly allocated to these segments. These expenses are incurred individually by these segments. All other administrative expenses are prorated among the Development and sale of properties segment and the Offices and other non-shopping center rental properties segments based on the percentage of the operating assets and revenues generated by each segment. Accordingly, 53.1% and 46.9% of administrative expenses (excluding expenses directly attributable to the Shopping centers, Credit card operations and Hotel Operations segments) are allocated to the Development and sale of properties segment and the Offices and other non-shopping center rental properties segments, respectively.

Allocation of results from retained interest in securitized receivables to business segments

Alto Palermo's profits from its interest in Tarjeta Shopping are allocated to our Credit card operations segment.

Allocation of results from operations and holdings of real estate assets, net

These results are allocated to the segment that generates them, which are Shopping centers, Development and sales of properties, Offices and other non-shopping center rental properties and Hotel Operations.

Allocation of the amortization of goodwill

Includes, principally, the amortization of goodwill generated from (i) the acquisition of Alto Palermo, (ii) the acquisition of Alto Palermo's subsidiaries, (iii) the purchase of Alto Palermo's Convertible Notes and (iv) the acquisition of 33% interest in Palermo Invest. The amortization is allocated to the segment that generates the corresponding goodwill.

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Allocation of financial results to business segments

Financial results, net

Includes interest income, interest on discounting of assets and liabilities, gain on financial operations, financial expenses, exchange gain (loss) and other financial results allocated to each segment, as described below.

Gain (loss) on financial operations

The Shopping centers, Credit card operations and Hotel operations segments each manage their financial operations individually. The results generated on such operations are directly allocated to these segments. The remaining financial gains or losses are shown in the Financial operations and others segment since they are not specifically generated by any other separate segment.

Interest income, interest on discounting of assets and liabilities and financial expenses

Only the results generated by Alto Palermo, Tarjeta Shopping and our hotels are recorded in the Shopping centers, Credit card operations and Hotel operations segments, respectively. The remaining results are prorated among Development and sale of properties, Offices and other non-shopping center rental properties, Shopping centers, Credit card operations, Hotel operations and Financial operations and others in proportion to the corresponding assets to each segment.

Exchange gain (loss) and other financial results

In the case of Shopping centers, Credit card operations and Hotel operations, exchange gains (losses) and other financial results are attributed to the segments giving rise to them. The remaining items are recorded in Financial Operations and Others as they are not directly related to any segment.

Allocation of (Loss) gain on equity investees

(Loss) gain on equity investees is allocated to the corresponding segments. (Loss) gain on equity investees carrying out activities not falling under any of our segments of activity are recorded under Financial operations and Others.

Allocation of other expenses, net

The Shopping centers, Credit card operations and Hotel operations segments each manage their expenses individually. The results generated by such operations are directly allocated to these segments. The remaining expenses are shown in the Financial operations and others segment since they are not specifically generated by any other separate segment.

Allocation of minority interest

Minority interests are allocated among our respective segments that generate them.

Allocation of income tax and minimum presumed income tax

The corresponding income tax is allocated to the segment that generates it and minimum presumed income tax is prorated among the Development and sale of properties, the Offices and other non-shopping center rental properties and the Financial Operations and Others segments.

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The following tables show certain operating data by business activity:

As of and for year ended June 30, 2007	Offices and					Financial operations and others	Total
	Development and sale of properties	other non-shopping center rental properties (a)	Shopping centers	Hotel operations	Credit card operations		
Income Statement Data							
Revenues	75,751	55,683	270,266	122,681	212,965	1,410	738,756
Costs	(57,823)	(16,699)	(91,112)	(68,960)	(76,251)	(802)	(311,647)
Gross profit	17,928	38,984	179,154	53,721	136,714	608	427,109
Gain from recognition of inventories at net realizable value	20,737						20,737
Selling expenses	(12,846)	(4,376)	(22,346)	(12,175)	(61,966)		(113,709)
Administrative expenses	(19,624)	(16,827)	(32,717)	(26,893)	(45,366)		(141,427)
Net income from retained interest in securitized receivables					3,254		3,254
(Loss) gain from operations and holdings of real estate assets, net	(18)	1,845	741				2,568
Operating income	6,177	19,626	124,832	14,653	32,636	608	198,532
Amortization of goodwill	286	1,044	(2,802)				(1,472)
(Loss) gain on equity investees	(491)		(818)	(412)		41,747	40,026
Financial results, net	(7,088)	(6,256)	(28,190)	(5,268)	825	50,076	4,099
Other income (expenses), net			(6,382)	160	3,034	(10,912)	(14,100)
Income before taxes and minority interest	(1,116)	14,414	86,640	9,133	36,495	81,519	227,085
Income tax and minimum presumed income tax	(11,786)	(1,987)	(40,798)	(3,102)	(15,455)	(14,411)	(87,539)
Minority interest	(4)	(326)	(22,000)	(1,400)	(8,719)		(32,449)
Net income	(12,906)	12,101	23,842	4,631	12,321	67,108	107,097
Gross margin(b)	0.24	0.70	0.66	0.44	0.64	0.43	0.58
Operating margin(c)	0.08	0.35	0.46	0.12	0.15	0.43	0.27
Net margin(d)	(0.17)	0.22	0.09	0.04	0.06	47.59	0.14
Depreciation and amortization(e)	39	16,256	67,046	12,358	1,297		96,996
Balance Sheet Data							
Operating assets	508,742	675,321	1,336,166	202,113	139,657		2,861,999
Non operating assets	30,516	24,662	39,073	6,318	18,771	1,163,560	1,282,900
Total assets	539,258	699,983	1,375,239	208,431	158,428	1,163,560	4,144,899
Operating liabilities	31,472	83,073	199,616	23,304	165,713		503,178
Non operating liabilities	278,615	247,763	734,370	153,117	44,722	86,010	1,544,597
Total liabilities	310,087	330,836	933,986	176,421	210,435	86,010	2,047,775

(a) Includes offices, commercial and residential premises.

(b) Gross profit divided by revenues.

(c) Operating income divided by revenues.

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(d) Net income divided by revenues.

(e) Included in operating income.

As of and for year ended June 30, 2006	Offices and					Financial operations and others	Total
	Development and sale of properties	other non-shopping center rental properties (a)	Shopping centers	Hotel operations	Credit card operations		
Income Statement Data							
Revenues	103,966	30,565	215,003	103,763	122,969	1,414	577,680
Costs	(54,200)	(8,987)	(77,382)	(57,971)	(43,933)	(1,358)	(243,831)
Gross profit	49,766	21,578	137,621	45,792	79,036	56	333,849
Gain from recognition of inventories at net realizable value	9,063						9,063
Selling expenses	(1,797)	(1,020)	(15,700)	(10,688)	(30,900)		(60,105)
Administrative expenses	(12,807)	(11,315)	(25,837)	(20,998)	(25,925)		(96,882)
Net income from retained interest in securitized receivables					2,625		2,625
Gain from operations and holdings of real estate assets, net	52	2,619	9,499	446			12,616
Operating income	44,277	11,862	105,583	14,552	24,836	56	201,166
Amortization of goodwill			(856)		(224)		(1,080)

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(Loss) gain on equity investees			(1,599)	146		43,110	41,657
Financial results, net	(5,383)	(4,579)	(23,273)	(1,935)	106	(5,862)	(40,926)
Other expenses, net			(9,636)	(415)	(125)	(8,087)	(18,263)
Income before taxes and minority interest	38,894	7,283	70,219	12,348	24,593	29,217	182,554
Income tax and minimum presumed income tax	(2,053)	(2,451)	(40,220)	(3,852)	(8,238)	(1,977)	(58,791)
Minority interest		(1,077)	(14,582)	(4,157)	(7,374)		(27,190)
Net income	36,841	3,755	15,417	4,339	8,981	27,240	96,573
Gross margin(b)	0.48	0.71	0.64	0.44	0.64	0.04	0.58
Operating margin(c)	0.43	0.39	0.49	0.14	0.20	0.04	0.35
Net margin(d)	0.35	0.12	0.07	0.04	0.07	19.26	0.17
Depreciation and amortization(e)	253	7,903	62,337	9,671	815		80,979
Balance Sheet Data							
Operating assets	386,740	359,725	1,139,767	145,796	74,148		2,106,176
Non operating assets	49,624	46,158	18,536	13,310	10,655	495,662	633,945
Total assets	436,364	405,883	1,158,303	159,106	84,803	495,662	2,740,121
Operating liabilities	15,183	52,688	129,653	21,281	97,969		316,774
Non operating liabilities	81,414	72,126	243,303	59,030	13,272	18,447	487,592
Total liabilities	96,597	124,814	372,956	80,311	111,241	18,447	804,366

(a) Includes offices, commercial and residential premises.

(b) Gross profit divided by revenues.

(c) Operating income divided by revenues.

(d) Net income divided by revenues.

(e) Included in operating income.

As of and for year ended June 30, 2005	Offices and					Credit card operations	Financial operations and others	Total
	Development and sale of properties	non-shopping center rental properties (a)	Shopping centers	Hotel operations				
Income Statement Data								
Revenues	32,311	19,431	165,529	87,120	64,558	940	369,889	
Costs	(17,542)	(7,746)	(69,781)	(48,924)	(23,102)	(979)	(168,074)	
Gross profit	14,769	11,685	95,748	38,196	41,456	(39)	201,815	
Gain from recognition of inventories at net realizable value	17,317						17,317	
Selling expenses	(1,961)	(922)	(10,655)	(9,792)	(13,496)		(36,826)	
Administrative expenses	(10,080)	(9,771)	(16,548)	(19,434)	(14,837)		(70,670)	
Net income from retained interest in securitized receivables					423		423	
Gain from operations and holdings of real estate assets, net	521	12,228	13,093	2,096			27,938	
Operating income (loss)	20,566	13,220	81,638	11,066	13,546	(39)	139,997	
Amortization of goodwill			(1,421)		(242)		(1,663)	
(Loss) gain on equity investees			(1,989)	12,197		56,999	67,207	
Financial results, net	(5,633)	(4,127)	(17,380)	(4,189)	96	19,385	(11,848)	
Other (expenses) income, net			(8,371)	223	56	(5,997)	(14,089)	
Income before taxes and minority interest	14,933	9,093	52,477	19,297	13,456	70,348	179,604	

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Income tax and minimum presumed income tax	(13,089)	(1,784)	(28,751)	(1,179)	(4,864)	(3,540)	(53,207)
Minority interest		(2,112)	(16,317)	(3,824)	(899)		(23,152)
Net income	1,844	5,197	7,409	14,294	7,693	66,808	103,245
Gross margin(b)	0.46	0.60	0.58	0.44	0.64	(0.04)	0.55
Operating margin(c)	0.64	0.68	0.49	0.13	0.21	(0.04)	0.38
Net margin(d)	0.06	0.27	0.04	0.16	0.12	71.07	0.28

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Depreciation and amortization(e)	252	6,672	57,885	8,824	458		74,091
Balance Sheet Data							
Operating assets	343,803	364,420	1,093,242	133,035	31,538		1,966,038
Non-operating assets	55,442	58,766	3,586	2,136	7,092	431,366	558,388
Total assets	399,245	423,186	1,096,828	135,171	38,630	431,366	2,524,426
Operating liabilities	11,040	68,129	99,139	20,313	48,776		247,397
Non operating liabilities	96,332	72,266	296,788	44,735	11,365	57,475	578,961
Total liabilities	107,372	140,395	395,927	65,048	60,141	57,475	826,358

(a) Includes offices, commercial and residential premises.

(b) Gross profit divided by revenues.

(c) Operating income divided by revenues.

(d) Net income divided by revenues.

(e) Included in operating income.

Our Results of Operations for the Fiscal Years ended June 30, 2007 and 2006.**Revenues**

Revenues increased 27.9% from Ps.577.7 million in fiscal year 2006 to Ps.738.8 million in fiscal year 2007, primarily due to increases in the revenues of each of our Credit card operations, Shopping Centers, Offices and Other Non-Shopping Center Rental Properties and Hotel Operations segments, partially offset by a decrease in the revenues of our Development and Sale of Properties segment.

Shopping Centers

Revenues from our Shopping Centers segment increased 25.7% from Ps.215.0 million in fiscal year 2006 to Ps.270.3 million in fiscal year 2007. This increase was principally due to a Ps.55.3 million increase in revenues from rentals and admission rights as a consequence of: (i) an 18.0% increase in the average rental price per square meter and (ii) a 24.3% increase in the total sales of our lessees, from Ps.2,273.3 million during fiscal year 2006 to Ps.2,825.8 million during fiscal year 2007, resulting in a Ps.552.5 million increase in revenues from variable rental payments. The average occupancy rate of our shopping centers decreased from 99.1% in fiscal year 2006 to 97.0% in fiscal year 2007.

Development and Sale of Properties

Revenues from our Development and Sale of Properties segment decreased 27.1% from Ps.104.0 million in fiscal year 2006 to Ps.75.8 million in fiscal year 2007. This business segment generally does not show consistently recurring revenues due to the nature of our business. As a result, period-on-period comparisons may vary significantly depending on the projects that we are developing and their degree of completion. The decrease of the revenues of this segment in fiscal year 2006 was principally due to the absence in fiscal year 2007 of Ps.104.0 million of revenues which were recognized during fiscal year 2006 principally arising from the following operations:

Ps.41.8 million from the sale of parcel Y, Dock III;

Ps.23.0 million from the sale by our subsidiary Alto Palermo of a parcel of land near its Paseo Alcorta shopping center;

Ps.22.8 million from the sale of block 36 of the parcel called Terrenos de Caballito; and

Ps.10.0 million from the sale of Edificios Cruceros units.

The absence in fiscal year 2007 of the Ps.104.0 million of revenues mentioned above was partially offset by the following revenues recognized during fiscal year 2007:

Ps.31.0 million from the sale to third parties of 10% of our Santa María del Plata land reserve;

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Ps.26.2 million from the sale of plot Z, Dock III;

Ps.8.6 million from the sale of units in San Martín de Tours and

Ps.8.4 million from the sale of Edificios Cruceros units.

Offices and Other Non-Shopping Center Rental Properties

Revenues from our Offices and Other Non-Shopping Center Rental Properties increased 82.2% from Ps.30.6 million in fiscal year 2006 to Ps.55.7 million in fiscal year 2007. This increase was primarily due to a Ps.25.5 million increase in the revenues from office rentals, from Ps.27.4 million in fiscal year 2006 to Ps.52.9 million in fiscal year 2007. This increase in revenues from office rentals was due to:

an increase, from 94.0% in fiscal year 2006 to 99.1% in fiscal year 2007, in our average occupancy rates in offices for lease due to our inclusion in fiscal year 2007 of Dock del Plata and Bouchard 551 and Reconquista 823 (which were 100.0% occupied);

a 93.3% increase in annual rentals from offices for lease arising principally from (i) price increases in the following buildings which increased our total leasable area of Class A buildings by 53% from 78.115 to 119.360 square meters: Intercontinental Plaza resulting in higher rents of Ps.5.5 million, Bouchard 710 resulting in higher rents of Ps.3.1 million, Maipú 1300 resulting in higher rents of Ps.2.5 million and Libertador 498 resulting in higher rents of Ps.2.4 million (ii) the acquisition of two new premium buildings: Bouchard 551 (acquired in March 2007) which generated rental revenues in fiscal year 2007 of Ps.3.9 million and Dock del Plata (acquired in November 2006) which generated rental revenues in fiscal year 2007 of Ps.3.1 million; and

The occupancy rate of the offices and other non-shopping center rental properties segment increased from 96.9% in fiscal year 2006 to 97.4% during fiscal year 2007.

Hotel Operations

Revenues from our hotel operations increased 18.2% from Ps.103.8 million in fiscal year 2006 to Ps.122.7 million in fiscal year 2007, principally due a 23.7% increase in the average price per room in our hotels, from Ps.379.0 in fiscal year 2006 to Ps.469.0 in fiscal year 2007. In fiscal year 2007, revenues from the Hotel Llao Llao increased Ps.8.9 million, revenues from the Hotel Intercontinental increased Ps.6.0 million and revenues from the Hotel Sheraton Libertador increased Ps.4.0 million, in each case compared to fiscal year 2006. These improvements in fiscal year 2007 were partially offset by a decrease in average occupancy rates from 78.7% in fiscal year 2006 to 74.0% during fiscal year 2007.

Credit Card Operations

Revenues from our Credit Card segment increased 73.2% from Ps.123.0 million during fiscal year 2006 to Ps.213.0 million during fiscal year 2007. This increase resulted from:

favorable macroeconomic conditions in fiscal year 2007 which showed a general increase in consumption;

an increase of 201,114 in newly issued credit cards;

the opening of four new branches;

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a 90.5% increase in sales made with our shopping card and a 49% increase in the number of stores accepting our card; and

financial operations and others.

Revenues from our Financial Operations and Others segment remained stable with respect to fiscal year 2006. Revenues included in this segment represents fees for services unrelated to our Others segments.

Costs

Our costs increased 27.8% from Ps.243.8 million in fiscal year 2006 to Ps.311.6 million in fiscal year 2007 as a result of an increase in costs of each of our business segments during fiscal year 2007 other than Financial Operations and Others. Our total costs as a percentage of our revenues remained flat at 42.2% for each of fiscal year 2006 and 2007.

Development and Sale of Properties

Costs related to Development and Sale of Properties increased 6.7%, from Ps.54.2 million in fiscal year 2006 to Ps.57.8 million in fiscal year 2007. This business segment generally does not show consistently recurring costs due to the nature of our business. As a result, period-on-period comparisons may vary significantly depending on the projects that we are developing and their degree of completion. The increase in costs of this segment was principally due to the following costs incurred in fiscal year 2007:

Ps.26.2 million related to the sale of plot Z of Dock III;

Ps.12.9 million related to the sale of 10% of the Santa María del Plata land reserve;

Ps.8.2 million related to the sale of San Martín de Tours units; and

Ps.3.2 million related to the sale of Edificio Cruceros units.

The foregoing cost increases in fiscal year 2007 were partially offset by the non-recurrence in fiscal year 2007 of the following costs which were incurred in fiscal year 2006:

Ps.18.4 million in costs related to the sale of Alcorta Plaza (through Alto Palermo);

Ps.11.3 million of costs related to the sale of block 36 of the plot called Terrenos de Caballito ;

Ps.9.7 million of costs related to the sale of plot Y, Dock III; and

Ps.8.8 million of costs related to the sale of Edificios Cruceros units.

Costs included in this segment as percentage of revenues from such segment increased from 52.1% in fiscal year 2006 to 76.3% in fiscal year 2007.

Offices and Other Non-Shopping Center Rental Properties

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Costs of the Offices and Other Non-Shopping Center Rental Properties segment increased 85.5%, from Ps.9.0 million in fiscal year 2006 to Ps.16.7 million in fiscal year 2007. The principal cost component in this office segment is the depreciation of buildings rented, and the increase in fiscal year 2007 was principally due to (i) Ps.3.1 million higher depreciation in fiscal year 2007 as a result of the addition of two new rental properties, Dock del Plata and Bouchard 551 and (ii) Ps.5.9 million higher depreciation as a result of a change in the determination of remaining useful life of our rental buildings, which decreased from an average of 496 months in fiscal year 2006 to an average of 253 months in fiscal year 2007.

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Shopping Centers

Costs of the Shopping Centers segment increased 17.7%, from Ps.77.4 million in fiscal year 2006 to Ps.91.1 million in fiscal year 2007. This increase was primarily due to:

a Ps.6.6 million increase in costs related to renovation of shopping center common areas;

a Ps.4.7 million increase in depreciation and amortization charges due to the depreciation of fixed assets; and

a Ps.2.3 million increase in costs for unrecovered expenses.

The cost of the Shopping Centers segment as percentage of the revenues from such segment decreased from 36.0% in fiscal year 2006 to 33.7% during fiscal year 2007.

Hotel Operations

Costs of Hotel Operations increased 19.0%, from Ps.58.0 million in fiscal year 2006 to Ps.69.0 million in fiscal year 2007 principally due to increases in depreciation of assets, fees for commissions and services, food and beverages and salaries and social security charges in each case related to increasing revenues from such segment. Costs of Hotel Llao Llao increased Ps.6.0 million, those of Hotel Intercontinental increased Ps.2.6 million and those of Hotel Sheraton Libertador increased Ps.2.4 million. Costs of hotel operations as percentage of revenues of such segment increased from 55.9% in fiscal year 2006 to 56.2% in fiscal year 2007.

Credit Card Operations

Cost of the Credit card operations segment increased 73.6%, from Ps.43.9 million during fiscal year ended June 30, 2006 to Ps.76.3 million during fiscal year ended June 30, 2007. This increase, which reflected the expansion of our credit card operations in fiscal year 2007, was primarily due to:

a Ps.11.0 million increase in the cost of salaries and social security charges;

a Ps.9.8 million increase in expenses for interest and commissions;

a Ps.5.7 million increase in charges for taxes, rates, contributions and services; and

a Ps.2.8 million increase in fees and services payable to third parties.

The cost of Credit card operations as percentage of revenues from such segment remained flat at 35.8% in each of fiscal years 2006 and 2007.

Financial Operations and Others

The cost of the Financial Operations and Others segment decreased Ps.0.6 million, from Ps.1.4 million in fiscal year 2006 to Ps.0.8 million in fiscal year 2007. Costs included in this line represent expenses unrelated to our other segments.

Gross profit

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As a result of the above, gross profit increased 27.9% from Ps.333.8 million in fiscal year 2006 to Ps.427.1 million in fiscal year 2007. Our gross margin, calculated as our gross profit divided by our revenues, remained at 57.8% in fiscal years 2006 and 2007 primarily as a result of improvements in the gross margin of our Shopping Centers and Financial Operations and Others segments, partially offset by a decrease in the gross margin of our Development and Sale of Properties, Offices and Other Non-Shopping Center Rental Properties, Hotel Operations and Credit card operations segments.

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Gain from recognition of inventories at net realizable value

This line reflects the valuation at net realization value of inventories in respect of which we received prepayments of rentals pursuant to contractual terms which establish the consummation of the sales and the resulting profits. This business segment generally does not show consistently recurring gains, and as a result, period-on-period comparisons may vary significantly depending on the projects that we are developing and their degree of completion. During fiscal year 2007, we recognized Ps.20.7 million of gain primarily in respect of the following developments:

Dock III Plot X in an amount equal to Ps.18.4 million; and

San Martín de Tours in an amount equal to Ps.1.5 million.

During fiscal year 2006, we recognized a gain of Ps.9.1 million primarily in respect of: Edificios Cruceros in an amount equal to Ps.4.6 million, Torres Rosario in an amount equal to Ps.3.5 million, Dock III Plot Z in an amount equal to Ps.1.6 million and San Martín de Tours in an amount equal to Ps.(0.6) million.

Selling expenses

Selling expenses increased 89.2% from Ps.60.1 million in fiscal year 2006 to Ps.113.7 million in fiscal year 2007 principally due to an increase in the selling expenses of the Credit card operations and Shopping Centers segments of Ps.31.1 million and Ps.6.6 million, respectively. Selling expenses as a percentage of revenues increased from 10.4% in fiscal year 2006 to 15.4% in fiscal year 2007.

Development and Sale of Properties

Selling expenses for this segment consist of commissions and expenses derived from sales, stamp tax and on gross sales (gross revenues). Selling expenses for Development and Sale of Properties increased Ps.11.0 million in fiscal year 2007 principally due to a higher turnover tax charge during such fiscal year as a result of our sale of Solares de Santa María.

Offices and Other Non-Shopping Center Rental Properties

Selling expenses for the Offices and Other Non-Shopping Center Rental Properties segment increased Ps.3.4 million, from Ps.1.0 million in fiscal year 2006 to Ps.4.4 million in fiscal year 2007 due to a Ps.1.9 million higher charge for bad debtors by our subsidiary Inversora Bolívar, and higher charges for turnover tax and real estate commissions.

Shopping Centers

Selling expenses for the Shopping Centers segment increased 42.3%, from Ps.15.7 million in fiscal year 2006 to Ps.22.3 million in fiscal year 2007 due to: (i) a Ps.2.0 million increase in the costs of salaries and social security charges; (ii) a Ps.1.4 million increase in the charge for turnover tax; and (iii) a Ps.1.2 million increase in the charge for bad debts. Selling expenses related to Shopping Centers as a percentage of revenues from such segment increased from 7.3% in fiscal year 2006 to 8.3% in fiscal year 2007.

Hotel Operations

Selling expenses for the Hotel segment increased 13.9% from Ps.10.7 million in fiscal year 2006 to Ps.12.2 million in fiscal year 2007 principally due to increases in turnover tax, salaries and social security charges and commissions for tourism agencies, in each case reflecting an increase in the revenues of the segment in line with higher activity.

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Credit Card Operations

Selling expenses for the Credit Card Operations segment increased 100.5%, from Ps.30.9 million in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006 to Ps.62.0 million in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007 principally due to:

a Ps.11.7 million increase in advertising expenses;

a Ps.11.8 million increase in the charge for bad debts; and

a Ps.5.8 million increase in the charge for turnover tax.

Selling expenses of Credit Card Operations as a percentage of the revenues from such segment increased from 25.1% in the fiscal year 2006 to 29.1% in fiscal year 2007.

Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses increased 46.0% from Ps.96.9 million in fiscal year 2006 to Ps.141.4 million in fiscal year 2007 primarily due to an increase in administrative expenses in the Credit card operations segment and, to a lesser extent, increases in each of the remaining segments. Principal components of administrative expenses are salaries and social security charges, directors' fees, fees and remunerations for services and depreciation of fixed assets. Administrative expenses as a percentage of revenues increased from 16.8% in fiscal year 2006 to 19.1% in fiscal year 2007.

Development and Sale of Properties

Administrative expenses of the Development and Sale of Properties segment increased 53.2%, from Ps.12.8 million in fiscal year 2006 to Ps.19.6 million in fiscal year 2007 due to: (i) a Ps.4.5 million increase for salaries, bonds and social security charges and directors' fees and (ii) a Ps.2.1 million increase in bank expenses. Administrative expenses of Development and Sale of Properties as a percentage of revenues from this segment increased from 12.3% in fiscal year 2006 to 25.9% in fiscal year 2007.

Offices and Other Non-Shopping Center Rental Properties

Administrative expenses of the Offices and Other Non-Shopping Center Rental Properties segment increased 48.7% from Ps.11.3 million in fiscal year 2006 to Ps.16.8 million in fiscal year 2007. The increase is principally due to an increase of Ps.4.0 million in salaries, bonds and social security charges and fees to directors and to a Ps.1.8 million increase in bank expenses. Administrative expenses of Offices and Other Non-Shopping Center Rental Properties as a percentage of revenues from such segment decreased from 37.0% in fiscal year 2006 to 30.2% in fiscal year 2007.

Hotel Operations

Administrative expenses of the Hotel segment increased 28.1% from Ps.21.0 million in fiscal year 2006 to Ps.26.9 million in fiscal year 2007, principally due to: (i) a Ps.1.7 million increase in administrative expenses of Hotel Intercontinental mostly due to an increase in salaries and social security charges, commissions and depreciation of fixed assets, (ii) a Ps.1.4 million increase in administrative expenses of Hotel Sheraton Libertador principally due to an increase in fees for services and in salaries and social security charges and (iii) a Ps.2.8 million increase in administrative expenses of Hotel L'ao L'ao principally due to increases in salaries and social security charges, fees for services due to higher sales and taxes, rates and contributions. Administrative expenses of Hotel Operations as a percentage of revenues from such segment increased from 20.2% in fiscal year 2006 to 21.9% in fiscal year 2007.

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Shopping Centers

Administrative expenses of the Shopping Centers segment increased 26.6%, from Ps.25.8 million in fiscal year 2006 to Ps.32.7 million in fiscal year 2007 principally due to (i) a Ps.3.7 million increase in expenses for fees and third parties services; (ii) a Ps.2.0 million increase in the charge for directors fees and (iii) a Ps.1.3 million increase in expenses for taxes, rates and contributions mostly due to the tax on bank debits and credits. Administrative expenses of the Shopping Centers segment as a percentage of the revenues from such segment remained essentially flat, increasing from 12.0% in fiscal year 2006 to 12.1% in fiscal year 2007.

Credit Card Operations

Administrative expenses of the Credit card operations segment increased 75.0%, from Ps.25.9 million in fiscal year 2006 to Ps.45.4 million in fiscal year 2007. This increase was primarily due to:

a Ps.11.4 million increase in expenses for salaries, compensation, social security charges and personnel;

a Ps.2.4 million increase in expenses for rentals, taxes, rates and contributions; and

a Ps.3.0 million increase in expenses for fees and third parties services.

Administrative expenses of Credit card operations as a percentage of revenues from such segment increased from 21.1% in fiscal year ended 2006 to 21.3% during fiscal year 2007 as a result of a higher proportional average of these expenses in respect of the revenues increase of this segment.

Net income from retained interest in securitized receivables (Tarjeta Shopping)

This gain reflects the result generated by Alto Palermo's participation in the credit card securitization trusts. This gain increased 24.0% , from Ps.2.6 million in fiscal year 2006 to Ps.3.3 million in fiscal year 2007 principally due to the creation in fiscal year 2007 of new credit card trusts in connection with new securitizations in such year.

Results from the operations and holdings of real estate assets, net

This line reflects the impairment losses and gains associated with the reversal of previously recognized impairment charges. Results from the operation and holding of real estate assets decreased 79.6%, from a gain of Ps.12.6 million in fiscal year 2006 to a gain of Ps.2.6 million in fiscal year 2007, principally recorded in Neuquén Project for Ps.2.2. million, Suipacha 652 for Ps.0.9 million, Avenida de Mayo 589 for Ps.0.7 million and Torres de Abasto for Ps.0.1 million, partially offset by a loss of Ps.1.5 million corresponding to Torres Rosario. During fiscal year 2006 the gain of Ps.12.6 million had been attributable to Caballito for Ps.6.5 million, Alto Rosario for Ps.3.5 million, Espacio Aereo Coto for Ps.1.4 million, Torre Constitución for Ps.0.7 million and Reconquista 823 for Ps.0.6 million.

Operating income

Operating income decreased 1.3% million from Ps.201.2 million in fiscal year 2006 to Ps.198.5 million in fiscal year 2007 mainly due to a decrease in the Development and Sale of Properties segment that was partially offset by increases in operating income of each of our other segments. Our operating margin, calculated as our operating income divided by our revenues, decreased from 34.8% for fiscal year 2006 to 26.9% for fiscal year 2007 primarily as a result of decreases in the operating margins of our Development and Sale of Properties, Offices and other non-Shopping Center Rental Properties, Shopping Centers, and Credit Card segments, partially offset by an increase in the operating margin of our Financial Operations and Others segment.

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Development and Sale of Properties

Operating income from the Development and Sale of Properties segment decreased 86.0% from Ps.44.3 million in fiscal year 2006 to Ps.6.2 million in fiscal year 2007 primarily due to a decrease in the revenues from this segment and increases in selling and administrative expenses, partially offset by higher gain from recognition of inventories at their net realizable value during fiscal year 2007. The operating income of this segment as a percentage of the revenues from such segment decreased from 42.6% during fiscal year 2006 to 8.2% during fiscal year 2007.

Offices and Other Non-Shopping Center Rental Properties

Operating income from the Offices and Other Non-Shopping Center Rental Properties segment increased 65.5%, from Ps.11.9 million in fiscal year 2006 to Ps.19.6 million in fiscal year 2007 primarily due to a 82.2% increase in the revenues from this segment. The operating income of this segment as a percentage of the revenues from such segment decreased from 38.8% during fiscal year 2006 to 35.2% during the fiscal year 2007 primarily as a result of the effect during fiscal year 2007 of the adjustment in the remaining useful life of our rental buildings which generated a loss of Ps.5.9 million reflected in the cost of this segment. Without considering this effect, our operating income as a percentage of our revenues would have been 45.8% instead of 35.2%.

Shopping Centers

Operating income of Shopping Centers increased 18.2%, from Ps.105.6 million in fiscal year 2006 to Ps.124.8 million in fiscal year 2007 mostly due to a 25.7% increase in the revenues from this segment that were partially offset by increases of 17.7% in costs, 42.3% in selling expenses and 26.6% in administrative expenses. The operating income of this segment as a percentage of revenues from such segment decreased from 49.1% during fiscal year 2006 to 46.2% during fiscal year 2007 primarily as a result of a decrease during fiscal year 2007 in the gain generated by the reversal of previously recognized impairment charges which was only Ps.0.7 million in fiscal year 2007 compared to Ps.9.5 million in fiscal year 2006.

Hotel Operations

Operating income of Hotel Operations increased from Ps.14.6 million in fiscal year 2006 to Ps.14.7 million in fiscal year 2007 mostly due to an increase in revenues from this segment that was partially offset by increases in costs and expenses. The operating income of this segment as a percentage of the revenues from such segment decreased from 14.0% during fiscal year 2006 to 11.9% during fiscal year 2007, primarily as a Ps.2.4 million increase in depreciation due to a change in the determination of the remaining useful life of our three hotels, which decreased from an average of 408 months in fiscal year 2006 to an average of 207 months in fiscal year 2007.

Credit Card Operations

Operating income of the Credit Card segment increased 31.4%, from Ps.24.8 million in fiscal year 2006 to Ps.32.6 million in fiscal year 2007 primarily due to a 73.2% increase in revenues from this segment that were partially offset by increases of 73.6% in costs, 100.5% in selling expenses and 75.0% in administrative expenses. The operating income of this segment as a percentage of the revenues from such segment decreased from 20.2% during fiscal year 2006 to 15.3% during fiscal year 2007 primarily as a result of the increase in selling expenses of almost 101% while the revenues from this segment increased 73.2%. Our selling expenses in this segment increased at a greater rate than our revenues from this segment as a result of a Ps.11.9 million increase in the charge for bad debts.

Financial Operations and Others

Operating income of the Financial Operations and other operations segment increased Ps.0.5 million from Ps.0.1 million in fiscal year 2006 to Ps.0.6 million in fiscal year 2007. Operating revenues of this segment as a percentage of the revenues from such segment increased from 4.0% in fiscal year 2006 to 43.1% in fiscal year 2007 primarily as a result of a 40.9% decrease in the costs of this segment.

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Amortization of goodwill

The amortization of the goodwill includes: (i) amortization of the goodwill of the following subsidiaries of Alto Palermo: Shopping Alto Palermo S.A., FIBESA, Tarshop, ERSA and Empalme and (ii) of our own negative goodwill generated by our purchase of Alto Palermo and Palermo Invest S.A. shares. Amortization of goodwill increased (Ps.0.4 million), from a charge of Ps.1.1 million in fiscal year 2006 to a charge of Ps.1.5 million in fiscal year 2007.

Financial results, net

Financial results, net increased Ps.45.0 million, from a net loss of Ps.40.9 million in fiscal year 2006 to a net gain of Ps.4.1 million in fiscal year 2007. The principal causes for this variation were:

the increase of Ps.40.4 million in results of financial operations mainly due to an increase of Ps.46.9 million in the fair market value of our investment in the mutual investment fund, Dolphin Fund Plc.;

a Ps.12.1 million positive exchange difference compared to fiscal year 2006 due to a lower depreciation during fiscal year 2007 of the Argentine peso versus the US dollar; and

Ps.9.9 million due to higher interest income in fiscal year 2007 of which Ps.7.6 million resulted from financial investments.

These improvements were partially offset by a Ps.16.5 million increase in financial expenses in fiscal year 2007, principally due to higher interest expense resulting from the issuance of bonds by us and Alto Palermo during fiscal year 2007.

Gain on equity investees

Gain from related companies decreased 3.9% from a gain of Ps.41.7 million in fiscal year 2006 to a gain of Ps.40.0 million in fiscal year 2007. This decrease principally results from a Ps.5.7 million decrease in the gain of Banco Hipotecario, from Ps.47.0 million in fiscal year 2006 to Ps.41.4 million in fiscal year 2007. This decrease was partially offset by the absence in fiscal year 2007 of the Ps.4.0 million loss incurred in fiscal year 2006 from our investment in Abril S.A.

Other income and expenses, net

Other income and expenses, net, decreased 22.8%, from a net expense of Ps.18.3 million in fiscal year 2006 to a net expense of Ps.14.1 million in fiscal year 2007 principally due to: (i) a Ps.7.5 million decrease in the allowance for uncollectible loans and (ii) a Ps.3.1 million increase for the recovery of allowances, which were partially offset in fiscal year 2007 by: (i) a Ps.4.5 million increase in charges for donations and (ii) a Ps.2.7 million increase in contingencies for lawsuits.

Income before taxes and minority interest

As a result of the above mentioned issue, income before taxes and minority interest increased 24.4% passing for an income of Ps.182.6 million in fiscal year 2006 to an income of Ps.227.1 million in fiscal year 2007.

Income tax and minimum presumed income tax

Income tax and minimum presumed income tax increased 48.9%, from Ps.58.8 million in fiscal year 2006 to Ps.87.5 million in fiscal year 2007. We applied the deferred tax method to calculate our income tax for the two fiscal years, recognizing the temporary differences in the accounting and in tax assets and liabilities. Our effective tax rate in the fiscal year 2007 was 38.5% compared to 32.2% in fiscal year 2006.

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The Ps.28.7 million variation was principally caused by the net impact of:

Ps.23.6 million increase in the expense for income tax for our company, from Ps.4.0 million during fiscal year 2006 to Ps.27.6 million during fiscal year 2007 due to the charge during fiscal year 2007 for Ps.11.6 million of deferred tax mostly caused by the sale of Santa María del Plata;

a Ps.12.9 million allowance for income tax in fiscal year 2007 mostly caused by the sale of shares in Banco Hipotecario and ownership units in Dolphin Fund Plc.;

a of Ps.7.8 million increase in the expense for income tax of Alto Palermo, from Ps.48.5 million in fiscal year 2006 to Ps.56.3 million in fiscal year 2007; and

a Ps.0.5 million increase in the expense for income tax of Nuevas Fronteras S.A.

Minority interest

The negative result caused by third parties' participation in subsidiaries increased 19.3% from a charge of Ps.27.2 million in fiscal year 2006 to a charge of Ps.32.4 million in fiscal year 2007 as a consequence of an increase in the income accounts of related companies in which we have a minority interest (principally in the Shopping Centers and Credit card operations segments).

Net income

Due to the above-mentioned issues, net income increased 10.9% from Ps.96.6 million in fiscal year 2006 to Ps.107.1 million in fiscal year 2007.

Our Results of Operations for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2006 and 2005.

Revenues

Our revenues increased 56.2% from Ps.369.9 million for our 2005 fiscal year to Ps.577.7 million for our 2006 fiscal year, primarily as a result of increases in revenues in our Shopping Center and Development and Sale of Properties segments.

Shopping Centers

Revenues from our Shopping Center segment increased 29.9% from Ps.165.5 million for our 2005 fiscal year to Ps.215.0 million for our 2006 fiscal year. The increase is attributed principally to an increase of Ps.48.1 million in revenues from leases and admission rights of our Shopping Centers, as a consequence of the 33.9% increase in sales by our tenants from Ps.1,698.1 million for our 2005 fiscal year to Ps.2,273.3 million for our 2006 fiscal year. The average occupancy rate in our shopping centers was 99.1% for our 2006 fiscal year similar to 99% in our 2005 fiscal year.

Development and Sale of Properties

Revenues from our Development and Sale of Properties segment increased 221.8% from Ps.32.3 million for our 2005 fiscal year to Ps.104.0 million for our 2006 fiscal year. The increase in revenues from this segment was attributable principally to: (i) Ps.23.0 million of revenues from Alto Palermo's sale of Alcorta Plaza, a plot of land by Paseo Alcorta shopping center; (ii) Ps.22.7 million of revenues from the sale of block 36 of the plot named Terrenos de Caballito in our 2006 fiscal year; (iii) Ps.41.8 million of revenues from the sale of plot Y of Dock III during our 2006 fiscal year; and (iv) Ps.10.0 million of revenues from our sale of units of Edificios Cruceros in our 2006 fiscal year, partially offset by the absence in our 2006 fiscal year of Ps.23.6 million of revenues from the sale of a plot of Dock III and Ps.3.5 million of revenues from the sale of Madero 1020, both of which we sold during our 2005 fiscal year.

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Offices and Other Non-Shopping Center Rental Properties

Revenues from our Offices and Other Non-Shopping Center Rental Properties segment increased 57.3%, from Ps.19.4 million for our 2005 fiscal year to Ps.30.6 million for our 2006 fiscal year. This increase was mainly due to: (i) a 52.1% increase in revenues from office rents, from Ps.18.0 million in our 2005 fiscal year, to Ps.27.4 million for our 2006 fiscal year. This increase in revenues is attributed to a 3.0% increase in average occupancy rates in our 2006 fiscal year and a 41.5% increase in average monthly rates of the majority of the buildings, principally due to the increase in accumulated annual rents in Bouchard 710 for Ps.5.4 million, Libertador 498 for 0.8 million, Maipú 1300 for Ps.0.7 million, Laminar Plaza for Ps.0.7 million, Suipacha 652 for Ps.0.4 million and Edificios Costeros Dock IV for Ps.0.5 million; and (ii) a 135.8% increase in revenues of other properties from Ps.0.9 million in our 2005 fiscal year to Ps. 2.1 million for our 2006 fiscal year, mainly due to Santa María del Plata for an amount of Ps.1.2 million. The rate of occupancy in this segment increased 3.2% from 94.0% in June 2005 to 97.0% in June 2006.

Hotel Operations

Revenues from our hotel operations increased 19.1% from Ps.87.1 million for our 2005 fiscal year to Ps.103.8 million for our 2006 fiscal year, mainly due to an 18.2% increase in average price per room of our hotels from Ps.320 in 2005 to Ps.379.0 in 2006. On the other hand, our average occupancy rates remained stable at 78.7% during our fiscal year 2006 compared to 75.4% in our 2005 fiscal year. Revenues from Hotel Intercontinental increased by Ps.6.1 million, revenues from the Hotel Llao Llao increased by Ps.5.8 million and revenues from Hotel Sheraton Libertador increased by Ps.4.7 million.

Credit Card Operations

Revenues from credit card operations increased 90.5% from Ps.64.6 million in fiscal year 2005 to Ps.123.0 million in fiscal year 2006, reflecting improved macroeconomic conditions and a related increase in the level of private consumption which enabled us to open new branches, increase the number of credit cards issued and expand the number of shops that accept our credit cards.

Financial Operations and Others

Revenues from our Financial Operations and Others segment increased 50.4% from Ps.0.9 million for our 2005 fiscal year, to Ps.1.4 million for our 2006 fiscal year. Revenues included in this segment represent fees for services with no specific allocation to any of the previous segments.

Costs

Our costs increased 45.1% from Ps.168.1 million for our 2005 fiscal year to Ps.243.8 million for our 2006 fiscal year, reflecting an increase in costs in each of our business segments during our 2006 fiscal year. Total costs as a percentage of revenues decreased from 45.4% for our 2005 fiscal year to 42.2% for our 2006 fiscal year.

Shopping Centers

Costs related to Shopping Centers increased 10.9% from Ps.69.8 million for our 2005 fiscal year to Ps.77.4 million for our 2006 fiscal year. This increase was primarily due to an increase in depreciation and amortization expenses of Ps.4.5 million and an increase in the charges of unrecoverable expenses of Ps.2.6 million.

Development and Sale of Properties

Costs related to Development and Sale of Properties increased 209.0%, from Ps.17.5 million for our 2005 fiscal year to Ps.54.2 million for our 2006 fiscal year. The increase in costs from this segment is mainly due to the following occurring: (i) Ps.18.4 million in costs related to the sale of Alcorta Plaza (through Alto Palermo); (ii)

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Ps.11.3 million in costs related to the sale of block 36 of the plot named Terrenos de Caballito ; (iii) Ps.9.7 million in costs related to the sale of plot Y of Dock III; (iv) of Ps.8.8 million in costs related to the sale of units of Edificios Cruceros, (v) a decrease due to the sale of a plot of Dock III during our 2005 fiscal year for Ps.23.6 million and (vi) a decrease of Ps.3.5 million in connection with the sale of Madero 1020 during the previous fiscal year. Costs relating to Development and Sale of Properties as a percentage of revenues from this segment decreased from 54.3% for our 2005 fiscal year to 52.1% for our 2006 fiscal year.

Offices and Other Non-Shopping Center Rental Properties

Costs of Offices and Other Non-Shopping Center Rental Properties increased by 16.0% from Ps.7.7 million for our 2005 fiscal year to Ps.9.0 million for our 2006 fiscal year, mainly due to the amortization in our 2006 fiscal year of Bouchard 710 which we acquired in June 2005. The main component of cost for offices is the depreciation of leased properties.

Hotel Operations

Costs from hotel operations increased 18.5% from Ps.48.9 million for our 2005 fiscal year to Ps.58.0 million for our 2006 fiscal year, primarily due to revenue increases. Higher costs for Hotel Operations are primarily due to an increase in the depreciation of the assets, salaries and social security contributions. Costs from Llao Llao Hotel increased Ps.5.3 million, costs from Hotel Intercontinental increased Ps.2.3 million and costs from Hotel Sheraton Libertador increased Ps.1.8 million. Costs from hotel operations as a percentage of revenues from this segment decreased from 56.2% in our 2005 fiscal year to 55.9% in our 2006 fiscal year.

Credit Card Operations

The cost of sales relating to Credit Card operations rose 90.2% from Ps.23.1 million for our 2005 fiscal year to Ps.43.9 million for our 2006 fiscal year, mainly due to a cost increase of Ps.6.2 million in salaries and social security charges, of Ps.3.0 million in taxes, dues and contributions, of Ps.1.3 million of electricity and telephone expenses mainly as a result of the expansion of our operations; a higher charge in commissions and interest by a margin of Ps.5.6 million and an increase in fees and services of Ps.2.3 million mainly due to the new issues under the securitization program.

Financial Operations and Others

Costs from the Financial Operations and Others segment increased by Ps.0.4 million from Ps.1.0 million for our s 2005 fiscal year to Ps.1.4 million for our 2006 fiscal year. Costs included in this line represent expenses incurred for the rendering of services that generate revenues.

Gross profit

As a result of the foregoing, the gross profit increased by 65.4%, from Ps.201.8 million during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005 to Ps.333.8 million during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006.

Gain from recognition of inventories at net realizable value

This line is generated as a result of valuing at the net realizable value those inventories for which we have received purchase price or lease advances that fix prices, and the contract terms and conditions of the transactions that we signed state the consummation of the sale and the gain. Ps.9.1 million were valued according to this criteria, which was principally applied to the following developments: Cruceros for Ps.4.6 million, Torres Rosario, for Ps.3.5 million, and Dock III Plot Z, for Ps.1.6 million and San Martín de Tours for Ps.0.6 million in losses.

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Selling expenses

Selling expenses increased 63.2% from Ps.36.8 million for our 2005 fiscal year to Ps.60.1 million for our 2006 fiscal year primarily due to an increase in selling expenses in our Credit Card, Shopping Center and Hotel segments. Selling expenses as a percentage of revenues increased from 10.0% for our 2005 fiscal year to 10.4% for our 2006 fiscal year.

Shopping Centers

Selling expenses relating to Shopping Centers increased 47.3% from Ps.10.7 million for our 2005 fiscal year to Ps.15.7 million for our 2006 fiscal year. The increase was mainly due to an increase of Ps.2.0 million in the charge for gross sales taxes in line with our higher revenues, an increase of Ps.1.1 million in the charge for provision of bad debts and an increase of Ps.0.5 million in the charge of advertising.

Development and Sale of Properties

Selling expenses from Development and Sale of Properties decreased 8.4% from Ps.2.0 million for our 2005 fiscal year to Ps.1.8 million for our 2006 fiscal year. Selling expenses for Development and Sale of Properties are mainly commissions and expenses from sales, sealing and gross sales tax.

Offices and Other Non-Shopping Center Rental Properties

Selling expenses relating to Offices and Other Non-Shopping Center Rental Properties increased 10.6% from Ps.0.9 million for our 2005 fiscal year 2005 to Ps.1.0 million for our 2006 fiscal year.

Hotel Operations

Selling expenses relating to our Hotel Operations increased 9.2% from Ps.9.8 million for our 2005 fiscal year to Ps.10.7 million for our 2006 fiscal year, mainly due to an increase in the gross sales tax, salaries and social security charges and the tourism agencies commissions due to an increase in revenues in the segment in line with higher levels of activity.

Credit Card Operations

Selling expenses of the Credit Card segment increased 129.0%, from Ps.13.5 million for our 2005 fiscal year to Ps.30.9 million for our 2006 fiscal year, mainly due to an increase of Ps.6.7 million in advertising expenses, a higher charge of Ps.3.8 million in gross sales taxes as a result of our higher revenues, and an increase in the charge for bad debts of Ps.6.2 million in line with the growth of our credit portfolio.

Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses increased 37.1%, from Ps.70.7 million for our 2005 fiscal year to Ps.96.9 million for our 2006 fiscal year, due to an increase in administrative expenses for our Shopping Center segment and, to a lesser extent, each of our other business segments. The main components of administrative expenses are salaries and social security charges, Directors' fees, fees and compensation for services, and depreciation and amortization.

Shopping Centers

Administrative expenses of our Shopping Centers increased 56.1%, from Ps.16.5 million for our 2005 fiscal year to Ps.25.8 million for our 2006 fiscal year primarily as a result of an increase in directors' fees of Ps.3.4 million, an increase in the fees and services of third parties of Ps.3.2 million, an increase in salaries, bonuses and social security charges of Ps.1.9 million, and an increase in taxes, rates and assessments of Ps.0.6 million, mainly due to the financial transactions tax.

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Development and Sale of Properties

Administrative expenses of Development and Sale of Properties increased 27.1%, from Ps.10.1 million for our 2005 fiscal year to Ps.12.8 million for our 2006 fiscal year, primarily due to (i) increases in expenses related to the design and implementation of our new system; (ii) an increase of Ps.0.8 million in salaries and social security charges, and (iii) an increase in directors' fees of Ps.0.3 million. Administrative expenses for Development and Sale of Properties as a percentage of revenues from this segment decreased from 31.2% for our 2005 fiscal year to 12.3% for our 2006 fiscal year.

Offices and Other Non-Shopping Center Rental Properties

Administrative expenses of Offices and Other increased 15.8%, from Ps.9.8 million for our 2005 fiscal year to Ps.11.3 million for our 2006 fiscal year. The increase is mainly due to an increase of Ps.0.7 million in salaries and social security charges and a Ps.0.3 million increase in directors' fees.

Hotel Operations

Administrative expenses of our Hotel Operations increased 8.0%, from Ps.19.4 million for our 2005 fiscal year to Ps.21.0 million for our 2006 fiscal year, primarily due to (i) a Ps.1.0 million increase from Hotel Intercontinental mainly due to an increase of Ps.0.7 million of fees and services to third parties, of Ps.0.1 million of salaries and social security charges and Ps.0.1 million of depreciations; (ii) an increase of Ps.1.0 million in Hotel Sheraton Libertador mainly due to an increase of Ps.0.5 million in fees and compensation for services and of Ps.0.4 million in salaries and social security charges; and due to (iii) a decrease of Ps.0.4 million in Hotel Llao Llao mainly due to a decrease of Ps.1.5 million related to lawsuits and to an increase of Ps.0.4 million in salaries and social security charges, an increase of Ps.0.3 million in taxes, duties and contributions, an increase of Ps.0.2 million in fees and compensation for services and an increase of Ps.0.1 million in depreciation and amortization. Administrative expenses of Hotel Operations as a percentage of revenues from hotel operations decreased from 22.3% for our 2005 fiscal year to 20.2% for our 2006 fiscal year.

Credit Card Operations

Administrative expenses from the Credit Card segment increased 74.7%, from Ps.14.8 million in our 2005 fiscal year to Ps.25.9 million in our 2006 fiscal year, basically due to a Ps.5.9 million increase in salaries, bonuses and social security charges, Ps.2.4 million increase in fees and compensations for services, Ps.1.3 million increase in taxes and rent, and of Ps.1.6 million in insurance, amortization and others due to an expansion and increase of our operations.

Net income from retained interest in securitized receivables

This gain results from the interest held by Alto Palermo in the Tarjeta Shopping Credit Card Trusts. The results of these credit card trusts increased 520.6% from Ps.0.4 million for our 2005 fiscal year to Ps.2.6 million for our 2006 fiscal year as a result of the expansion of our credit card business segment through Tarshop, Alto Palermo's subsidiary.

Gain from operations and holdings of real estate assets, net

The results from operations and holdings of real estate assets, net, decreased 54.8%, from a gain of Ps.27.9 million for our 2005 fiscal year to a gain of Ps.12.6 million for our 2006 fiscal year. The decrease in income from the previous year is due to a lower amount of recovery on the allowance for impairment of long lived assets.

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Operating income

Our operating income increased 43.7% from Ps.140.0 million for our 2005 fiscal year to Ps.201.2 million for our 2006 fiscal year primarily as a result of increases in our Shopping centers, Developments and sale of properties, Credit card operations and Hotel Operations segments, partially offset by a small decrease in our Offices and Other Non-Shopping Center Rental Properties segment. Operating income as a percentage of revenues increased from 37.8% from our 2005 fiscal year to 34.8% for our 2006 fiscal year.

Shopping Centers

Operating income from Shopping Centers increased 29.3% from Ps.81.6 million for our 2005 fiscal year to Ps.105.6 million for our 2006 fiscal year primarily due to a 29.9% increase in revenues, accompanied by an increase of 10.9% in costs and an increase of 56.1% and 47.3% in selling and administrative expenses for this segment, respectively.

Development and Sale of Properties

Operating income from Development and Sales of properties increased 115.3%, from Ps.20.6 million for our 2005 fiscal year to Ps.44.3 million for our 2006 fiscal year. Operating income from the Development and Sale of Properties segment as a percentage of revenues from this segment decreased from 63.7% for our 2005 fiscal year to 42.6% for our 2006 fiscal year primarily as a result of an increase of 209.0% in costs which was accompanied by an increase of 221.8% in revenues for this segment.

Offices and Other Non-Shopping Center Rental Properties

Operating income from Offices and Other Non-Shopping Center Rental Properties decreased 10.3% from Ps.13.2 million for our 2005 fiscal year to Ps.11.9 million for our 2006 fiscal year. Operating income from Offices and Other Non-Shopping Center Rental Properties as a percentage of revenues from this segment decreased from 68.0% for our 2005 fiscal year to 38.8% in our 2006 fiscal year primarily as a result of an increase of 57.3% in revenues accompanied with an increase of 16.0% in costs from this segment.

Hotel Operations

Operating income from Hotel Operations increased 31.5% from Ps.11.1 million for our 2005 fiscal year to Ps.14.6 million for our 2006 fiscal year. Operating income from Hotel Operations as a percentage of revenues from this segment increased from 12.7% for fiscal year 2005 to 14.0% in fiscal year 2006 primarily as a result of a 18.5% increase in costs compared to a 19.1% increase in revenues.

Credit Cards Operations

Operating income from the Credit Card segment increased 83.3%, from Ps.13.5 million in fiscal year 2005 to Ps.24.8 million in fiscal year 2006. Operating income from the Credit Card segment as a percentage of revenue from this segment decreased from 21.0% from fiscal year 2005 to 20.2% in fiscal year 2006.

Financial Operations and Others

Operating income from Financial Operations and Others segment increased 243.6% from a loss of Ps.0.04 million for our 2005 fiscal year to a gain of Ps.0.1 million for our 2006 fiscal year. Operating income from Financial Operations and Other as a percentage of revenues from this segment increased from a loss of 4.1% for our 2005 fiscal year to a gain of 4.0% for our 2006 fiscal year. This is mainly attributable to an increase of 50.4% in revenues accompanied with an increase of 38.7% in costs from this segment.

Table of Contents***Amortization of goodwill***

Amortization of goodwill mainly includes: (i) the amortization of goodwill during this fiscal year, for the goodwill from the following subsidiaries of Alto Palermo: Shopping Alto Palermo S.A., Fibesa S.A., Tarshop S.A. and Emprendimiento Recoleta S.A., with no significant variation and (ii) the depreciation, during this year, of our own negative goodwill due to the purchase of Alto Palermo stock. Amortization of goodwill decreased 35.1% from a loss of Ps.1.7 million for fiscal year 2005 to a loss of Ps.1.1 million for fiscal year 2006, as a result of the incorporation of new negative goodwill as described in point (ii) above.

Financial results, net

Financial results, net showed a variation of 245.4%, from a loss of Ps.11.8 million for our 2005 fiscal year to a loss of Ps.40.9 million for our 2006 fiscal year. The main reasons for this variation were: (i) a Ps.21.7 million increase in our loss attributable to variation in exchange rates, owing to the depreciation of the Peso to the U.S. dollar from Ps.2.887 in our 2005 fiscal year to Ps.3.086 in our 2006 fiscal year; (ii) the non-recurrence of Ps.2.2 million of discounts obtained in 2006 due to the cancellation with discount of financial loans owed by Mendoza Plaza Shopping S.A.; (iii) a loss with respect to the previous fiscal year of Ps.2.6 million of financial results mainly due to interest and other expenses in connection with the loan of Hoteles Argentinos S.A. and financial expenses from Alto Palermo, and (iv) the decrease of Ps.10.6 million in income from financial operations, due to Dolphin Fund PLC decrease in profits by Ps.16.3 million and NCH Development Partner Fund increase in profits by Ps.4.6 million and the gains from the interest rate swap agreement entered into with Deutsche Bank AG for Ps.1.2 million, and (v) the increase of Ps.7.4 million on interest gain as a result of the refinancing of the Hoteles Argentinos loan.

Gain on equity investees

Our gain on equity investments decreased 38.0% from a gain of Ps.67.2 million for our 2005 fiscal year to a gain of Ps.41.7 million for our 2006 fiscal year. This lower gain is mainly due to: (i) a lower gain by Banco Hipotecario of Ps.8.2 million from Ps.55.2 million to Ps.47.0 million as a result of a lower gain from Banco Hipotecario's investment in Sovereign Bonds (BODEN), (ii) a gain of Ps.12.2 million corresponding to the Hotel segment, and (iii) the negative impact of the dilution of our interest in Alto Palermo amounting to Ps.0.9 million.

Other expenses, net

Other expenses, net increased 29.6% from net expenses of Ps.14.1 million for our 2005 fiscal year to net expenses of Ps.18.3 million for our 2006 fiscal year, primarily due to the effect of (i) an increase of Ps.7.5 million in the allowance for doubtful accounts; (ii) an increase of Ps.1.9 million from non recoverable value added tax, (iii) a gain of Ps.2.4 million due to the accelerated accrual of unrealized revenues, (iv) a decrease of Ps.1.3 million in donation charges and (v) a lower charge of Ps.1.1 million for minimum presumed income tax.

Income before taxes and minority interest

As a result of the foregoing, income before taxes and minority interest increased 1.6%, from a gain of Ps.179.6 million for our 2005 fiscal year, to a gain of Ps.182.6 million for our 2006 fiscal year.

Minority interest

Minority interest increased 17.4% from a loss of Ps.23.2 million for our 2005 fiscal year to a loss of Ps.27.2 million for our 2006 fiscal year, mainly as a result of an increase in net income from the Shopping Centers segment that generated an increase in the results of minority interest.

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Income tax and minimum presumed income tax expense

Income tax and minimum presumed income tax expense increased 10.5%, from Ps.53.2 million for our 2005 fiscal year, to Ps.58.8 million for our 2006 fiscal year. The deferred tax allocation method was used to calculate the income tax corresponding to the two fiscal years, thus recognizing the temporary differences in the accounting and tax assets and liabilities. The variation of Ps.5.6 million was mainly due to the net impact of:

a Ps.14.8 million increase in Alto Palermo's income tax expense, from Ps.33.6 million for our 2005 fiscal year to Ps.48.5 million for our 2006 fiscal year, due to an increase in taxable income resulting from our 57.0% increase in revenues during fiscal year 2006;

increased income tax expense of Nuevas Fronteras S.A., Baldovinos S.A., Inversora Bolívar S.A. and Llao Llao Resorts S.A. which during our 2006 fiscal year were Ps.1.9 million, Ps.1.0 million, Ps.2.7 million and Ps.0.5 million higher, respectively, than during our 2005 fiscal year;

a Ps.1.1 million decrease in our income tax expense, and

the variation in income tax expense for Buenos Aires Trade & Finance Center S.A. which changed from a Ps.12.6 million expense for our 2005 fiscal year to a Ps.0.2 million expense for our 2006 fiscal year, as a result of the swap agreement entered into in connection with plot 1.c) of Dock III and the purchase agreement entered into in connection with plot 1.d) of Dock III.

Our effective tax rate increased to 32.2% in fiscal year 2006 from 29.6% in fiscal year 2005.

Net income

As a result of the foregoing, net income decreased 6.5% from a gain of Ps.103.2 million for our 2005 fiscal year to a gain of Ps.96.6 million for our 2006 fiscal year.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity

Our principal sources of liquidity have historically been:

cash generated by operations;

cash from borrowings and financings arrangements; and

cash proceeds from the sale of real estate.

Our principal cash requirements or uses (other than in connection with our operating activities) have historically been:

capital expenditures for property, plant and equipment;

interest payments and repayments of short-term and long-term debt;

payments of dividends; and

acquisitions or purchases of real estate.

Our liquidity and capital resources include our cash and cash equivalents, proceeds from bank borrowings and long-term debt, capital financing and sales of real estate investments.

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As of June 30, 2007, we had a working capital of Ps.523.7 million. At the same date, we had cash and cash equivalents totaling Ps.708.5 million, an increase of 332.2% from the Ps.163.9 million of cash and cash equivalents held as of June 30, 2006.

As of June 30, 2006, we had a working capital of Ps.62.6 million. At the same date, we had cash and cash equivalents totaling Ps.163.9 million, an increase of 15.0% from the Ps.142.6 million of cash and cash equivalents held as of June 30, 2005.

As of June 30 2005, we had a working capital of Ps.78.8 million. At the same date, we had cash and cash equivalents totaling Ps.142.6 million, an increase of 16.0% from Ps.122.9 million of cash and cash equivalents held as of June 30, 2004.

Cash Flow Information

Operating Activities

2007 Fiscal Year. Our operating activities resulted in net cash inflows of Ps.163.1 million for fiscal year 2007 primarily as a result of operating gains of Ps.276.0 million, an increase in trade accounts payable of Ps.65.1 million, a decrease in inventories of Ps.29.0 million, and an increase in accrued interest of Ps.21.5 million partially offset by an increase in mortgages and leases receivables of Ps.79.7 million, and increase in Other receivables and prepaid expenses of Ps.79.6 million, an increase in non-current investments of Ps.35.6 million and an increase in current investments of Ps.29.8 million.

2006 Fiscal Year. Our operating activities resulted in net cash inflows of Ps.194.7 million for fiscal year 2006 primarily as a result of operating gains of Ps.218.5 million, an increase in trade accounts payable of Ps.56.0 million, a decrease in inventories of Ps.25.1 million, an increase in accrued interest of Ps.14.0 million and a decrease in current investments of Ps.10.3 million partially offset by an increase in mortgages and leases receivables of Ps.80.3 million, a decrease in customer advances, salaries and social security payable and taxes payable of Ps.28.4 million and an increase in non-current investments of Ps.26.4 million.

2005 Fiscal Year. Our operating activities resulted in net cash inflows of Ps.93.5 million for fiscal years 2005. The operating cash inflows for fiscal year 2005 primarily resulted from operating gains of Ps.127.2 million, an increase in customer advances, salaries and social security payable and taxes payable of Ps.12.0 million and an increase in trade accounts payable of Ps.21.0 million partially offset by an increase in mortgages and leases receivables for Ps.49.2 million and a decrease in other liabilities of Ps.17.7 million.

Investment Activities

2007 Fiscal Year. Our investing activities resulted in net cash outflows of Ps.510.8 million for fiscal year 2007, primarily as a result of investments in fixed assets of Ps.410.1 million due to (i) the acquisition of Bouchard 551 for Ps.243.2 million, (ii) Ps.96.4 million through Alto Palermo primarily for improvements made in shopping centers (iii) improvements in the Hotel Operations segment for Ps.57.1 million, principally in Llao Llao for Ps.49.4 million, and as a result of a decrease in minority interest of Ps.40.4 million principally due to the increase in our ownership in Palermo Invest and in Alto Palermo for Ps.27.5 million and Ps.7.2 million, respectively.

On December 12, 2006 we purchased from different holders 34,710 shares of Canteras Natal Crespo for a total amount of Ps.1.8 million. After this transaction, our interest on Canteras (jointly with our partner ECIPSA) increased up to 98.45%.

2006 Fiscal Year. Our investing activities resulted in net cash outflows of Ps.136.6 million for fiscal year 2006, primarily as a result of investments in fixed assets of Ps.54.1 million due to (i) improvements made in shopping centers amounting to Ps.33.6 million and (ii) improvements in the Hotel Operations segment for Ps.20.1 million. We also invested Ps.62.1 million in undeveloped parcels of land primarily through our subsidiary Alto

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Palermo. We also made investments of Ps.4.3 million to increase our ownership interest in Alto Palermo, and Ps.4.2 million in the acquisition of 43.2% of Canteras Natal Crespo S.A. Additionally, we posted a guaranty deposit for Ps.8.6 million at Deutsche Bank guaranteeing our obligations to Argentimo S.A. relating to an agreement entered into between Alto Palermo, Argentimo S.A. and Constructora San José Argentina S.A. for the acquisition of land for the development of a shopping center and a dwelling and/or office building.

2005 Fiscal Year. Our investing activities resulted in net cash outflows of Ps.126.7 million for fiscal year 2005, primarily as a result of investments in fixed assets of Ps.79.3 million, due to (i) the development of Alto Rosario Shopping and improvements made in other shopping centers totaling Ps.50.9 million, and (ii) partial payment for the acquisition of Bouchard 710 for Ps.20.4 million. We also invested Ps.35.0 million in the acquisition of an additional ownership interest of 49.9% in Mendoza Plaza Shopping and we also made a payment of US\$4 million (Ps.11.7 million) in connection with a contract entered into with Credit Suisse in June 2005, pursuant to which, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, we expect to take out a loan for US\$10.0 million, establishing a mortgage on an office building in the City of Buenos Aires.

Financing Activities

2007 Fiscal Year. Our financing activities resulted in net cash inflows of Ps.892.2 million. Our net cash provided by financing activities for fiscal year 2007 was primarily related to (i) the proceeds from short-term and long-term debt for Ps.1,199.7 million, primarily due to the issuance of our notes and Alto Palermo notes (ii) our issuance of common shares as a result of the exercise of warrants for Ps.26.0 million, partially offset by (i) the payment of short-term and long-term debt for Ps.292.2 million, (ii) the payment of dividends to minority shareholders for Ps.23.2 million and (iii) a the partial repayment of Ps.18.0 million of a mortgage payable.

2006 Fiscal Year. Our financing activities resulted in net cash outflows of Ps.36.8 million. Our net cash spent on financing activities for fiscal year 2006 was primarily related to the payment of short-term and long-term debt for Ps.82.5 million, the payment of dividends by our subsidiaries to minority shareholders totaling Ps.12.7 million, the repayment of debt owed to minority shareholders for Ps.5.2 million and a partial repayment of Ps.25.6 million of a mortgage payable, partially offset by our issuance of common shares as a result of the exercise of warrants for Ps.43.6 million and proceeds from issuance of short-term and long-term debt totaling Ps.45.1 million.

2005 Fiscal Year. Our financing activities resulted in net cash inflows of Ps.52.9 million. Our net cash provided by financing activities for fiscal year 2005 relates to our issuance of common shares as a result of the exercise of warrants for Ps.105.7 million, proceeds from issuance of short-term and long-term debt totaling Ps.117.2 million and proceeds from the settlement of a swap agreement for Ps.15.8 million, partially offset by the payment of short-term and long-term debt for Ps.167.3 million, the payment of dividends by our subsidiaries to minority shareholders totaling Ps.10.3 million, and the payment of Ps.5.8 million to Credit Suisse, establishing a guarantee for the debt of our subsidiary Hoteles Argentinos.

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The following table sets forth the scheduled maturities of our outstanding debt as of June 30, 2007:

	Currency	Maturity Schedule					Total ⁽²⁾ %	Average annual interest rate %
		Less than 1 year ⁽¹⁾	From 1 to 2 years (in million of pesos) ⁽³⁾	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 4 years	More than 4 years		
Bank and other debt								
Unsecured bank loans	US\$	14.6	21.4	13.8			49.8	7.36
Unsecured bank loans	Ps.	52.9	4.7	1.4			59.0	11.80
Secured floating rate notes due 2009	US\$	23.8	34.7	22.5			81.0	7.36
Hoteles Argentinos secured loan	US\$	1.2	17.9				19.1	12.36
Alto Palermo 10% convertible notes due 2014	US\$	2.1				47.9	50.0	10.00
IRSA 8% convertible notes due 2007 ⁽⁴⁾	US\$	59.0					59.0	8.00
Alto Palermo 11% Series II notes ⁽⁴⁾	Ps.	1.8	21.4	43.7	43.9	43.9	154.7	11.00
Alto Palermo 7.875% Series I notes due 2017 ⁽⁴⁾	US\$	3.6	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)	369.8	371.0	7.87
IRSA 8.5% notes due 2017 ⁽⁴⁾	US\$	15.1	(0.9)	(0.9)	(0.9)	459.0	471.5	8.50
Debt related to purchase of subsidiaries	US\$	22.4	15.5	9.3		52.1	99.2	7.80
Total bank and other debt		196.7	113.9	89.0	42.2	972.7	1,414.5	
Mortgages payable								
Mortgage payable Bouchard 710	US\$	14.8					14.8	8.50
Mortgage payable Terrenos Bariloche	US\$	2.8	3.0	1.6			7.3	7.00
Total mortgages payable		17.5	3.0	1.6			22.1	
Total debt		214.2	116.9	90.6	42.2	972.7	1,436.6	

(1) Includes earned interests.

(2) Figures may not sum due to rounding.

(3) Exchange rate as of June 30, 2007: US\$1.00 = Ps.3.093.

(4) Includes issuance expenses (under Argentine GAAP expenses incurred in connection with the issuance of debt are classified as short-term or long-term debts, as appropriate).

Unsecured loans

On November 21, 2002, we consummated a debt restructuring with six financial creditors (Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, BankBoston, Banco Ciudad, HSBC, Banco Itaú and Banco Nación) of our US\$80.0 million unsecured loan agreement and our US\$37.0 million of convertible secured floating rate notes. In connection with this restructuring we incurred US\$51.0 million of unsecured restructured bank debt of which as of June 30, 2007 there was US\$16.1 million outstanding. These loans bear interest at three-month LIBOR plus 200 basis points and amortize quarterly until maturity in November 2009. This loan agreement contains a number of covenants requiring us to comply with certain financial ratios and other tests. The most restrictive financial covenants under these loan agreements and bonds require us to maintain:

a ratio of consolidated EBITDA for the most recent four consecutive fiscal quarters to consolidated financial expense for such period of at least 1.40; and

maximum consolidated indebtedness not to exceed the greater of (i) US\$222.9 million and (ii) 2.8 times consolidated EBITDA for the most recent four consecutive fiscal quarters.

Table of Contents*Secured floating rate notes*

In connection with our 2002 debt restructuring, we issued US\$37.4 million of secured floating rate notes of which as of June 30, 2007, there was US\$26.2 million outstanding. The secured floating rate notes bear interest at three-month LIBOR plus 200 basis points and amortize quarterly until maturity in November 2009. The secured floating rate notes are secured by a first mortgage lien on (i) 13 units in our office building at Libertador 498, (ii) 71 units at Laminar Plaza and (iii) 19 units at Dique IV. The secured floating rate notes contain the same financial maintenance covenants as our unsecured loan agreement.

Hoteles Argentinos secured loan

On March 23, 2005, Credit Suisse First Boston International acquired the US\$11.1 million indebtedness incurred by Hoteles Argentinos which had been in default since January 2002. On April 21, 2006, Hoteles Argentinos reduced the outstanding principal amount to US\$6.0 million with a prepayment, and the unpaid balance was restructured to mature in March 2010 with scheduled amortization payments as described below:

Date	Amount due (US\$ thousands)
March 15, 2008	213
September 15, 2008	225
March 15, 2009	239
September 15, 2009	253
March 15, 2010	5,070

Interest accrues on the unpaid principal of this loan at six-month LIBOR plus 7.0%.

In addition, we entered into a credit default swap agreement with Credit Suisse International which, among other stipulations, secures payment of Hoteles Argentinos' indebtedness and provides that, in the event of default, we will be required to acquire the loan. Simultaneously with the amendment of Hoteles Argentinos' loan agreement, we amended the credit default swap with Credit Suisse International. Thus, we would only assume 80.0% of Hoteles Argentinos' indebtedness in the event of default. The remaining 20.0% was assumed by Starwood Hotels and Resorts Worldwide Inc. (Starwood), an indirect minority shareholder in Hoteles Argentinos, which has also been instrumented through a credit default swap. To secure performance of our obligations under the agreement with Credit Suisse International, we made an escrow deposit of US\$1.2 million.

The loan agreement of Hoteles Argentinos provides that it may not declare or pay any dividends or make any distribution on our capital stock, or purchase, redeem, retire, defease or otherwise acquire any of our own shares, or make any distribution of assets, capital stock, warrants, rights, options, obligations or securities to our shareholders, except in an amount not to exceed the lesser of (x) Hoteles Argentinos' excess cash flow for the preceding year, or (y) our consolidated retained earnings and consolidated profits earned; and then only if, after giving pro forma effect to such action, no default or event of default would occur as a consequence thereof.

Alto Palermo 10% convertible notes due 2014

On August 20, 2002 Alto Palermo issued US\$50.0 million unsecured convertible notes in exchange for cash and the liquidation of determined liabilities owed to our shareholders. These convertible notes mature on July 19, 2014, in accordance with the extension of the initially scheduled maturity date approved at a meeting of holders of such convertible notes on May 2, 2006. Such securities accrue interest payable biannually at a fixed annual rate of 10% and are convertible at any time at the option of the holder into common shares, face value of Ps.0.10 per share. The conversion rate per US dollar is the lesser of (i) 30.8642 and (ii) the result obtained by dividing the rate of exchange effective on the date of conversion by the face value of the common shares of Alto Palermo. As of June 30, 2007, as a result of conversions previously made, the outstanding principal amount of Alto Palermo's convertible notes was US\$47.2 million. In the event all the bondholders exercise their conversion rights, Alto Palermo's common shares would increase from 782.0 million shares (having a face value of Ps. 78.2 million) to 2,237.5 million shares (having a face value of Ps.223.7 million). As of June 30, 2007, we held US\$31.7 million of Alto Palermo's convertible notes.

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Our 8% convertible notes due 2007

On November 21, 2002, we issued US\$100.0 million of convertible notes due November 2007. The convertible notes accrue interest at 8% per annum, payable on a semi-annual basis. The conversion price is US\$0.545 per common share, which means that each US\$1.00 principal amount of such convertible note may be exchanged for 1.8347 common shares. Additionally, each convertible note contains a warrant attached that grants its holder an option to acquire 1.8347 shares at a price of US\$0.6541 each.

From the date of issuance through June 30, 2007, the holders of our convertible notes exercised their conversion rights for a total of 81.1 million units with a face value of US\$1.0 each, issuing 148.8 million common shares with a face value of Ps.1.0 each. In addition, from the date of issuance through June 30, 2007, warrants issued by us were exercised for a total amount of US\$56.8 million, and 104.2 million shares were issued in exchange. we received funds aggregating US\$68.1 million.

As of June 30, 2007, the outstanding amount of our convertible notes and warrants was US\$18.9 million and 43.2 million, respectively, and the amount of our outstanding shares was 464,969,156. On June 30, 2007 our shares traded at US\$1.850 per share. Hence, if on June 30, 2007, convertible note holders had exercised their rights and sell the underlying shares, they would have received for each convertible note approximately US\$3.924. Moreover, if on such date holders had exercised the warrants and sold their underlying shares, they would have received another US\$3.92 per share, paying the exercise price of US\$1.2 per warrant. If all the holders of our convertible notes and warrants were to exercise their conversion and exercise rights, the amount of our shares outstanding would be increased to 578,971,665 and we would receive cash proceeds of approximately US\$51.9 million.

Alto Palermo series I and series II notes

On May 11, 2007, Alto Palermo issued two new series of notes in an aggregate principal amount of US\$170 million. Series I consists of US\$120 million of notes due on May 11, 2017, which accrue interest at a fixed rate of 7.875% payable semi-annually on May 11 and November 11 of each year, commencing on November 11, 2007. The Series I notes mature in a single installment on May 11, 2017.

Series II consists of Ps.154 million (equivalent to US\$50 million) of notes which mature in seven, equal and consecutive semi-annual installments commencing on June 11, 2009, and which accrue interest at 11% per annum, payable on June 11 and December 11 of each year commencing on December 11, 2007.

Our 8.5% notes due 2017

On February 2, 2007, we issued our 2017 fixed rate notes for a total amount of US\$150.0 million at an annual interest rate of 8.5% payable semi-annual and mature on February 2, 2017.

Capital Expenditures

2007 Fiscal Year. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007, we had capital expenditures of Ps.419.4 million. We made investment in fixed assets of Ps.410.1 million primarily to the acquisition of Bouchard 551 for Ps.243.2 million, Ps.96.4 million thorough Alto Palermo primarily for the improvement of Shopping Centers and Ps.57.1 million in the Hotel Segment, primarily in Liao Liao for Ps.49.4 million. We also invested Ps.9.3 million in undeveloped plots of land.

2006 Fiscal Year. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006, we had capital expenditures of Ps.116.2 million. We made investment in fixed assets of Ps.54.1 million primarily in shopping centers totaling Ps.33.6 million and in Hotel segment of Ps.20.1 million.

2005 Fiscal Year. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005, we had capital expenditures of Ps.80.0 million. We made investments in fixed assets of Ps.79.3 million, primarily in shopping centers totaling Ps.50.9 million and in the acquisition of Bouchard 710 for Ps.20.4 million. We also invested Ps.0.7 million in undeveloped plots of land.

Table of Contents**Contractual Obligations**

	Total	Payments due by period ⁽¹³⁾			More than 5 years
		Less than 1 year	1 3 years (Ps. millions)	3 5 years	
Short term debt obligations					
Long term debt obligations	1,316	175	177	503	461
Unsecured bank loans ⁽¹⁾	109	68	41		
Secured floating rate notes due 2009 ⁽²⁾	81	24	57		
Hoteles Argentinos S.A. secured loan ⁽³⁾	19	1	18		
Alto Palermo 10% convertible notes due 2014 ⁽⁴⁾	50	2		48	
IRSA 8% convertible notes due 2007 ⁽⁵⁾	59	59			
Alto Palermo 11% Series II notes ⁽⁶⁾	155	2	65	88	
Alto Palermo 7.875% Series I notes due 2017 ⁽⁷⁾	371	4	(2)	369	
IRSA 8.5% notes due 2017 ⁽⁸⁾	472	15	(2)	(2)	461
Purchase obligations	764	41	30	93	
Seller financing for acquisition of Palermo Invest S.A. ⁽⁹⁾	29	10	19		
Seller financing for acquisition of Empalme ⁽¹⁰⁾	18	12	6		
Seller financing for acquisition of Rummaala	52			52	
Debt for the purchase of Rummaala	41			41	
Suppliers	1	1			
Mortgage payable Bouchard 170 ⁽¹⁾	15	15			
Mortgage payable Liao Liao ⁽²⁾	8	3	5		
Other long term obligations	10	4	4	1	1
Guarantee deposits	7	4	3		
Others	3		1	1	1
Total	1,491	221	212	597	462

(1) Accrued interest at Libor rate + 200 bps

(2) Accrued interest at Libor rate + 200 bps

(3) Accrued interest at Libor rate + 700 bps

(4) Accrued interest at fixed rate of 10% per annum

(5) Accrued interest at fixed rate of 8% per annum

(6) Accrued interest at fixed rate of 11% per annum

(7) Accrued interest at fixed rate of 7.875% per annum

(8) Accrued interest at fixed rate of 8.5% per annum

(9) Accrued interest at fixed rate of 8% per annum.

(10) Accrued interest at fixed rate of 6% per annum.

(11) Accrued interest at fixed rate of 8.50% per annum.

(12) Accrued interest at fixed rate of 7% per annum.

(13) Not including unaccrued interest.

Off-balance sheet arrangements

At June 30, 2007, we did not have any off-balance sheet transactions, arrangements or obligations with unconsolidated entities or others that are reasonably likely to have a material effect on our financial condition, results of operations or liquidity.

Qualitative and Quantitative Disclosure About Market Risk

In the normal course of business, we are exposed to interest rate and exchange rates risks, primarily related to changes in exchanges rates and interest rates. We manage our exposure to these risks through the use of various financial instruments, none of which are entered into for trading purposes. We have established policies and procedures governing the use of such financial instruments. The use of financial derivatives instruments is related to our core business and is supervised by internal control policies.

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The following discusses our exposure to these risks. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that are subject to risks and uncertainties. Actual results could vary materially as a result of a number of factors including those set forth in the risk factors section of this offering memorandum. Uncertainties that are either nonfinancial or nonquantifiable, such as political, economic, tax, other regulatory, or credit risks, are not included in the following assessment of our market risks.

Interest Rate Risk

The primary objective of our investment activities is to preserve capital while maximizing yields without significantly increasing risk. To achieve this objective, we maintain our portfolio of cash equivalents and short-term investments in a variety of securities, including both government and corporate obligations and money market funds.

Investments in both fixed rate and floating rate interest earning instruments carry varying degrees of interest rate risk. Fixed rate securities may have their fair market value adversely impacted as a result of a rise in interest rates. In general, securities with longer maturities are subject to greater interest rate risk than those with shorter maturities. While floating rate securities are generally subject to less interest rate risk than fixed rate securities, floating rate securities may produce less income than expected if interest rates decrease. Due in part to these factors, our investment income may fall short of expectations or we may suffer losses in principal if securities that have declined in market value due to changes in interest rates are sold. To date, we have not utilized derivative financial instruments to hedge interest rate risk; however, we may employ hedging strategies in the future.

We are also exposed to changes in interest rates primarily as a result of our borrowing activities, which include short-term borrowings, and other floating-rate long-term debt used to maintain liquidity and fund our business operations. Our interest expense is sensitive to changes in the general level of interest rates because part of our long-term debt (i.e., our secured floating rate notes and syndicated loan) bear interest at floating rates. We estimate, based on the current composition of our balance sheet as of June 30, 2007, that every variation in the interest rate of 100 basis points, plus or minus, to our current floating-rate consolidated debt would result in a variation of approximately Ps.1.2 million of interest expense on an annual basis, assuming no change in the principal amount of this indebtedness. This analysis is based on the assumption that such variation of interest rates occurred at the same time for the different type of floating rates to which our actual debt is exposed.

Foreign Exchange Risk

From April 1, 1991, until the beginning of 2002, the Convertibility Law No. 23,928 was in effect in Argentina. This law established a fixed exchange rate, under which the Central Bank was obliged to sell U.S. dollars to any person at a fixed rate of one Peso per U.S. dollar. As a result, the foreign currency fluctuations were reduced to a minimum level, during this period. The primary economic change implemented by the current Argentine government in January 2002 was the announcement of the devaluation of the Peso. Due to the end of the Convertibility Plan, our foreign exchange exposure has increased considerably.

Foreign currency exchange restrictions imposed by the Argentine government in the future could prevent or restrict our access to U.S. dollars, and affect our ability to service our U.S. dollar-denominated liabilities, including the notes. Fluctuations in the exchange rate between the Peso and the U.S. dollar may also adversely affect the U.S. dollar equivalent of the Peso price of our common shares on the *Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires*, and as a result would likely affect the market price of our GDSs in the United States. Foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations could also impact our cash flow in Pesos, since some of our products and inputs are payable in U.S. dollars. At June 30, 2007 all of our debt was denominated in U.S. dollars.

We estimate, based on composition of our balance sheet as of June 30, 2007, that every exchange rate variation of Ps.0.10 against the U.S. dollar, plus or minus, would result in a variation of approximately Ps.20.9 million of our consolidated financial indebtedness.

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**BANCO HIPOTECARIO S MANAGEMENT S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

Overview

We do not consolidate the consolidated financial statements of our investee Banco Hipotecario. However, according to Rule 3-09 of Regulation S-X, we are required to file separate financial statements of significant investees. This Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations should be read together with Banco Hipotecario s consolidated financial statements contained elsewhere in this prospectus. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. These forward-looking statements include, among others, those statements including the words *expects*, *anticipates*, *intends*, *believes* and similar language. The actual results may differ materially and adversely from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of many factors, including those set forth elsewhere in this prospectus.

Banco Hipotecario maintains its financial books and records in Pesos and prepares its financial statements in conformity with the polices of the Argentine Central Bank which prescribes the reporting and disclosure requirements for banks and financial institutions in Argentina (Central Bank accounting rules). These rules differ in certain respects from generally accepted accounting principles in Argentina (Argentine GAAP). A description of significant differences between Central Bank accounting rules and Argentine GAAP are set forth in Note 6 to Banco Hipotecario s consolidated financial statements. Central Bank accounting rules and Argentine GAAP also differ in certain significant respects from U.S. GAAP. Such differences involve methods of measuring the amounts shown in the consolidated financial statements, as well as additional disclosures required by U.S. GAAP and regulations of the SEC. See Note 37 to the consolidated financial statements of Banco Hipotecario included elsewhere in this prospectus for a description of the principal differences between Central Bank accounting rules and U.S. GAAP, as they relate to Banco Hipotecario, and a reconciliation to U.S. GAAP of Banco Hipotecario s net income (loss) and shareholder s equity.

Events in Argentina and Their Adverse Impact on Banco Hipotecario

Banco Hipotecario s business and results of operations are dependent on, and significantly impacted by, the macroeconomic situation prevailing in Argentina. As such, its business and results of operations were materially and adversely affected. Argentine economic crisis began in 2001 and prevailed throughout most of 2002. Since 2003, the Argentine economy has shown signs of recovery compared to 2001 and 2002 and GDP has grown in each of 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006. In addition, interest rates have fallen and the foreign exchange market has stabilized. The financial system has gradually recovered its liquidity levels, recording a significant increase in deposits and the level of loan originations began to grow, especially in 2005 and 2006. Based on current data, the Argentine economy during 2003, 2004 and 2005, GDP increased by 8.8%, 9.0% and 9.0% and 8.5% according to INDEC estimates. Based on INDEC estimates, in US dollar terms GDP increased from US\$69.8 billion in 2002 to US\$208.1 billion estimated in 2006, and unemployment decreased to 8.7% as of the fourth quarter of 2006. As of December 31, 2006, approximately 30% of the population was below the poverty line according to INDEC. In 2004, 2005, and 2006 Argentina posted a fiscal surplus of approximately Ps.11,657.8 million and 19,661.0 million, and Ps.23,158.0 million respectively. After the settlement of its exchange offer, Argentina s sovereign debt outstanding amounted to US\$126,466.0 million, representing approximately 60% of the GDP estimated for the year ending December 31, 2006.

During 2005 and 2006 inflation increased by 10.7 and 7.1 as measured by the WPI, and 12.3%, and 9.8% as measured by the CPI. The preceding information is based on data published by the Ministry of Economy and the Central Bank.

Banco Hipotecario s Response to the Crisis

The economic crisis of 2001 and 2002 had devastating effects on the Argentine financial system and particularly on its mortgage business as the pesification of its assets without the *corralito* reduction in the

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portfolio of its foreign-currency denominated liabilities resulted in a severe mismatch of its asset and liability positions. In response to the crisis, Banco Hipotecario undertook various measures designed to shore up its business. These included the following key initiatives:

- (i) Recovering financial stability and strengthening liquidity,
- (ii) Maximizing the present value of the loan assets in its loan portfolio,
- (iii) Improving operating efficiency,
- (iv) Reconstituting financial brokerage and service businesses,
- (v) Strengthening financial position and
- (vi) Minimizing interest rate, maturity and currency mismatch risks.

The success Banco Hipotecario achieved in implementing its plan has allowed it to:

Restructure all its financial liabilities, amounting to approximately US\$1,208.4 million, thus aligning principal and interest payments with its cash flow, thus becoming the first financial institution in Argentina to achieve this objective.

Reduce its debt by US\$361.0 million, extending the average life of its outstanding debt, and reducing average interest rates, thus matching the term of lending and borrowing transactions, achieving proper financial intermediation margins and full hedging of foreign currency-denominated liabilities.

Improve its liquidity levels.

Position itself as one of the leading private banks in terms of equity in Argentina, with full provisioning of non-performing loans.

Reduce its exposure to the public sector risk.

Improve profitability by controlling operating expenses and generating stable operating results.

Factors Affecting Comparability of Financial Data

Its consolidated results of operations for the twelve month periods ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005 and its financial condition at those dates reflect significant ongoing changes in the nature of its business, the composition of its loan and investment portfolios, changes in its sources of funding and in the regulatory environment. Subsequent to the economic crisis in Argentina, Banco Hipotecario has complemented its traditional mortgage lending with other types of banking services. As a result, its results of operations for the periods ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005 are not comparable in many important respects to its results for preceding periods and are not necessarily indicative of its future results.

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Argentina experienced a high rate of inflation in 2002. Therefore, on July 17, 2002, through Decree No. 1269/02, the Argentine Government reestablished the practice of restating financial information to account for inflation for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2002. This was regulated by Comunicado A 3702 of the Argentine Central Bank, Resolution No. 415/02 of the Comisión Nacional de Valores. Starting on January 1,

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2002, Banco Hipotecario began to adjust its financial statements for inflation based on changes in the wholesale price index published by the National Institute of Statistics and Census, or INDEC. Through Decree No. 664/03, Argentine Central Bank's Communiqué A 3921 and Resolution No. 441/03 of the *Comisión Nacional de Valores*, dated April 8, 2003, the Government eliminated the requirement that financial statements be prepared in constant currency, effective for financial periods ending on or after March 1, 2003.

Critical Accounting Policies

Banco Hipotecario believes that the following are the critical accounting policies under Central Bank accounting rules and U.S. GAAP, as they are important to the portrayal of its financial condition and results of operations and require its most difficult, subjective and complex judgment and the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain.

Reserve for Loan Losses

Banco Hipotecario's reserve for loan losses are maintained in accordance with Central Bank accounting rules. Under such regulations, a minimum reserve for loan losses is calculated primarily based upon the classification of Banco Hipotecario's commercial loan borrowers and the past due status of Banco Hipotecario's individual loan borrowers. Although the Banco Hipotecario are required to follow the methodology and guidelines for determining its reserve for loan loss as set forth by the Central Bank, are allowed to provide additional allowances for loan loss reserves.

Banco Hipotecario classifies individual loans based upon their past due status consistent with the requirements of the Central Bank. Minimum loss percentages required by the Central Bank are also applied to the totals in each loan classification. Balances of loans and reserves are charged-off and reflected on its balance sheets three months from the date on which the loans were fully covered by its loan loss reserves.

For commercial loans, Banco Hipotecario is required to classify all of its commercial loan borrowers. In order to perform the classification, Banco Hipotecario must consider the management and operating history of the borrower, the present and projected financial situation of the borrower, the borrower's payment history and ability to service the debt, the capability of the borrower's internal information and control systems and the risk in the sector in which the borrower operates. Banco Hipotecario applies the minimum loss percentages required by the Central Bank to Banco Hipotecario's commercial loan borrowers based on the loan classification and the nature of the collateral, or guarantees, of the loan. In addition, based on the overall risk of the portfolio, Banco Hipotecario considers whether or not additional loan loss reserves in excess of the minimum required are warranted.

Under U.S. GAAP reserve for loan losses represents the estimate of probable losses in the loan portfolio. Determining the reserve for loan losses requires significant management judgments and estimates including, among others, identifying impaired loans, determining customers' ability to pay and estimating the fair value of underlying collateral or the expected future cash flows to be received. Actual events are likely to differ from the estimates and assumptions used in determining the allowance for loan losses. Additional provisions for loan losses could be required in the future.

Fair Value Estimates

Banco Hipotecario prepares its financial statements in accordance with the rules of the Central Bank related thereto, which differ from U.S. GAAP in valuing financial instruments.

U.S. GAAP requires financial instruments to be valued at fair value. Banco Hipotecario estimated the fair value as the amount at which a financial instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced sale or liquidation, and such value was best evidenced by a quoted market price, if one existed. In cases where quoted market prices were not available, fair value estimation was based on the quoted market price of a financial instrument with similar characteristics, the present value of expected future cash flows, or other valuation techniques, all of which were significantly affected by the assumptions used.

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For a detailed description of the applicable accounting principles, please see Note 5 to Banco Hipotecario's consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Government Securities – BODEN

Central Bank accounting rules regarding investments in government securities allow banks to classify their portfolio of government securities into two balance sheet categories: trading and investing securities. Trading securities are marked to market daily with the resulting gain or loss reflected in the statements of income. Investing securities are carried at cost plus accretion of discount or amortization of premiums and accrued interest, as applicable.

The compensatory and hedge (additional Boden 2012 subscribed) bonds Banco Hipotecario receives are classified as Investing securities at par value based on Central Bank accounting rules, notwithstanding that the estimated market value of such bonds is lower than such par value. As of June 30, 2006 the BODEN were trading in the secondary market at a price of approximately US\$94.5 for every US\$100 of nominal value. As market conditions change, adjustments to the estimated market value of the BODEN are not reflected in its financial position. Future sales or settlements of the BODEN will reflect the market conditions at the time and may result in a significant gain or loss that represents the difference between the settlement amount and the then carrying value. See note to its audited financial statements.

Its right to receive BODEN that are issued in hedge transactions is classified as Other receivables from financial transactions and is being recognized at par value of the BODEN to be issued, notwithstanding that the estimated market value of the BODEN linked to such right is significantly below such carrying value. As of June 30, 2007, the BODEN were trading in the secondary market at a price of approximately US\$95.15 for every US\$100 of nominal value.

As of the date of this information Banco Hipotecario had subscribed additional BODEN due 2012 in principal amount of US\$403.7 million, for cash in aggregate principal amount of Ps.1,247.9 million.

Under U.S. GAAP compensatory and hedge bonds are valued at fair value. See Fair Value Estimates above.

Other Receivables from Financial Transactions and Miscellaneous Receivables,

Banco Hipotecario carries other receivables from financial transactions and miscellaneous receivables net of allowances for uncollectible amounts. Its judgment regarding the ultimate collectibility is performed on an account-by-account basis and considers its assessment of the borrower's ability to pay based on factors such as the borrower's financial condition, past payment history, guarantees and past-due status.

Minimum Presumed Income Tax

Banco Hipotecario recognized the minimum presumed income tax accrued as of June 30, 2007 and paid in prior years as an asset as of June 30, 2007, because Banco Hipotecario started to generate taxable income and Banco Hipotecario expects to be able to compute it as a payment on account of income tax in future years. Recognition of this asset arises from the ability to generate sufficient taxable income in future years to absorb the asset before it expires. Management's determination of the likelihood that deferred tax assets can be realized is subjective, and involves estimates and assumptions about matters that are inherently uncertain. The realization of deferred tax assets arises from levels of future taxable income and the achievement of tax planning strategies.

Underlying estimates and assumptions can change over time, influencing its overall tax positions, as a result of unanticipated events or circumstances.

Table of Contents**Twelve month periods ended June 30, 2007 and 2006****General**

The following table sets forth the principal components of its net income for the twelve-month periods ended June 30, 2007 and 2006.

	Twelve months ended June 30,		% Change
	2006	2007	2006/2007
	(in millions of pesos, except for percentages)		
Financial income	Ps. 733.8	Ps. 882.2	20.2%
Financial expenses	(412.2)	(374.7)	(9.1)
Net financial income	321.6	507.6	57.8
Provision for losses on loans	(10.5)	(43.7)	316.0
Net contribution from insurance ⁽¹⁾	44.9	69.8	55.6
Other income from services	47.6	83.4	75.3
Other expenses on services	(30.6)	(67.8)	121.6
Administrative expenses	(185.2)	(270.8)	46.2
Miscellaneous income, net ⁽²⁾	124.5	81.4	(34.6)
Minority interest	(1.9)	(0.9)	(51.7)
Income tax	(1.3)	(1.0)	(23.8)
Net income	Ps. 309.1	Ps. 357.9	15.8%

(1) Insurance premiums minus insurance claims paid.

(2) Miscellaneous income minus miscellaneous expenses.

Net Income

Banco Hipotecario's net income for the twelve-month period ended June 30, 2007 of Ps.357.9 million was higher than Ps 309.1 for the twelve-month period ended June 30, 2006, principally due to:

Higher financial income principally as a result of higher income from government and private securities, hedging transactions and the increase of new consumer products.

Higher net contributions from insurance as a result of an increase in new loan origination and an expansion on insurance products offered.

Higher income from services as a result of higher bank activity.

These factors were partially offset by:

Higher administrative expenses mainly related to social security contributions, and fees related to actions adopted by Banco Hipotecario in developing its retail banking business.

Higher expenses on services mainly to commissions related to Visa Credit Cards, scoring and origination of personal loans and higher structuring and underwriting expenses.

Financial Income

The following table sets forth the principal components of its financial income for the twelve-month periods ended June 30, 2007 and 2006.

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	Twelve months ended June 30,		%
	2006	2007	Change
	(in millions of pesos, except for percentages)		
Mortgage loans and other financial transactions	Ps. 170.2	Ps. 177.7	4.4%
Government guaranteed loans	96.2	10.6	(89.0)
Government and Private Securities	190.7	273.1	43.2
Compensatory and other BODEN	24.6	9.6	(61.0)
Buyback of restructured debt	51.2	12.9	(74.8)
Hedges	37.5	140.8	275.2
Mortgage-backed securities	27.6	51.3	85.8
Other loans	16.7	32.3	93.4
Credit Cards loans	7.0	32.5	366.9
Personal loans	38.5	82.1	113.4
Advance loans	18.3	24.3	33.0
Effects of changes in exchange rates	46.2	19.3	(58.3)
Cash and due from banks	3.5	4.4	25.4
Interbank Loans	1.8	5.2	190.4
Others	3.6	6.0	67.0
Total	Ps. 733.8	Ps. 882.2	20.2%

Banco Hipotecario's financial income increase 20.2% to Ps.882.2 million for the twelve-month period ended June 30, 2007 as compared to Ps.733.8 million for the twelve-month period ended June 30, 2006 primarily as a result of:

Higher income from some government and private securities as a result of higher market prices.

Higher income from the increase of LIBO rate accrued during this period on the stock of BODEN US\$2012 recorded in investment account.

Higher income from credit cards, personal loans and new consumer products as a result of a significant increase in the volume of such loans granted during 2007.

Higher income from derivate operations resulting from hedging transactions including its total return swap.
These factors were partially offset by:

Lower income from hedge bond, as a result of the subscription made.

Lower income from the repurchase of restructured financial debts at market prices.

Lower income from Secured loans as a consequence of the reduction of the stock.

Financial Expenses

The following table sets forth information regarding its financial expenses for the twelve-month periods ended June 30, 2007 and 2006.

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	Twelve Months ended June 30,		%
	2006	2007	Change
	(in millions of pesos, except for percentages)		
Bonds and similar obligations	Ps. 222.2	Ps. 278.6	25.4%
Borrowings from Central Bank	121.9	20.1	(83.5)
Borrowings from banks	30.0	16.2	(46.0)
Time deposits	17.7	36.5	106.4
Other ⁽¹⁾	6.5	3.5	(45.9)
Contributions and taxes on financial income	13.8	19.7	42.4
Total	Ps. 412.2	Ps. 374.7	(9.1)%

(1) Includes interest and other amounts payable on savings accounts, checking accounts, and other deposits.

Banco Hipotecario's financial expenses for the twelve-month period ended June 30, 2007 decreased 9.1% to Ps.374.7 million from Ps.412.2 million for the twelve-month period ended June 30, 2006 primarily as a result of lower financial expenditures principally as result of the substantial reduction of Central Bank and others Banks borrowings. This effect was partially offset by higher interest liabilities resulting from increased average balances on savings accounts and time deposits, related to the growth of private sector.

Provision for Losses on Loans

The following table sets forth its provision for loan losses for the twelve-month periods ended June 30, 2007 and 2006.

	Twelve Months ended June 30,		%
	2006	2007	Change
	(in millions of pesos, except for percentages)		
Provision for loan losses	Ps. 10.5	Ps. 43.7	316.0%
Charge-offs	Ps. 142.7	Ps. 52.0	(63.6)%

Banco Hipotecario's provision for loan losses for the twelve-month period ended June 30, 2007 increased to Ps.43.7 million from Ps.10.5 million in the twelve-month period ended on June 30, 2006 in connection with the significant increase in the volume of the loans granted during 2007.

The Risk and Credit Committee decided to maintain a maximum 100% coverage of the loan loss reserve, relative to the total amount of those loans classified as non-performing, consequently a recovery of Ps.100 million was recorded. Reserves and funds created in connection with the special reserve envisaged by Section 13 of Law 24,143 and the Special fund created by a resolution of the board of directors of Banco Hipotecario dated December 12, 2001, shall not be included in the total amount used for calculating such coverage.

Table of Contents**Net Contribution from Insurance**

The following table sets forth the principal components of its net contribution from insurance for the twelve-month periods ended June 30, 2006 and 2007:

	Twelve Months ended June 30,		% Change
	2006	2007	2006/2007
	(in millions of pesos, except for percentages)		
Insurance premiums earned:			
Life	Ps. 37.1	Ps. 60.0	61.8%
Property damage	12.6	12.1	(4.0)
Unemployment	1.4	1.2	(14.5)
Other	2.8	Ps. 3.7	33.2
Total premiums earned	Ps. 53.9	77.0	43.0
Insurance claims paid:			
Life	8.0	6.1	(23.7)
Property damage	0.4	0.3	(19.5)
Unemployment	0.2	0.2	(2.6)
Other	0.3	0.5	57.2
Total claims paid	Ps. 9.0	7.2	(20.0)
Net contribution from insurance	Ps. 44.9	Ps. 69.8	55.6%

Banco Hipotecario's net contribution from insurance activities of Ps.69.8 million during the twelve-month period ended June 30, 2007 increased 55.6% from Ps.44.9 million, compared to the twelve-month period ended June 30, 2006. This increase was primarily a consequence of higher premiums resulted from an increase in new loan origination and an expansion of insurance products offered.

Other Income from Services

The following table includes the principal components of its other income from services for the twelve-month periods ended June 30, 2006 and 2007:

	Twelve Months ended June 30,		%
	2006	2007	Change
	(in millions of pesos, except for percentages)		
Loan servicing fees from third parties	Ps. 1.4	Ps. 1.8	27.3%
FONAVI commissions	3.3	4.1	22.5
Other commissions	1.4	1.5	7.4
Credit card commissions	12.3	47.9	290.0
Saving accounts commissions	3.2	5.5	70.6
Current accounts commissions	1.1	3.2	178.5
Commissions for technological services (MSI)	12.0		NM
Total commissions	34.8	64.0	84.1
Recovery of loan expenses	7.7	13.0	67.7
Other	5.0	6.3	26.2

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Total	Ps. 47.6	Ps. 83.4	75.3%
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Banco Hipotecario's income from services increased to Ps.83.4 million for the twelve-month period ended June 30, 2007 from Ps 47.6 million in the same period of 2006, as a result of higher commissions derived from credit cards, origination of mortgage loans and new consumer products. This higher income was attributable not only to the greater number of credit cards, but also to the greater average purchases made with such cards recorded during the period.

Table of Contents***Other Expenses on Services***

The following table includes the principal components of its other expenses on services for the twelve-month periods ended June 30, 2006 and 2007:

	Twelve Months ended June 30,		% Change
	2006	2007	2006/2007
	(in millions of pesos, except for percentages)		
Structuring and underwriting fee	Ps. 9.2	Ps. 9.5	3.8
Banking services	4.7	5.8	23.2
Commissions on third party originations	0.2	0.1	(36.4)
Collections	0.3	0.4	56.4
Commissions on Visa	9.9	38.1	284.7
Commissions on saving accounts	1.6	2.4	52.4
Commissions on scoring	2.0	6.6	231.6
Commissions paid to real estate agents	1.0	1.6	60.8
Total	28.9	64.7	124.0
Contributions and taxes on income from services	1.7	3.2	82.1
Total	Ps. 30.6	Ps. 67.8	121.6

Banco Hipotecario's other expenses on services increased 121.6% to Ps.67.8 million for the twelve-month period ended June 30, 2007 from Ps.30.6 million in the period ended June 30, 2006. This increase was mainly to commissions recorded in other expenditures on services related to the VISA credit card and scoring, in connection with the higher number of credit cards managed.

Administrative Expenses

The following table sets forth the principal components of its administrative expenses for the twelve-month periods ended June 30, 2006 and 2007:

	Twelve Months ended June 30,		% Change
	2006	2007	2006/2007
	(in millions of pesos, except for percentages)		
Salaries and social security contributions	Ps. 84.4	Ps. 111.4	31.9
Fees and external administrative services	24.6	55.3	125.1
Maintenance and repair	4.4	4.9	11.8
Advertising and publicity	15.7	20.9	33.3
Nonrecoverable VAT and other taxes	11.8	17.0	43.7
Electricity and communications	7.1	10.9	52.6
Depreciation of bank premises and equipment	7.1	6.7	(6.2)
Amortization of organizational expenses	2.9	3.0	4.5
Corporate personnel benefits	14.5	20.6	42.1
Other	12.6	20.2	59.5
Total	Ps. 185.2	Ps. 270.8	46.2

Administrative expenses for the twelve-month period ended June 30, 2007 increased 46.2% to Ps.270.8 million from Ps.185.2 million for the twelve-month period ended June 30, 2006. The main reasons for this increase were higher salaries and social security contributions required under applicable regulations in Argentina, higher advertising expenses related to the launch of its new products and an increase in other fees related to the actions adopted by Banco Hipotecario in developing its retail banking business.

Table of Contents**Miscellaneous Income**

The following table sets forth its miscellaneous income for the twelve-month periods ended June 30, 2006 and 2007.

	Twelve Months ended June 30,		% Change
	2006	2007	2006/2007
	(in millions of pesos, except for percentages)		
Penalty interest	5.9	Ps. 6.4	8.9
Loan loss recoveries	87.2	207.2	135.9
Capitalization of presumed income tax	24.6		NM
Reversal of reserve for loan losses	10.2		NM
Reversal of provision for contingencies	25.4	13.5	(46.7)
Other	19.7	4.6	(76.4)
Total	Ps. 173.7	Ps. 231.8	33.5

Banco Hipotecario's miscellaneous income increased 33.5% to Ps.231.8 million for the twelve-month period ended June 30, 2007 from Ps.173.7 million for the twelve-month period ended June 30, 2006 primarily as a result of a reversal of reserve for loan losses of the restructured loans and for the result of the two sales of a portion of non performing portfolio recorded in memorandum accounts for approximately Ps.120 million.

Miscellaneous Expenses

The following table sets forth the principal components of its miscellaneous expenses for the twelve-month periods ended June 30, 2006 and 2007:

	Twelve Months ended June 30,		% Change
	2006	2007	2006/2007
	(in millions of pesos, except for percentages)		
Provision for lawsuit contingencies	Ps.	Ps. 14.6	NM
Provision for miscellaneous receivables and others			NM
Provision StAR granted creditors under guaranteed debt		35.1	NM
Provision SAR		39.4	NM
Provision for insurance contingencies	1.5	3.0	98.4
Provision for administrative organization	10.8	34.9	223.1
Bogar and Guarantee loans adjustment	20.8		NM
Other taxes	7.7	9.1	17.2
Contingency related to the sale of non-performing mortgage portfolio		8.0	NM
Other	8.4	6.3	(25.0)
Total	Ps. 49.2	Ps. 150.4	205.8

Banco Hipotecario's miscellaneous expenses increased 205.8% to Ps.150.4 million for the twelve-month period ended June 30, 2007 from Ps.49.2 million for 2006 primarily as a result of:

Higher provisions related to the appreciation in the trading price of its Class D shares, which is designed to account for the higher value attributable to the stock appreciation rights issued with and attached to its Medium Term Guaranteed Debt due 2010 and its management compensation plan.

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Higher provision for: Stock Appreciation Compensation plan, Lawsuits, contingencies, administrative organization and for the sale of a portion of its non performing portfolio.

This effect was partially offset by an extraordinaire adjust on changes in the valuation of public sector assets given as collateral for Central Bank borrowings (BOGAR and Secured loans).

Table of Contents**Twelve month periods ended June 30, 2006 and 2005****General**

The following table sets forth the principal components of its net income for the twelve-month periods ended June 30, 2005 and 2006.

	Twelve Months ended June 30,		%
	2005	2006	Change 2005/2006
	(in millions of pesos, except for percentages)		
Financial income	Ps. 681.5	Ps. 733.8	7.7
Financial expenses	(388.9)	(412.2)	6.0
Net financial income	292.6	321.6	9.9
Provision for losses on loans	(16.7)	(10.5)	(37.1)
Net contribution from insurance ⁽¹⁾	37.0	44.9	21.4
Other income from services	43.7	47.6	8.9
Other expenses on services	(14.8)	(30.6)	106.8
Administrative expenses	(147.0)	(185.2)	26.0
Miscellaneous income, net ⁽²⁾	(42.3)	124.5	NM
Minority interest	5.6	(1.9)	(133.9)
Income tax	(7.0)	(1.3)	(81.4)
Net income	Ps. 151.0	Ps. 309.1	104.7

(1) Insurance premiums minus insurance claims paid.

(2) Miscellaneous income minus miscellaneous expenses.

Net Income

Banco Hipotecario's net income for the twelve-month period ended June 30, 2006 of Ps.309.1 million was higher than Ps 151.0 for the twelve-month period ended June 30, 2005, principally due to:

Higher financial income principally as a result of higher income from government and private securities, and

Higher miscellaneous income as a result of reversal of certain provisions and a capitalization of minimum presumed income tax. These factors were partially offset by:

Higher financial expenses as a result of higher financial expenses from foreign currency denominated liabilities,

An extraordinary adjust on changes in the valuation of public sector assets given as collateral for Central Bank borrowings (Bogar and Guarantee loans) and,

Higher administrative expenses mainly related to advertising campaigns and higher salaries and social security contributions.

Table of Contents**Financial Income**

The following table sets forth the principal components of its financial income for the twelve-month periods ended June 30, 2005 and 2006.

	Twelve Months ended June 30,		%
	2005	2006	Change
	(in millions of pesos, except for percentages)		
Mortgage loans and other financial transactions	Ps. 189.7	Ps. 170.2	(10.3)
Government-guaranteed loans	92.1	96.2	4.4
Government and private securities	82.6	190.7	130.9
Compensatory and other BODEN	59.9	24.6	(58.9)
Buyback of restructured debt	109.1	51.2	(53.0)
Hedges	76.4	37.5	(50.9)
Mortgage-backed securities	36.3	27.6	(23.9)
Other loans	15.1	16.7	10.7
Credit Cards loans	0.6	7.0	NM
Personal loans	6.4	38.5	NM
Advance loans	6.8	18.3	167.4
Effects of changes in exchange rates	0	46.2	NM
Cash and due from banks	1.0	3.5	266.1
Interbank loans	1.2	1.8	46.4
Others	4.1	3.6	(12.7)
Total	Ps. 681.5	Ps. 733.8	7.7

Banco Hipotecario's financial income increase 7.7% to Ps.733.8 million for the twelve-month period ended June 30, 2006 as compared to Ps.681.5 million for the twelve-month period ended June 30, 2005 primarily as a result of:

Higher income from government and private securities as a result of higher market prices and higher libor rate accrued during this period on the stock of BODEN US\$2012 recorded in investment account,

Higher income of credit cards, origination of personal loans and new consumer products as a result of higher bank activity, and

Higher income as a result of effect of changes in exchange rates during the year ended on June 2006.

These factors were partially offset by:

lower income from compensatory and additional BODEN, resulting from the receipt of BODEN US\$2012 a compensation granted to financial institutions,

Lower income from the buyback of restructured financial debts at market prices, and

Lower income from hedges, as a result of lower impact in derivatives adjusted by CER.

Financial Expenses

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The following table sets forth information regarding its financial expenses for the twelve-month periods ended June 30, 2005 and 2006.

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	Twelve Months ended June 30,		% Change
	2005	2006	2005/2006
	(in millions of pesos, except for percentages)		
Bonds and similar obligations	Ps. 109.8	Ps. 222.2	102.4
Borrowings from Central Bank	219.2	121.9	(44.4)
Borrowings from banks	28.8	30.0	4.4
Effects of changes in exchange rates	6.1		NM
Time deposits	8.0	17.7	121.9
Other ⁽¹⁾	2.5	6.5	160.0
Contributions and taxes on financial income	14.5	13.8	(4.6)
Total	Ps. 388.9	Ps. 412.2	6.0

(1) Includes interest and other amounts payable on savings accounts, checking accounts, and other deposits.

Banco Hipotecario's financial expenses for the twelve-month period ended June 30, 2006 increased 6.0% to Ps.412.2 million from Ps.388.9 million for the twelve-month period ended June 30, 2005 primarily as a result of:

higher financial expenses from foreign currency-denominated liabilities due to new external financing mainly due to higher interest paid on bonds resulting from newly issued notes and strengthening Banco Hipotecario's position in the international capital markets, and

Higher interest liabilities resulting from increased average balances on savings accounts and time deposits, related to the growth of private sector.

This effect was partially offset by lower financial expenditures principally as result of the substantial reduction of Central Bank borrowings.

Provision for Losses on Loans

The following table sets forth its provision for loan losses for the twelve-month periods ended June 30, 2005 and 2006.

	Twelve Months ended June 30,		%
	2005	2006	Change
	(in millions of pesos, except for percentages)		
Provision for loan losses	Ps. 16.7	Ps. 10.5	(37.1)
Charge-offs	Ps. 73.2	Ps. 142.7	94.9

Banco Hipotecario's provision for loan losses for the period ended June 30, 2006 decreased to Ps.10.5 million from Ps.16.7 million in the period ended on June 30, 2005. This decreased provision reflects the improvement in the portfolio of performing loans. As of result of this improvement, the Risk and Credit Committee decided to maintain a maximum 100% coverage of the loan loss reserve, relative to the total amount of those loans classified as non-performing. Reserves and funds created in connection with the special reserve envisaged by Section 13 of Law 24,143 and the Special fund created by a resolution of the board of Directors of Banco Hipotecario dated December 12, 2001, shall not be included in the total amount used for calculating such coverage.

Net Contribution from Insurance

The following table sets forth the principal components of its net contribution from insurance for the twelve-month periods ended June 30, 2005 and 2006.

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	Twelve Months ended June 30		%
	2005	2006	Change
	(in millions of pesos, except for percentages)		
Insurance premiums earned:			
Life	Ps. 27.8	Ps. 37.1	33.5
Property damage	12.9	12.6	(2.2)
Unemployment	1.6	1.4	(13.8)
Other	2.5	2.8	9.4
Total premiums earned	Ps. 44.8	Ps. 53.9	20.2
Insurance claims paid:			
Life	Ps. 6.9	8.0	16.4
Property damage	0.4	0.4	8.7
Unemployment	0.2	0.2	(2.6)
Other	0.3	0.3	(2.8)
Total claims paid	Ps. 7.7	Ps. 9.0	14.7
Net contribution from insurance	Ps. 37.0	Ps. 44.9	21.3

Banco Hipotecario's net contribution from insurance activities of Ps.44.9 million during the twelve-month period ended June 30, 2006 increased 21.3% from Ps.37.0 million, compared to the twelve-month period ended June 30, 2005. This increase was primarily a consequence of higher premiums resulted from an increase in new loan origination and an expansion of insurance products offered. However, these effects were partially offset by higher claims paid during the quarter.

Other Income from Services

The following table includes the principal components of its other income from services for the periods ended June 30, 2005 and 2006.

	Twelve Months ended June 30,		%
	2005	2006	Change
	(in millions of pesos, except for percentages)		
Loan servicing fees from third parties	Ps. 2.1	Ps. 1.4	30.0
FONAVI commissions	3.0	3.3	9.7
Other Commissions	4.1	18.1	344.5
Commissions for technological services (MSI)	22.7	12.0	(47.4)
Total commissions	31.9	34.8	9.2
Recovery of loan expenses	9.1	7.7	(15.2)
Other	2.7	5.0	88.3
Total	Ps. 43.7	Ps. 47.6	8.9

Banco Hipotecario's income from services increased to Ps.47.6 million for the twelve-month period ended June 30, 2006 from Ps 43.7 million in the same period of 2005, as a result of higher commissions derived from credit cards, origination of mortgage loans and new consumer products, as a result of higher bank activity. These effects were partially offset by commissions for technological services in Banco Hipotecario's subsidiary MSI.

Table of Contents***Other Expenses on Services***

The following table includes the principal components of its other expenses on services for the twelve-month periods ended June 30, 2005 and 2006:

	Twelve Months ended June 30,		%
	2005	2006	Change
	(in millions of pesos, except for percentages)		
Structuring and underwriting fees	Ps. 0.2	Ps. 0.3	25.9%
Banking services	5.0	9.2	84.5
Commissions on third party originations	7.0	16.2	131.6
Collections	0.3	0.2	(35.8)
Others	0.9	3.0	250.1
Total	13.3	28.8	116.7
Contributions and taxes on income from services	1.5	1.7	13.3
Total	Ps. 14.8	Ps. 30.6	106.3%

Banco Hipotecario's other expenses on services increased 106.3% to Ps.30.6 million for the twelve-month period ended June 30, 2006 from Ps.14.8 million in the twelve-month period ended June 30, 2005. This increase was mainly to commissions recorded in other expenditures on services related to the VISA credit card as a consequence of higher credit card financings and increased customer base, and higher structuring and underwriting expenses associated with the issue of bonds and financial trusts.

Administrative Expenses

The following table sets forth the principal components of its administrative expenses for the twelve-month periods ended June 30, 2005 and 2006.

	Twelve Months ended June 30,		% Change
	2005	2006	2005/2006
	(in millions of pesos, except for percentages)		
Salaries and social security contributions	Ps. 83.2	Ps. 98.9	18.9%
Fees and external administrative services	16.1	24.6	52.7
Maintenance and repair	4.2	4.4	6.1
Advertising and publicity	7.2	15.7	117.4
Nonrecoverable VAT and other taxes	10.2	11.8	16.1
Electricity and communications	5.5	7.1	28.6
Depreciation of bank premises and equipment	7.3	7.1	(2.0)
Amortization of organizational expenses	2.2	2.9	29.3
Other	11.1	12.6	13.9
Total	Ps. 147.0	Ps. 185.2	26.0%

Administrative expenses for the twelve-month period ended June 30, 2006 increased 26.0% to Ps.185.2 million from Ps.147.0 million for the twelve-month period ended June 30, 2005. The main reasons for this increase were higher salaries and social security contributions required under applicable regulations in Argentina, higher advertising expenses related to the launch of its new products and an increase in other fees related to the actions adopted by Banco Hipotecario in developing its retail banking business.

Miscellaneous Income

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The following table sets forth its miscellaneous income for the twelve-month periods ended June 30, 2005 and 2006.

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	Twelve Months ended June 30,		%
	2005	2006	Change
	(in millions of pesos as, except for percentages)		
Penalty interest	Ps. 9.6	Ps. 5.9	(38.2)%
Loan loss recoveries	58.9	87.2	49.1
Capitalization of presumed income tax		24.6	NM
Reversal of reserve for loan losses		10.2	NM
Reversal of provision for contingencies	0.2	25.4	NM
Other	15.3	19.7	29.0
Total	Ps. 84.0	Ps. 173.7	106.7%

Banco Hipotecario's miscellaneous income increased 106.7% to Ps.173.7 million for the twelve-month period ended June 30, 2006 from Ps.84.0 million for the twelve-month period ended June 30, 2005 primarily as a result of:

A reversal of reserve for loan losses and higher income from recovered loans due to the continued improvement in its loan portfolio.

A capitalization of minimum presumed income tax paid for the fiscal years 1999, 2000 and 2001, resulting from Banco Hipotecario intention to charge the minimum presumed income tax credit held by it against future income tax liabilities.

A reversal of provision for contingences principally as a result of recovery of reserves for director's fees established in compliance with shareholder resolutions and recovery of stock appreciation rights.

Miscellaneous Expenses

The following table sets forth the principal components of its miscellaneous expenses for the twelve-month periods ended June 30, 2005 and 2006:

	Twelve Months ended June 30,		%
	2005	2006	Change
	(in millions of pesos, except for percentages)		
Provision for lawsuit contingencies	Ps. 1.3	Ps.	NM
Provision for miscellaneous receivables and others	4.6		NM
Provision StAR granted creditors under guaranteed debt	71.3		NM
Provision SAR	26.9		NM
Provision for administrative organization	8.9	12.3	38.2
Bogar and Guarantee loans adjustment		20.8	NM
Other	13.3	16.1	21.1
Total	Ps. 126.4	Ps. 49.2	(61.1)%

Banco Hipotecario's miscellaneous expenses decreased 61.1% to Ps.49.2 million for the twelve-month period ended June 30, 2006 from Ps.126.4 million for 2005 primarily as a result of:

Higher provisions recorded in the period ended June 30, of 2005 related to the appreciation in the trading price of its Class D shares, which is designed to account for the higher value attributable to the stock appreciation rights issued with and attached to its Medium

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Term Guaranteed Debt due 2010 and its management compensation plan.
This effect was partially offset by an extraordinary adjustment on changes in the valuation of public sector assets given as collateral for central Bank borrowings (Bogar and Guarantee loans).

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Exchange Rate Sensitivity

Exchange-rate sensitivity is the relationship between the fluctuations of exchange rates and Banco Hipotecario's net financial income resulting from the revaluation of Banco Hipotecario's assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency. The impact of variations in the exchange rate on Banco Hipotecario's net financial income depends on whether Banco Hipotecario has a net asset foreign currency position (the amount by which foreign currency denominated assets exceed foreign currency denominated liabilities) or a short foreign currency position (the amount by which foreign currency denominated liabilities exceed foreign currency denominated assets). In the first case an increase/decrease in the exchange rate derives in a gain/loss, respectively. In the second case, an increase/decrease derives in a loss/gain, respectively.

At June 30, 2007 and June 30, 2006 its total foreign currency-denominated liabilities were Ps.4,850 million and 5,210 million, respectively, all of which were US dollar-and Euro-denominated obligations. At June 30, 2007, its US dollar-denominated assets (including BODEN) were Ps.3,349 million, and its Euro-denominated assets were Ps.1,097 million, while its US dollar-denominated liabilities were Ps.3,862 million, and its Euro-denominated liabilities were Ps.988 million.

Liquidity

Its general policy has been to maintain liquidity adequate to meet its operational needs and financial obligations. At June 30, 2007, its liquid assets consisted of:

Ps.327.6 million of cash and due from banks;

Ps.330.9 million of Argentine government and corporate securities classified as held for trading, and

Ps.403.9 million of Argentine Central Bank Bills.

At June 30, 2006, its liquid assets consisted of:

Ps.314.9 million of cash and due from banks;

Ps.387.1 million of Argentine government and corporate securities classified as held for trading; and

Ps.318.1 million of Argentine Central Bank Bills.

Cash Flows from Operating Activities. The changes in cash flows from operating activities were principally due to the change in:

- (i) Provision for losses on loans and for contingencies and miscellaneous receivables, net of reversals,
- (ii) Net (gain) loss on government securities,
- (iii) Net indexing of loans, deposits and other debt, and

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(iv) Net change in other assets and liabilities.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities. The changes in cash flow from investing activities were due to subscription of Argentine Government Hedge BODENs.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities. The changes in cash flows from financing activities were principally due to the issuance of notes Series IV partially offset by payments on Central Bank debt, Bonds, Notes and Long Term debts, as a result of the changes in its restructuring financial debt in 2004 and 2003.

Table of Contents**Funding**

Historically, Banco Hipotecario financed its lending operations mainly through:

the issuance of fixed and floating rate securities in the international capital markets,

other financing arrangements with international and domestic financial institutions,

securitizations of mortgage loans,

cash flow from existing loans,

deposits, and

Central Bank long term loans.

At June 30, 2007 and 2006, Banco Hipotecario had four principal funding sources: bonds, Central Bank, other liabilities from financial institutions and deposits. The table below sets forth its liabilities outstanding with respect to each of its sources of funding as of the dates indicated.

	As of June 30,		% Change
	2006	2007	2006/2007
	(in millions of pesos, except for percentages)		
Bonds(1)	Ps. 3,253.8	Ps. 3,587.20	10.2%
Borrowings from Central Bank	198.3	218	9.9
Borrowings from banks and international entities	376.9	231.7	(40.1)
Deposits	610	864.5	41.7
Total	Ps. 4,449.2	Ps. 4,901.4	(10.2)%

(1) Excludes accrued interest.

Bonds

The principal amount values of the different series of notes Banco Hipotecario has issued and outstanding is as follows:

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	Outstanding		Date of Issue	Maturity Date	Annual Interest rate (%)
	principal amount				
	at				
	June 30, 2007 (millions of pesos)				
Bonds issued prior to restructuring ⁽¹⁾	Ps.	92.9			
GMTN (US\$1,200,000,000)					
Notes Issued in Restructuring:					
Guaranteed bonds (US\$107,941,000)			Sep. 15, 2003	Aug. 3, 2010	Libor + 2.5
Long term bonds (US\$449,880,000)		563	Sep. 15, 2003	Dec. 1, 2013	3.0 6.0
Long term bonds (Euro 278,367,000)		946.2	Sep. 15, 2003	Dec. 1, 2013	3.0 6.0
Series 4 - 9.75% Notes due 2010 (US\$150,000,000)		456.9	Nov. 16, 2005	Nov. 16, 2010	9.75
Series 4 Tranche II (US\$100.000 miles)		308.6	Ene. 26, 2006	Nov. 16, 2010	9.75
Series 5 (US\$250.000 miles)		760.2	Abr. 27, 2006	Abr. 27, 2016	9.75
Series 6		459.4	June 27, 2007	June 21, 2010	11.25
Accrued interest		82.3			
Total	Ps.	3,669.5			

(1) Banco Hipotecario S.A. has 10 series of bonds issued prior to the restructuring that have outstanding amounts that were not tendered in the restructuring process consummated in January 2004.

On January 2006, Banco Hipotecario repurchased the remaining stock of its medium term guaranteed bonds for a face value of US\$36.8 million issued in connection with its restructuring in January 2004.

On May 03, 2006, Banco Hipotecario repurchased in cash, through an offer commenced on April 04, 2006, US dollar denominated Negotiable Obligations due in 2013 for a capital amount of US\$129,763,869 and Euro denominated Negotiable Obligations due in 2013 for a capital amount of Euro 20,626,433.

On June 21, 2007 Banco Hipotecario issued an ARS- Linked US\$150 mm bond due 2010. The notes accrue interest at a fixed rate equal to 11.25%

Borrowings from Banks and International Entities

Banco Hipotecario incurred the following indebtedness, which have been already fully paid with the proceeds obtained from other financings:

Banco Hipotecario obtained interbank loans in pesos in an aggregate principal amount of pesos 190.7 million.

Banco Hipotecario obtained a loan from Warehousing Credit Line Agreement with IFC in an aggregate principal amount of Pesos 40.9 million.

Borrowings from the Central Bank

On November 11 and December 1, 2004, Banco Hipotecario pre-paid the financial assistance loans granted by the Central Bank in amounts totaling Ps.10.0 million and Ps.30.0 million, respectively, in order to settle in advance restructured foreign debt. On January 20, 2005 and February 25, 2005, Banco Hipotecario took part in the tender offer established by the Central Bank in accordance with the guidelines of Communications A 4268 and 4282, the amount of Ps.63.8 million and Ps.16.9 million, respectively, having been accepted in settlement of the previously refinanced debt. On May 3, 2005 Banco Hipotecario fully prepaid all outstanding balances due on this indebtedness of approximately Ps.233.5 million. As of June 30, 2007, Banco Hipotecario recorded in its financial statements borrowings from the Central Bank totaling Ps.218 million, respectively, in respect of advances Banco Hipotecario expects to incur in the future for its right to subscribe additional BODEN.

Table of Contents***Loan Securitization Program***

Banco Hipotecario has various series of bonds under its securitization program that existed and that were issued prior to its restructuring. These bonds remain outstanding under its off-balance sheet securitization program. For each mortgage trust, Banco Hipotecario transferred a portfolio of its loans to a trustee, which then issued senior bonds, subordinated bonds and certificates of participation. The payment obligations of these instruments are secured by the trust assets consisting of the portfolio of individual residential mortgage loans and any reserve fund established by us for such purpose. The holders of the securities have no recourse against us if the trustee defaults in its payment obligations. Notwithstanding this fact, certain holders of bonds issued by the mortgage trusts have sued us for the effects of the devaluation of the peso and its impact on the value of the trust assets. See *Business Litigation*.

On June 25, 2004, Banco Hipotecario led the sale of the first series of *Cédulas Hipotecarias Argentinas* in the local capital market. The aggregate amount of the offering was Ps.50 million, consisting of Ps.40 million of Senior Bonds and Ps.10 million of Subordinated and Certificates of Participation issued under the Ps.500 million Program. On November 17, 2004, Banco Hipotecario closed a second series of *Cédulas Hipotecarias* in the local capital market for an aggregate amount of Ps.50 million, issued under the Ps.500 million Program. The bonds accrue variable interest at the higher of CER + 3% and the interest rate for time deposits between Ps.100.000 and Ps.500.000, up to 59 days, reported by Central Bank + 4% subject to a floor of 8% per annum and a ceiling of 15% per annum. On April 7, 2005, Banco Hipotecario closed a third series of *Cédulas Hipotecarias* for an aggregate amount of Ps.62.5 million. On June 16, 2005, Banco Hipotecario closed a fourth series of *Cédulas Hipotecarias* market for an aggregate amount of Ps.64.6 million. On October 20, 2005, Banco Hipotecario closed a fifth series of *Cédulas Hipotecarias* for an aggregate amount of Ps.65.0 million. These last three series of bonds accrue variable interest at the higher of CER + 1% and the interest rate for time deposits between Ps.100.000 and Ps.500.000, up to 59 days, reported by Central Bank + 2% subject to a floor of 9% per annum and a ceiling of 16% per annum. On March 27, 2006, Banco Hipotecario began offering a new series VI of *Cédulas Hipotecarias* of up to Ps.69.0 million in aggregate principal amount. This new series of bonds accrues variable interest at the higher of CER + 1% and the interest rate for time deposits between Ps.100,000 and Ps.500,000, up to 59 days, reported by Central Bank + 2% subject to a floor of 9% per annum and a ceiling of 19% per annum. On September 22, 2006 closed a seventh series of *Cédulas Hipotecarias* for an aggregate amount of Ps.71.4 million. This series of bonds accrue variable interest at the higher of CER + 2,5% and the interest rate for time deposits between Ps.100.000 and Ps.500.000, up to 59 days, reported by Central Bank + 2,5% subject to a floor of 9% per annum and a ceiling of 23% per annum. All series are collateralized by residential mortgage loans and were rated *ra AAA* on a local scale by Standard and Poor's. On March 26, 2007, Series VIII Savings Mortgage Bonds (CHA) was issued for a face value of Ps.74.497.

Deposits

Banco Hipotecario did not historically rely upon deposits as a principal source of funding, Banco Hipotecario engaged in limited deposit taking activities. Its other deposits consist of checking accounts maintained by different provincial housing funds and agencies representing Argentine government contributions from the collection of federal taxes which have been set aside for use by the provinces for special purposes and transferred to these accounts.

In December 2001 Banco Hipotecario received authorization from the Central Bank to accept time deposits for individuals as well as institutions and amended its by-laws accordingly, with approval of a majority of its shareholders as required by Argentine Corporate Law. At June 30, 2007 and 2006 its total deposits consisted of the following:

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	At June 30, 2006	At June 30, 2007	% Change 2006/2007
Checking accounts	Ps. 11.5	Ps. 39.3	(42.2)%
Saving accounts	141.7	183.9	22.3
Time deposits	434.5	613.4	61.2
Other deposits accounts	22.3	27.9	51.7
Accrued interest payable	4.8	4.1	50
Total	Ps. 614.8	Ps. 868.6	45.2%

Its current strategy is to increase deposits significantly over time in order to achieve significant liquidity to maintain and further develop its financing activities.

Contractual Obligations

In connection with its operating activities, Banco Hipotecario enters into certain contractual obligations. The following table shows the principal amounts plus accrued interests of its contractual obligations and their contractual interest rates as of June 30, 2007:

	Maturity	Annual Interest Rate	Total Ps.	Past Due	Less than 1 year	1 to 3 Years	3 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years
Bonds								
Defaulted bonds US\$(1)			110.3	110.3				
Defaulted bonds EURO(1)			35.3	35.3				
Serie 4 i	Nov-2010	9.75%	462.5		5.7		456.9	
Serie 4 II	Nov-2010	9.75%	312.3		3.8		308.6	
Serie 5	Apr-2016	9.75%	773.6		13.4			760.2
Serie 6	Jun-2010	11.25%	460.8		1.4	459.4		
Long term bond US\$	Dec-2013	3% - 6%	565.4		2.4	187.67	187.7	187.7
Long term bond EURO	Dec-2013	3% - 6%	950.6		4.4	315.42	315.4	315.4
Loans								
Repurchase Agreement, Deutsche Bank	Aug-2007	Libor 180d + 1.2%	53.3		53.3			
Repurchase Agreement, Deutsche Bank	Aug-2007	Libor 180d + 1.15%	47.9		47.9			
Repurchase Agreement, Deutsche Bank	Jul-2008	Libor 180d + 1.10%	43.1		1.4	41.7		
Repurchase Agreement, DEPFA Bank	Feb-2008	Libor 180d + 1.1%	16.9		16.9			
Repurchase Agreement, DEPFA Bank	Feb-2008	Libor 180d + 1.1%	67.2		67.2			
Repurchase Agreement, Credit Suisse	Jul-2008	Libor 180d + 1.1%	18.2		0.6	17.6		
Repurchase Agreement, Credit Suisse	Jul-2008	Libor 180d + 1.1%	8.0		0.3	7.7		
Repurchase Agreement, Credit Suisse	Jul-2008	Libor 180d + 1.1%	69.6		2.2	67.4		
Repurchase Agreement, Credit Suisse	Mar-2008	Libor 180d + 0.83%	63.7		63.7			
Repurchase Agreement, Merrill Lynch	May-2010	Libor 180d + 0.55%	63.7		1.9	61.8		
Repurchase Agreement, Barclays	May-2010	Libor 180d + 0.49%	63.7		1.8	61.8		
IFC	Jul-2009	Libor 30d + 3.25%	41.1		0.1	41.0		
Argentine Central Bank								
Acquisition of the Hedge Bond	Aug-2012	CER + 2%	218.0					218.0
TOTAL			4,445.2	145.6	288.3	1,261.5	1,268.5	1,481.3

(1) Includes debtors who did not accept the restructuring process

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BUSINESS

Overview

We are one of Argentina's leading real estate companies in terms of total assets. We are engaged directly and indirectly through subsidiaries and joint ventures in a range of diversified real estate related activities in Argentina, including:

the acquisition, development and operation of shopping centers,

the origination and securitization of credit card loans,

the acquisition and development of residential properties and undeveloped land reserves for future development and sale,

the acquisition, development and operation of office and other non-shopping center properties primarily for rental purposes, and

the acquisition and operation of luxury hotels.

As of June 30, 2007, we had total assets of Ps.4,144.9 million and shareholders' equity of Ps.1,646.7 million. Our net income for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2005, 2006, and 2007 was Ps.103.2 million, Ps.96.6 million, Ps.107.1 million, respectively. We are the only Argentine real estate company whose shares are listed on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (*Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires*) and on the New York Stock Exchange, Inc.

Shopping Centers. We are engaged in purchasing, developing and managing shopping centers through our subsidiary Alto Palermo. Alto Palermo operates and owns majority interests in ten shopping centers, six of which are located in the Buenos Aires metropolitan area, and the other four of which are located in the Provinces of Mendoza, Rosario, Córdoba and Salta. Our Shopping Center segment had assets of Ps.1,375.2 million as of June 30, 2007, representing 33.2% of our consolidated assets at such date, and generated operating income of Ps.124.8 million during our 2007 fiscal year, representing 62.9% of our consolidated operating income for such year.

Credit Cards. We operate a credit card consumer finance business through our majority-owned subsidiary, Tarshop. Our Credit Card Operations consist primarily of lending and servicing activities relating to the credit card products we offer to consumers at shopping centers, hypermarkets and street stores. We finance a substantial majority of our credit card activities through securitization of the receivables underlying the accounts we originate. Our revenues from credit card transactions are derived from interest income generated by financing and lending activities, merchants' fees, insurance charges for life and disability insurance, and fees for processing and printing cardholders' account statements. Our Credit Card segment had assets of Ps.158.4 million as of June 30, 2007, representing 3.8% of our consolidated assets at such date, and generated operating income of Ps.32.6 million during our 2007 fiscal year, representing 16.4% of our consolidated operating income for such year.

Residential Properties. The acquisition and development of residential apartment complexes and residential communities for sale is another of our core activities. Our development of residential apartment complexes consists of the construction of high-rise towers or the conversion and renovation of existing structures, such as factories and warehouses. In residential communities, we acquire vacant land, develop infrastructure such as roads, utilities and common areas, and sell plots of land for construction of single-family homes. Our Development and Sale of Properties segment had assets of Ps.539.3 million as of June 30, 2007, representing 13.0% of our consolidated assets at such date, and generated operating income of Ps.6.2 million during our 2007 fiscal year, representing 3.1% of our consolidated operating income for such year.

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Office Buildings. In December 1994, we launched our office rental business by acquiring three prime office towers in Buenos Aires: Libertador 498, Maipú 1300 and Madero 1020. As of June 30, 2007, we, directly and indirectly, owned interests in 24 offices and other non-shopping center leased properties in Argentina that in the aggregate represented 234,320 square meters of gross leasable area. Our Offices and Other Non-Shopping Center leased properties segment had assets of Ps.700.0 million as of June 30, 2007, representing 16.9% of our consolidated assets at such date, and generated operating income of Ps.19.6 million during our 2007 fiscal year, representing 9.9% of our consolidated operating income for such year.

Hotels. In 1997, we acquired the Hotel Llao Llao and an indirect controlling interest in the Hotel Intercontinental in Buenos Aires. In March 1998, we acquired the Hotel Sheraton Libertador in Buenos Aires. During fiscal year 1999, we sold a 20% interest in the Hotel Libertador to Hoteles Sheraton de Argentina S.A., and during the fiscal year 2000, we sold 50% of our interest in the Hotel Llao Llao to the Sutton Group. Our Hotels segment, which consists of these three hotels, had assets of Ps.208.4 million as of June 30, 2007, representing 5.0% of our consolidated assets at such date, and generated income of Ps.14.7 million during our 2007 fiscal year, representing 7.4% of our consolidated operating income for such year.

Banco Hipotecario. We currently own 11.8% of Banco Hipotecario, Argentina's leading mortgage lender and provider of mortgage-related insurance. We acquired 2.9% of Banco Hipotecario for Ps.30.2 million when it was privatized in 1999. During 2003 and 2004, we increased our investment in Banco Hipotecario to 11.8% by acquiring additional shares, and by acquiring and exercising warrants, for an aggregate purchase price of Ps.33.4 million. In May 2004, we sold Class D shares representing 1.9% of Banco Hipotecario to IFISA, one of our controlling shareholders, for Ps.6.0 million, generating a loss of Ps.1.6 million. Our 11.8% investment in Banco Hipotecario is held in the form of Class D shares, which are currently entitled to three votes per share, affording us the right to vote approximately 18.36% of the total votes that can be cast at Banco Hipotecario's shareholders' meetings. At June 30, 2007, our investment in Banco Hipotecario represented 7.3% of our consolidated assets, and during our fiscal years ended June 30, 2005, 2006 and 2007, this investment generated gains of Ps.55.2 million, Ps.47.0 million and Ps.41.4 million, respectively.

Business Strategy

We seek to take advantage of our position as a leading company in Argentina dedicated to owning, developing and managing real estate. Our business strategy seeks to (i) generate stable cash flows through the operation of our real estate rental assets (shopping centers, office buildings, hotels), (ii) achieve long-term appreciation of our asset portfolio by selectively acquiring strategically located properties, by taking advantage of through the subsequent materialization of development opportunities, and (iii) enhance the margins of our sales and developments segment through timely transformation of our land reserves into developed residential and commercial properties.

Shopping centers. In recent years, the Argentine shopping center industry has benefited from improved macroeconomic conditions and a significant expansion in consumer credit. We believe that the Argentine shopping center sector offers attractive prospects for long-term growth due to, among other factors, (i) a continuing evolution of consumer preferences in favor of shopping malls (away from small neighborhood shops) and (ii) a level of shopping center penetration that we consider low compared to many developed countries. We seek to improve our leading position in the shopping center industry in Argentina by taking advantage of economies of scale to improve the operating margins of our diversified portfolio of existing shopping centers and by developing new properties at strategic locations in Buenos Aires and other important urban areas, including in Argentine provinces and elsewhere in Latin America. The shopping center business is at present the strongest source of cash and EBITDA generation of our business segments.

Credit Cards. We believe that our credit card operations complement our shopping center business and offer attractive prospects for long-term growth due to improved macroeconomic conditions and an expansion in consumer credit. We seek to grow our credit card business and intend to maintain low levels of credit exposure through continuing securitization of our credit card loans. From time to time we consider strategic alternatives with respect to our investment in Tarshop which, due to its recent growth in size and profitability, competes increasingly with domestic and international banks and credit card companies that are substantially larger than Tarshop. As a result, we are considering alternatives to maximize the value of our investment in Tarshop including its possible merger with, or sale to, another financial institution actively engaged in the Argentine credit card sector. Although we are actively considering a range of such strategic alternatives, we cannot give you any assurance if or when any of them will be in fact be implemented.

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Residential property. During the economic crisis in Argentina in 2001 and 2002 and its aftermath, a scarcity of mortgage financing restrained growth in middle class home purchases. As a result, we decided to focus on projects for affluent individuals who do not need to finance their home purchases. We believe that there are attractive opportunities in the residential segment, as construction costs have remained low and property values have recovered significantly. We seek to take advantage of this opportunity, as well as improvements in highway and other transport infrastructure in and around Buenos Aires, by focusing on the development of residential properties for medium- and high-income individuals. In urban areas, we seek to purchase undeveloped properties in densely-populated areas and build apartment complexes offering greenspace for recreational activities. We recently entered into a partnership with Cyrela, a leading Brazilian developer of residential real estate, to develop residential real estate projects in Argentina and to increase our presence in such business. In suburban areas, we seek to develop residential communities by acquiring undeveloped properties with convenient access to Buenos Aires, developing roads and other basic infrastructure such as power and water, and then selling lots for the construction of residential units.

Office buildings. During the Argentine economic crisis in 2001 and 2002, little new investment was made in high-quality office buildings in Buenos Aires and, as a result, we believe there is currently substantial demand for desirable office space in Buenos Aires. We seek to purchase, develop and operate premium office buildings in strategically-located business districts in the City of Buenos Aires and other locations that we believe offer potential for rental income and long-term capital gain. We expect to continue our focus on attracting premium corporate tenants to our office buildings and will consider opportunities to acquire existing properties or construct new buildings depending on the location and circumstances.

Hotels. We believe our portfolio of three luxury hotels is positioned to take advantage of future growth in tourism and business travel in Argentina. We seek to continue our strategy of investing in high-quality properties which are operated by leading international hotel companies to capitalize on their operating experience and international reputation. We currently intend to renovate and expand Hotel Llao Llao and to remodel the Hotel Sheraton Libertador.

Banco Hipotecario. We believe that our investment in Banco Hipotecario has attractive prospects for long-term appreciation. After the 2002 economic crisis in Argentina mortgage loan originations have increased, and we believe they are likely to continue to increase as salaries, consumer purchasing power and investments in residential construction grow. We believe that, unlike certain other countries in Latin America, Argentina has a low level of mortgages outstanding, particularly if measured in terms of GDP and believe that Banco Hipotecario is currently valued at a level that is attractive compared to most other Argentine listed banks. Finally, we believe that the mortgage origination business and our real estate development business (which we expect to be bolstered through our recent partnership with Cyrela mentioned above) may potentially experience synergies that enhance operational efficiencies and cross selling opportunities that may promote the development of our undeveloped land reserves.

Land reserves. We continuously seek to acquire undeveloped land at locations we consider attractive inside and outside Buenos Aires. In all cases, our intention is to purchase land with significant development or appreciation potential for subsequent sale. We believe that holding a portfolio of desirable undeveloped plots of land enhances our ability to make strategic long-term investments and affords us a valuable pipeline of new development projects for upcoming years.

International. In the past, we have made significant real estate investments outside of Argentina, including investments in Brazil Realty in Brazil and Fondo de Valores Inmobiliarios in Venezuela which we disposed of in 2002 and 2001, respectively. Although we cannot assure you that we will make further investments outside of Argentina, we believe that Brazil and certain other Latin American countries offer certain interesting real estate opportunities. We expect to continue to evaluate actively such regional opportunities as they arise.

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Recent Developments

Agreement with Cyrela Brazil Realty S.A. Empreendimentos y Participações. On August 14, 2007, we signed an agreement with Cyrela Brazil Realty S.A. Empreendimentos y Participações (Cyrela) pursuant to which we and Cyrela propose to develop residential projects in Argentina targeted to diverse market segments. We and Cyrela formed a new company to carry out the proposed development projects and have each agreed to make an initial investment of US\$30 million in such company. Cyrela is a public company in Brazil and is one of the largest developers of residential real estate in the cities of Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. We and our principal shareholder Cresud have a long-standing commercial relationship with Cyrela as evidenced by our substantial investment in Brazil Realty S.A. from 1994 and 2002 and Cresud's recent investment in BrasilAgro, a company focused on agricultural opportunities in Brazil that was founded by Cresud and another company owned by Mr. Elie Horn, Cyrela's controlling shareholder and current chief executive officer and other investors.

Acquisition of BankBoston Tower. On August 27, 2007, we signed a deed that entitles us to 50% ownership of the office building known as the BankBoston tower, located at 265 Carlos Maria Della Paolera in the City of Buenos Aires. This modern property was designed by the recognized Architect Cesar Pelli and has a gross leasable area of 31,670 square meters. The transaction was consummated for an aggregate purchase price equal to US\$108,000,000.

Neuquén Project. On September 20, 2007, the City Hall of Neuquén approved the feasibility of our new urban project and environmental impact survey for the construction of housing enterprises in the City of Neuquén.

Shopping Centers

Overview

We are engaged in purchasing, developing and managing shopping centers through our subsidiary Alto Palermo. As of June 30, 2007, Alto Palermo operated and owned majority interests in ten shopping centers, five of which are located in the City of Buenos Aires, one of which is located in the greater Buenos Aires metropolitan area and the remaining are located in the interior Argentine cities of Salta, Rosario, Mendoza and Córdoba.

As of June 30, 2007, we owned approximately 62.5% of Alto Palermo, and Parque Arauco S.A. (Parque Arauco) owned 29.5%. The remaining shares are held by the public and traded on the *Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires* and on the Nasdaq National Market (USA) under the symbol APSA. In addition, as of June 30, 2007, we owned US\$31.7 million of Alto Palermo's convertible notes due 2014. If we and all other holders of such convertible Notes were to exercise our option to convert the convertible notes into shares of Alto Palermo's common stock, our shareholding in Alto Palermo would increase to 65.6% of its fully diluted capital.

At June 30, 2007, Alto Palermo's shopping centers comprised a total of 224,138 square meters of gross leasable area (excluding certain space occupied by hypermarkets which are not Alto Palermo's tenants and the surface area of the Panamerican Mall that includes several projects one of which is the construction of a shopping center). For the year ended June 30, 2007, the average occupancy rate of Alto Palermo's shopping center portfolio was approximately 97.0%.

In December 2006, Alto Palermo acquired a 100% of Empalme S.A. which owns Córdoba Shopping, a shopping center covering 35,000 square meters of surface area, having 160 commercial stores, 12 movie theatres and parking lot for 1,500 vehicles, located in the Villa Cabrera neighborhood of Córdoba City.

As a result of our acquisition of several shopping centers and a corporate reorganization of Alto Palermo, we recently centralized management of our shopping centers in Alto Palermo. Alto Palermo is responsible for providing common area electrical power, a main telephone switchboard, central air conditioning and other basic common area services.

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The following table shows certain information concerning our shopping centers.

	Date of Acquisition	Leaseable Area sqm ⁽¹⁾	Alto Palermo s Effective Interest ⁽³⁾	Occupancy Rate ⁽²⁾	Annual Rental Income for the fiscal years ⁽⁴⁾			Book Value (in thousand Ps.) ⁽⁵⁾
					2005	2006	2007	
(in thousand Ps.)								
Shopping Centers⁽⁶⁾								
Alto Palermo	12/23/97	18,210	100.0%	99.6%	37,889	47,730	57,345	175,517
Abasto de Buenos Aires	07/17/94	39,683	100.0%	97.0%	34,583	44,739	56,380	187,436
Alto Avellaneda	12/23/97	27,336	100.0%	95.0%	19,149	25,151	31,249	89,664
Paseo Alcorta	06/06/97	14,403	100.0%	99.0%	19,734	24,562	31,241	64,432
Patio Bullrich	10/01/98	10,978	100.0%	100.0%	17,819	21,425	25,368	103,137
Alto NOA Shopping	03/29/95	18,831	100.0%	100.0%	3,829	5,243	6,635	27,040
Buenos Aires Design	11/18/97	13,988	53.7%	100.0%	7,082	8,619	10,359	16,082
Alto Rosario	11/09/04	30,261	100.0%	93.4%	5,497	11,823	15,464	84,145
Mendoza Plaza Shopping	12/02/04	39,392	85.4%	95.9%	9,212	14,636	18,779	89,004
Córdoba Shopping Villa Cabrera	12/31/06	11,056	100.0%	99.0%	N/A	N/A	3,810	75,508
Panamerican Mall S.A. ⁽¹¹⁾	12/01/06	28,741	80.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	167,606
Fibesa and others ⁽⁷⁾	N/A	N/A	100.0%	N/A	10,735	11,075	13,636	N/A
Income from Tarjeta Shopping	N/A	N/A	80.0%	N/A	64,558	122,969	212,965	N/A
Neuquén ⁽⁸⁾	07/06/99	N/A	94.6%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	12,302
Total ⁽⁷⁾		252,879	N/A	97.0%	230,087	337,972	483,231	1,091,873

(1) Total leaseable area in each property. Excludes common areas and parking spaces.

(2) Calculated dividing occupied square meters by leaseable area.

(3) Effective participation of Alto Palermo in each business unit. We have a 62.48% in Alto Palermo.

(4) Represents the total consolidated leases according to the RT21 method.

(5) Cost of acquisition plus improvements, less accumulated depreciation, plus adjustment for inflation, less allowance for impairment in value, plus recovery of allowances if applicable.

(6) Owned through our subsidiary Alto Palermo.

(7) Includes revenues from Fibesa S.A.

(8) Parcel of land for developing a shopping center.

(9) The project includes the construction of a shopping center, a hypermarket, a movie theater complex and an office and/or dwelling building.

(10) Corresponds to the Shopping Centers business unit mentioned in Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements. Includes profits for the Tarshop credit card.

(11) Meters represent only the land surface.

Tenant Retail Sales

The following table sets forth the total approximate tenant retail sales in Pesos at the shopping centers in which we had an interest for the periods shown.

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	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, ⁽¹⁾		
	2005	2006	2007
	Ps.	Ps.	Ps.
Abasto	333,216,597	453,871,445	573,814,588
Alto Palermo	362,089,242	436,244,953	502,220,444
Alto Avellaneda	259,630,930	308,900,404	418,349,117
Paseo Alcorta	212,617,732	264,060,375	321,948,304
Patio Bullrich	170,679,604	195,877,528	226,200,714
Alto Noa	75,648,232	104,529,187	130,318,508
Buenos Aires Design	73,906,709	91,921,046	110,722,931
Mendoza Plaza	159,206,234	275,864,008	337,757,597
Alto Rosario	50,895,239	143,806,266	204,430,069
Total retail sales ⁽²⁾	1,697,890,519	2,275,075,212	2,825,762,272

(1) Retail sales based upon information provided to us by retailers and prior owners. The amounts shown reflect 100% of the retail sales of each shopping center, although in certain cases we own less than 100% of such shopping centers.

(2) Excludes sales from stands and spaces used for special exhibitions.

Lease Expirations

The following table shows a schedule of lease expirations for our shopping center properties in place as of June 30, 2007, assuming that none of the tenants exercise renewal options or terminate their lease early.

Lease Expirations as of June 30,	Number of Leases Expiring	Square Meters Subject to Expiring Leases (square meters)	Percentage of Total Square Meters Subject to Expiration (%)	Annual Base Rent Under Expiring Leases(1) (Ps.)	Percentage of Total Base Rent Under Expiring Leases (%)
2008(2)	703	134,815	63%	49,763,778	28%
2009	277	35,413	17%	66,336,108	38%
2010	96	17,564	8%	41,939,740	24%
2011+	25	25,290	12%	17,961,963	10%
Total	1,101	213,082	100%	176,001,589	100%

(1) Includes only the basic rental income amount. Does not give effect to our ownership interest.

(2) Includes stores which contracts have not been renewed yet and vacant stores at June 30, 2007.

Occupancy Rate

The following table shows the average occupancy rate of each shopping center during fiscal years ended June 30, 2005, 2006 and 2007:

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	Occupancy Rate		
	Fiscal year ended June 30,		
	2005	2006	2007
	(%)	(%)	(%)
Abasto de Buenos Aires	100.0	99.9	97.0
Alto Palermo Shopping	100.0	100.0	99.6
Alto Avellaneda	99.1	96.6	95.0
Paseo Alcorta	99.7	99.2	99.0
Patio Bullrich	98.6	100.0	100.0
Alto Noa	99.5	100.0	100.0
Buenos Aires Design	96.8	100.0	100.0
Alto Rosario	98.0	100.0	93.4
Mendoza Plaza Shopping	95.5	97.8	95.9
Córdoba Shopping Villa Cabrera	N/A	N/A	99.0
Total average	98.4	99.1	97.0

Rental Price

The following table shows the annual/period average rental price per square meter for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007:

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	June 30,(1)		
	2005	2006	2007
	(in Ps. per square meter)		
Abasto	779.7	1,021.5	1,273.2
Alto Palermo	1,926.2	2,432.2	2,925.0
Alto Avellaneda	678.0	899.7	1,099.8
Buenos Aires Design	399.9	501.4	633.7
Paseo Alcorta	1,295.5	1,628.7	2,074.2
Patio Bullrich	1,455.0	1,791.6	2,051.1
Alto Noa	193.1	280.0	343.9
Alto Rosario	274.1	376.0	484.2
Mendoza Plaza	203.2	353.8	455.6

(1) Annual / six month rental price per gross leasable square meter reflects the sum of base rent, percentage rent, stands and revenues from admission rights (excluding any applicable tax on sales) divided by gross leasable square meters.

Principal Terms of our Leases

Under Argentine Law, terms of commercial leases must be between three to ten years, with most leases in the shopping center business having terms of no more than five years. Our lease agreements are generally denominated in Pesos.

Leasable space in our shopping centers is marketed through an exclusive arrangement with our real estate broker Fibesa S.A. We have a standard lease agreement, the terms and conditions of which are described below, which we use for most tenants. However, our largest tenants generally negotiate better terms for their respective leases. No assurance can be given that lease terms will be as set forth in the standard lease agreement.

We charge our tenants a rent which consists of the higher of (i) a monthly base rent (the *Base Rent*) and (ii) a specified percentage of the tenant's monthly gross sales in the store (the *Percentage Rent*) (which generally ranges between 4% and 8% of tenant's gross sales). Furthermore, pursuant to the rent escalation clause in most leases, a tenant's *Base Rent* generally increases between 4% and 7% each year during the term of the lease. Although many of our lease agreements contain readjustment clauses, these are not based on an official index nor do they reflect the inflation index. In the event of litigation, there can be no assurance that we may be able to enforce such clauses contained in our lease agreements. See *Risk Factors - Risks Related to Our Business* for a more detailed discussion.

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In addition to rent, we charge most of our tenants an admission right, which is required to be paid upon entering into a lease agreement and upon a lease agreement renewal. The admission right is normally paid in one lump sum or in a small number of monthly installments. If the tenant pays this fee in installments, it is the tenant's responsibility to pay for the balance of any such amount unpaid in the event the tenant terminates its lease prior to its expiration. In the event of unilateral termination and/or resolution for breach of duties by the tenant, a tenant will not be refunded its admission right without our consent.

We are responsible for supplying each shopping center with the electrical power connection and provision, a main telephone switchboard, central air conditioning connection and a connection to a general fire detection system. Each rental unit is connected to these systems. We also provide the food court tenants with sanitation and with gas systems connections. Each tenant is responsible for completing all the necessary installations within its own rental unit, in addition to the direct expenses generated by these items within each rental unit. These direct expenses generally include: electricity, water, gas, telephone and air conditioning. Tenants must also pay for a percentage of total charges and general taxes related to the maintenance of the common areas. We determine this percentage based on the tenant's gross leasable area and the location of its store. The common area expenses include, among others, administration, security, operations, maintenance, cleaning and taxes.

We carry out promotional and marketing activities to increase attendance to our shopping centers. These activities are paid for with the tenants contributions to the Common Promotional Fund (CPF), which is administered by us. Every month tenants contribute to the CPF an amount equal to approximately 15% of their rent (Base Rent plus Percentage Rent), in addition to rent and expense payments. We may increase the percentage that tenants must contribute to the CPF, but the increase cannot exceed 25% of the original amount set forth in the corresponding lease agreement for the contributions to the CPF. We may also require tenants to make extraordinary contributions to the CPF to fund special promotional and marketing campaigns or to cover the costs of special promotional events that benefit all tenants. We may require tenants to make these extraordinary contributions up to four times a year provided that each such extraordinary contribution may not exceed 25% of the preceding monthly rental payment of the tenant.

Each tenant leases its rental unit as a shell without any fixtures. Each tenant is responsible for the interior design of its rental unit. Any modifications and additions to the rental units must be pre-approved by us. We have the option to decide tenants' responsibility for all costs incurred in remodeling the rental units and for removing any additions made to the rental unit when the lease expires. Furthermore, tenants are responsible for obtaining adequate insurance for their rental units, which must include, among other things, coverage for fire, glass breakage, theft, flood, civil liability and workers' compensation.

Sources of Shopping Center Revenues

Set forth below is a breakdown of the sources of our shopping center revenues for our fiscal years ended June 30, 2005, 2006 and 2007.

	Fiscal Year ended June 30,		
	2005	2006	2007
	(in Pesos)		
Fixed monthly minimum rent	78,701,727	104,548,288	129,594,156
Variable rent dependent on sales	29,421,020	40,896,378	51,872,357
Stand and kiosk rentals	14,650,061	17,711,770	21,303,064
Admission fees	19,068,915	26,254,296	34,477,499
Various	16,286,582	17,035,196	23,012,445
Parking	7,349,610	8,523,290	9,872,453
Total rent and services	165,477,915	214,969,218	270,131,974
Tarjeta Shopping revenues	64,557,977	122,968,616	212,965,332
Other revenues from other segments	51,219	0	133,848
Total shopping center revenues	230,087,111	337,971,664	483,231,154

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Set forth below is information regarding our principal shopping centers.

Alto Palermo Shopping, City of Buenos Aires. Alto Palermo Shopping is a 150-store shopping center that opened in 1990 and is located in the well known and densely populated neighborhood of Palermo in the City of Buenos Aires. Alto Palermo Shopping is located only a few minutes from downtown Buenos Aires and with nearby subway access. Alto Palermo Shopping has a total constructed area of 64,574 square meters that consists of 18,210 square meters of gross leasable area. The shopping center has a food court with 21 restaurants. Alto Palermo Shopping is spread out over four levels and has a 647 car-parking lot. Tenants in this shopping center generated average estimated monthly retail sales of approximately Ps.2,298 per square meter for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007. Principal tenants currently include Zara, Frávega, Garbarino, Just For Sport and Musimundo. Alto Palermo Shopping's five largest tenants (in terms of sales in this shopping center) accounted for approximately 15.4% of its gross leasable area at June 30, 2007 and approximately 9.6% of its annual base rent for the fiscal year ended on such date.

Alto Avellaneda, Avellaneda, Greater Buenos Aires. Alto Avellaneda is a 145-store shopping center that opened in October 1995 and is located in the densely populated neighborhood known as Avellaneda, on the southern border of Buenos Aires. Alto Avellaneda has a total constructed area of 97,655 square meters that includes 27,336 square meters of gross leasable area. Alto Avellaneda includes several anchor stores, a six-screen multiplex movie theatre, a Wal-Mart superstore, an entertainment area, a bowling alley, a 16-restaurant food court and an outdoor parking lot. Wal-Mart purchased the space it now occupies. Tenants in this shopping center generated average estimated monthly retail sales of approximately Ps.1,275 per square meter for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007. Principal tenants currently include Frávega, Rodo, Bingo, Garbarino and Compumundo. Alto Avellaneda's five largest tenants (in terms of sales in this shopping center) accounted for approximately 14.4% of its gross leasable area at June 30, 2007 and approximately 12.4% of its annual base rent for the fiscal year ended on such date.

Paseo Alcorta, City of Buenos Aires. Paseo Alcorta is a 113-store shopping center that opened in 1992 and is located in the residential neighborhood of Palermo Chico, one of the most exclusive areas in the City of Buenos Aires, within a short drive from downtown Buenos Aires. Paseo Alcorta has a total constructed area of approximately 54,728 square meters that consists of 14,403 square meters of gross leasable area. The three-level shopping center includes a four-screen multiplex movie theatre, a 17 restaurant food court, a Carrefour hypermarket, and a free parking lot with approximately 1,300 spaces. Carrefour purchased the space it now occupies but it pays a share of the expenses of the shopping center. Tenants in this shopping center generated average estimated monthly retail sales of approximately Ps.1,863 per square meter for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007. Principal tenants currently include Zara, Frávega, Musimundo, Kartun and Etiqueta Negra. Paseo Alcorta's five largest tenants (in terms of sales in this shopping center) accounted for approximately 17.3% of Paseo Alcorta's gross leasable area at June 30, 2007 and approximately 9.3% of its annual base rent for the fiscal year ended on such date.

Abasto Shopping, City of Buenos Aires. Shopping is a 171-store shopping center located in the City Buenos Aires. Abasto Shopping is directly accessible by subway, railway and highway. Abasto Shopping opened in November 1998. The principal building is a landmark building which during the period 1889 to 1984 operated as the primary fresh produce market for the City of Buenos Aires. The property was converted into a 115,905 square meter shopping center, with approximately 39,683 square meters of gross leasable area. Abasto Shopping is located across from Torres de Abasto residential apartment development. The shopping center includes a food court with 24 restaurants covering an area of 5,600 square meters, a 12-screen multiplex movie theatre, entertainment facilities and the Museo de los Niños Abasto, a museum for children. Abasto Shopping is spread out over five levels and has a 1,200-car parking lot. Tenants in this shopping center generated estimated average monthly sales of approximately Ps.1,205 per square meter for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007. Principal tenants currently include Zara, Hoyts Cinemas, Frávega, Hiper Rodo and Garbarino. Abasto Shopping Center's five largest tenants (in terms of sales in this shopping center) accounted for approximately 11.3% of Abasto Shopping's gross leasable area at June 30, 2007 of the annual base rent for the fiscal year ended on such date.

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Patio Bullrich, City of Buenos Aires. Patio Bullrich is an 83-store shopping center located in Recoleta, a popular tourist zone in City of Buenos Aires a short distance from the Caesar Park, Four Seasons and Hyatt hotels. Patio Bullrich has a total constructed area of 28,211 square meters that consists of 10,978 square meters of gross leasable area. The four-story shopping center includes a 14 restaurant food court, an entertainment area, a six-screen multiplex movie theatre and a parking lot with 212 spaces. Tenants in this shopping center generated estimated average monthly sales of approximately Ps.1,717 per square meter for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007. Principal tenants currently include Etiqueta Negra, Rapsodia, Christian Dior, Casa López and Rouge International. Patio Bullrich's five largest tenants (in terms of sales in the shopping center) accounted for approximately 14.9% of Patio Bullrich's gross leasable area at June 30, 2007, and approximately 9.4% of its annual base rent for the fiscal year ended on such date.

Alto Noa, Salta, Province of Salta. Alto Noa is an 84 store shopping center located in the City of Salta, the capital of the Province of Salta. The shopping center consists of approximately 41,700 square meters of total constructed area that consists of 18,831 square meters of gross leasable area and includes a 13-restaurant food court, a large entertainment center, a supermarket, an eight-screen movie theatre and parking facilities for 551 cars. Tenants in this shopping center generated estimated average monthly sales of approximately Ps.577 per square meter for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007. Principal tenants currently include Supermercado Norte, Frávega, Garbarino, Y.P.F. and Slots. Alto Noa's five largest tenants (in terms of sales in this shopping center) accounted for approximately 32.8% of Alto Noa's gross leasable area at June 30, 2007, and approximately 8.0% of its annual base rent for the fiscal year ended on such date.

Buenos Aires Design, City of Buenos Aires. Buenos Aires Design is a 61-store shopping center intended for specialty interior, home decorating and restaurants that opened in 1993. Alto Palermo owns Buenos Aires Design through a 54% interest in Emprendimientos Recoleta, which owns the concession to operate the shopping center. Buenos Aires Design is located in Recoleta, one of the most popular tourist zone in Buenos Aires City. Buenos Aires Design has a total constructed area of 31,645 square meters that consists of 13,988 square meters of gross leasable area. The shopping center has 6 restaurants, is divided into two floors and has a 174-car parking lot. Tenants in this shopping center generated estimated average monthly sales of approximately Ps.1,660 per square meter for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007. Principal tenants currently include Morph, Barugel Azulay, Garbarino, Hard Rock Café and Prima Fila. Buenos Aires Design's five largest tenants (in terms of sales in this shopping center) accounted for approximately 29.5% of Buenos Aires Design's gross leasable area and 17.6% of its annual base rent for the fiscal year ended on such date.

Alto Rosario, Santa Fe, City of Rosario. Alto Rosario is a shopping center of 146 stores, located in City of Rosario, Province of Santa Fe. It was inaugurated in November 2004 and has 105,809 square meters of fully covered surface, and 30,261 square meters of gross leasable area. This center is primarily devoted to clothing and entertainment and includes a food patio with 18 stores, a childrens' entertainment area, a 14-cinema complex and parking lot for almost 1,736 vehicles. Tenants in this shopping center generated average monthly sales of approximately Ps.563 per square meter, for fiscal year ended June 30, 2007. Principal tenants are Frávega, Sport 78, McDonald's, Compumundo and Red Megatone. Alto Rosario's five largest tenants (in terms of sales in this shopping center) accounted for approximately 6.5% of Alto Rosario's gross leasable area and 6.9% of its annual base rent for the fiscal year ended on such date.

Mendoza Plaza, Mendoza, Province of Mendoza. Mendoza Plaza is a 148-store shopping center located in the City Mendoza in the Province of Mendoza. It consists of 39,392 square meters of gross leasable area. Mendoza Plaza has a multiplex movie theatre covering an area of approximately 3,659 square meters, the Chilean department store Falabella, a food court, with 23 stores, an entertainment center and a supermarket which is also a tenant. Tenants in this shopping center generated estimated average monthly sales of approximately Ps.715 per square meter for the fiscal year 2007. During the year 2005 a 68.8% interest was acquired to Pérez Cuesta, increasing up to 85.4%. Principal tenants currently include Falabella, Super Plaza Vea, Frávega, Garbarino and Red Megatone. Mendoza Plaza's five largest tenants (in terms of sales in this shopping center) accounted for approximately 33.7% of Mendoza Plaza's gross leasable area at June 30, 2007, and approximately 22.3% of its annual base rent for the fiscal year ended on such date.

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Córdoba Shopping, Villa Cabrera, Córdoba. Córdoba Shopping is a 106 shops commercial center located in Villa Cabrera, Province of Córdoba. It covers 11,056 square meters of gross locative area. The Córdoba Shopping has a movie theatre complex with 12 units covering a surface area of approximately 6,929 square meters, a food patio and an entertainment area. Tenants in this shopping center generated estimated average monthly sales of approximately Ps.115 per square meter for the fiscal year 2007. Principal lessees are New Sport, Musimundo, Dexter, McDonald's and Plenty.

Ex Escuela Gobernador Vicente de Olmos, Córdoba, Province of Córdoba. In November 2006 we participated in a public bidding of the Corporación Inmobiliaria Córdoba S.A. for the sale of the building known as Ex Escuela Gobernador Vicente de Olmos, located in the City of Córdoba. The building covers 5,147 square meters of surface area. Inside the building there is a part of the Patio Olmos shopping center, in operation in four commercial plants and two underground parking lots. This shopping center also includes two neighbor buildings with cinemas and a commercial annex connected to the bidding sector and legally related through easement contracts. The building is under a concession contract, effective for a 40-year term terminating in February 2032, in which we act as grantor. Such contract establishes a monthly payment which is increased by Ps.2,513 every 47 months. To the date of this (i) the concession is in its 181st month with a monthly payment of Ps.10,052, being the next monthly increase in the 186th month to Ps.12,565, and (ii) the transfer deed document is not yet effective. Our offer bid was for Ps.32.5 million, of which Ps.9.7 was paid on the awarding of the building and Ps.22.8 million was paid on the date of the execution of the transfer deed. On November 20, 2006, we were notified that the bid was awarded to us, and we paid the 30% of the offer bid in accordance with the terms and conditions established in the bid.

We were ordered the Corporación Inmobiliaria Córdoba S.A. to execute the deed documents on May 15, 2007. We answered such order by indicating our willingness to sign the related deed documents for the purchase and sale agreement and the assignment of the concession agreement, respectively, provided the bidding terms are respected.

On January 15, 2007 we were notified of two claims filed against us before the Argentine Antitrust Authority, one by a private individual and the other one by the licensee of the shopping center, both opposing this transaction. On February 1, 2007 we responded the claims.

On June 26, 2007, we were advised that the Argentine Antitrust Authority initiated a summary proceeding to determine whether their prior consent was required to complete this transaction. As of the date of this prospectus the result of this proceeding is yet to be determined.

Panamerican Mall Project. In December 2006 we entered into a series of agreements for the construction, marketing and management of a new shopping center to be developed in the neighborhood of Saavedra, City of Buenos Aires, by Panamerican Mall S.A., a recently formed company in which our subsidiary Alto Palermo has an 80% shareholding. The project includes the construction of a shopping center, a hypermarket, a cinema complex and an office building and/or housing building. This is currently one of our most significant development projects. We have started the construction of this shopping center and currently seek to complete it during our fiscal year ending June 30, 2009.

Credit Card Operations

Through our 80% owned subsidiary Tarshop, we are engaged in the credit card business through the issuance of our *Tarjeta Shopping* and *Tarjeta Shopping Metroshop* credit cards which have a strong presence in our shopping centers and nearby hypermarkets and street stores. In addition to increasing sales and traffic in our shopping centers, we also seek to achieve a financial return by facilitating access to credit for an underbanked segment of the public.

We target all customers of our shopping centers as well as customers in nearby hypermarkets and street stores. We attract customers by offering a credit card which is easy to obtain and use and by promotions suited to the commercial needs of our tenants and that are also regarded by customers as more convenient than other means of payment. One of the most important benefits granted to customers is the *welcome discount* which provides a 10% discount on all purchases made on the customer's first day. One of the most aggressive promotions includes offering up to a 20% discount at stores designated at random, and as a result, affording accessible prices to a wide range of customers. Many of *Tarjeta Shopping*'s customers also have access to the Banelco and Link ATM networks, allowing them to make cash withdrawals from any ATM in Argentina.

From time to time we consider strategic alternatives with respect to our investment in Tarshop which, due to its recent growth in size and profitability, competes increasingly with credit card companies that are substantially larger. As a result, we are currently considering alternatives to maximize the value of our investment in Tarshop, including its possible merger with, or sale to, another entity engaged in the credit card sector.

Table of Contents**History of our Credit Card Business**

The credit card business in Argentina started in the 1960s, but its development was limited until companies such as Visa and Mastercard entered the Argentine market in the early 1980s. During this first stage, and as a consequence of an inflationary economy, the surcharges imposed by merchants for credit card sales were high burdensome and curtailed the growth of the credit card business in Argentina. With the implementation of the Convertibility Plan in April 1991 the inflation was curbed, and the consumer financing market, in pesos as well as in dollars, rapidly developed.

The *Tarjeta Shopping* card was introduced in 1996 with the main objective of developing a private credit card that would be offered to customers of the Alto Avellaneda shopping center and accepted at all its stores, including the Wal-Mart Avellaneda superstore located next to Alto Avellaneda. In light of the initial success of the *Tarjeta Shopping* card in Alto Avellaneda, we determined to use it as our platform for expanding our credit card business to our other shopping centers.

In late 2004, we introduced our *Tarjeta Shopping Metroshop* credit card through a 50.0% owned joint venture with Metronec S.A., a company which issues the *Tarjeta Subtecard* credit card. The *Tarjeta Shopping Metroshop* credit card has the same characteristics and benefits as our *Tarjeta Shopping* card as well as the *Tarjeta Subtecard*. The *Tarjeta Shopping Metroshop* credit card allows us access to the users of the subway of the City of Buenos Aires and the General Urquiza Railway. Holders of the *Tarjeta Shopping Metroshop* credit card can pay credit card bills at Metroshop's branches, subway stations ticket counters and other collection agents, and are entitled to participate in exclusive promotions and specially designed financing plans. This alliance permits us to develop a consumer credit business using the captive customer base, experience and know how in the marketing of financial products in high-transit areas and its use in its more than 30,000 participating stores, the best chains and the Banelco and Link ATM networks.

Metroshop currently has 11 branches distributed in the main stations of the A, B, C, and D and E subway lines in the City of Buenos Aires, one in the City of Mar del Plata and more than twenty outsourced participating points of sale located in the subway network of the City of Buenos Aires.

Since 2003, our credit card business has expanded its customer base and its area of influence, particularly in the south area of Buenos Aires and in other provinces. For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2000, 2003, 2006 and 2007 the evolution of Tarshop's customers base was as follows:

Fiscal year ended June 30,	Street Stores and	
	Other	Non-Shopping Center
	Shopping Centers	Stores
2000	87.0%	13.0%
2003	56.0%	44.0%
2006	16.0%	84.0%
2007	13.9%	73.7%

Our *Tarjeta Shopping* card has become one of the main credit cards in Alto Avellaneda shopping center with more than 33% of the credit card sales made, and in Abasto de Buenos Aires with a share exceeding 15%. In addition, *Tarjeta Shopping* has been increasing its customer base to almost 600,000 accounts by the end of 2006, with an activation of more than 70%, sales of almost \$1 billion in the year and more than 30,000 participating stores.

The table below sets forth information with respect to the growth of our credit card business during the periods shown:

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	Fiscal year ended June 30,	
	2005	2006
	(in millions of Ps.)	
Revenues:		
Interest income	14.8	29.9
Merchants commissions	14.5	22.7
Other fees and commissions	0.0	0.1
Compensatory, punitive and other interest	3.1	5.9
Account maintenance charges	12.7	22.2
Charges for life and disability insurance	19.4	41.6
Income from Metroshop	0.1	0.4
Other services	0.0	0.1
Credit cards reissued	0.0	0.1
Total	64.6	123.0
Credit card receivables ⁽¹⁾	209.2	384.6
Credit cards issued	0.4	0.5
Branches ⁽²⁾	19	20
Participating stores ⁽²⁾	21,500	25,900

(1) Including the securitized portion.

(2) In constant Ps.

The table below sets forth information with respect to the growth of our credit card business during fiscal year 2007, considering the last classification of revenues in Tarshop's financial statements:

	Fiscal year ended June 30,
	2007
	(in million of Ps.)
Revenues	
Merchants commissions	38.2
Income for services	74.2
Interest income	70.2
Other fees and commissions	2.6
Credit card reissued	1.5
Account maintenance charges	32.0
Income from Metroshop	0.7
Total	219.5

Distribution Network

Today, *Tarjeta Shopping* has 22 branches, including in our Alto Avellaneda, Alto Palermo, Abasto and Paseo Alcorta shopping centers, as well as street offices such as the one located in the Avellaneda District in the downtown area of Buenos Aires, and in the cities of Lomas de Zamora, Morón and Quilmes, among others. This growth has been accompanied by the significant expansion made towards the rest of the country by the opening of branches in the provinces of Córdoba, Tucumán, Salta and San Salvador de Jujuy. In addition, we have stands for promotion, opening of accounts and distribution of cards at the Wal-Mart Avellaneda superstore and the Coto supermarkets located in the cities of Lanús, Sarandí and Temperley. We have also entered into strategic alliances at the sales points of certain important household appliance and motorcycle stores where it is possible to obtain instant credit through the so-called "First Transaction" scheme where no card is needed for the first purchase.

Each branch is organized as an autonomous and independent business unit that handles the resources necessary to attain its business goals, such as invoicing and number of accounts opened. In addition, *Tarjeta Shopping* has its own ATM structure for payment of bills and extension of automatic cash loans to customers in its branches, applying facilities and procedures for the management and movement of cash comparable to those used by bank branches.

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Credit Risk Management

Credit Approval Process

Applications for issue of credit cards submitted are subjected to an evaluation process that undergoes various controls. In the first place, the applicant's identity is checked and its credit information is obtained from credit bureau agencies. Based on the information filed by the applicant and the credit bureau data obtained, in the absence of any negative background, the applicant is given a card with a provisional limit set according to its score level. Simultaneously, the data contributed by the applicant himself are verified directly and by cross-checking by means of inquiries to credit data basis and governmental agencies, and if necessary, telephone verifications and validations are made at the relevant domicile.

Credit Limits

The credit limit assigned to each card applicant is determined on the basis of the family income and other requirements established by Tarshop based on its experience up to a maximum of Ps.20,000. The credit limit is the maximum amount of unmatured installment payments that the client and its additional cardholders may jointly use in the form of purchases, services and cash advances, after having analyzed the client's indebtedness to other financial institutions.

Applications for increase of the credit limit are evaluated on the basis of the applicant's seniority and payment behavior and financial condition vis-à-vis other financial institutions. In addition, Tarshop from time to time revises the card's limit based on the card holders' payment behavior.

Payment Plans

Tarshop handles a single billing cycle that matures on the 25th day of each month. The bill contemplates a grace period for non-interest accruing payments that expires on the 9th day of the following month, and a second due date subject to delayed payment charges on the 20th day of the following month. Bills are payable at any Tarshop office and in our major collection facilities.

Accounts with unpaid bills as of the 20th day of each month fall in arrears, and are blocked until payment is effected. During the first 30 days of arrears, the client receives automatic and manual calls and letters of reminder. As from the 31st day of arrears, telephone collection officers arrange an interview with the delinquent client at the branches, so as to continue collection management proceedings in person.

Credit Monitoring and Collection Procedures

Delinquent collection management proceedings start with a reminder call sent to clients who have failed to pay on the first due date, by using an automatic call system. Approximately 40 to 120 days after the due date, the actions involve a combination of telephone calls, interviews with collection officers at the Tarshop's branches and home visits, aimed at obtaining a discharge of the debt or a payment rescheduling, accompanied by the execution of a debt acknowledgment instrument by the client. Finally, accounts with arrears of more than 120 days are transferred to the attorneys for the filing of legal actions, unless there is evidence of the debtor's insolvency.

Tarshop's collection procedures are similar to those established in the trust, see *Funding and Securitization Activities* below.

As concerns loan loss provisions, the policies we apply are similar to those established by the Argentine Central Bank. We generally make provisions in relation to the credit portfolio category based on the following:

Performing	Provision
Past due:	
0-30 days	1.0%
31-89 days	5.0%
90-180 days	25.0%
181-365 days	50.0%

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The table below sets forth information with respect to the credit card receivables (including the securitized portion):

	2005		At June 30, 2006		2007	
	Ps.	%	Ps.	%	Ps.	%
Portfolio Status						
Performing ⁽¹⁾	264.1	90.5	338.6	88.2	627.4	86.7
Past due:						
31-89 days	8.1	2.8	13.3	3.5	26.2	3.6
90-180 days	10.2	3.5	16.8	4.4	37.8	5.2
181-365 days	9.4	3.2	15.0	3.9	32.2	4.5
Total	291.8	100.0	383.7	100.0	723.6	100.0
Over 365 days and legal proceedings ⁽²⁾	30.9		35.5		55.0	
Loan loss allowance as % of past due loans		37.8		29.5		20.3
Loan loss allowance as % of all loans		3.5		3.5		2.7

(1) Performing loans not past due more than 30 days.

(2) These claims are subject to a 100% loan loss allowance.

Funding and Securitization Activities

Tarshop's main liquidity needs and capital resources include: payment of sales made by retail stores, working capital needs, investment in new technology, the opening and improvement of branches and holding of cash to take advantage of opportunities that may arise. Tarshop has significantly expanded its business by securitizing its credit card receivables pursuant to the Tarjeta Shopping Trust Program. By resorting to this innovative financial engineering mechanism, Tarjeta Shopping has led one of the largest issues in the market and successfully placed 29 series for more than Ps.1,250 million, and was assigned the highest rating by Standard & Poor's.

Throughout its history, Tarshop has incurred liabilities mainly in local currency and to a lesser extent in foreign currency, and leveraged twice the coverage for its commitments incurred in foreign currency.

Receivables Portfolio Securitization

Tarshop has its own \$450 million Trust Security Program. An application was filed with the *Comisión Nacional de Valores* to obtain authorization for extending this amount to \$900 million in order to accompany the expected growth of business.

To date, 29 series have been issued aggregating Ps.1,265 million in bonds and certificates of participation. In 2006, 9 series were issued for \$ 348 million, and in 2005 8 series were issued for \$ 210 million. Total terms under each issue range from 20 to 30 months. The applicable nominal interest rates for Class A and B Bonds are approximately 13% and 15%, respectively. The interest accrued on both Bonds is subject to a floor and ceiling rates. Class A Bonds in both the revolving and non-revolving structures have an AAA rating granted by S&P.

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Liquidity Policies

Tarshop's policy is to maintain cash and bank account balances for an average of approximately \$ 1.5 million, and to invest any excess in interest-accruing accounts and in mutual investment funds callable within 48 or 24 hours. All balances and reserves are denominated in local currency.

Technology

Information systems are an essential element for credit card companies, as the processing of a large size of transactions in constant expansion is required. This has prompted Tarjeta Shopping to procure state-of-the art technology, and for this reason the current data and transaction processing systems maintain all branches linked through its local intranet, allowing expediency and confidentiality in the handling and transmission of data. In addition, its administrative headquarters are capable of being connected via PosNetworks to the participating stores, ensuring the possibility of adding stores and carrying out transactions around the clock.

The expansion of the call center and our credit department required a significant investment in technology and communications, resulting in an aggressive growth in the number of transactions and inquiries attended and sharp increase in processing speed. The Area has four sectors: Systems Development, Technology, New Projects and Server Management and IT Security. *Tarjeta Shopping* operates with proprietary information systems, developed and suited to the Company's business. Its main systems are developed in 4GL language with Informix DS Data Base Engine, currently, migrating to a new context developed under .net under Oracle DFG Data Base. The main systems' platform is composed of SUN Spark servers, with Solaris 10 operating system.

All business processes, from origination to account opening, issue of plastics, transaction validation, loan management, customer management, generation and printing of bills, payments, collections, delinquency management and processing, are supported by these systems.

The systems allow the on-line capturing and validation of purchases, receiving transactions through Posnet, LaPos (Visa), and direct communication with the major Shopping Center, Hypermarket and Department Store chains, and cash withdrawal transactions through Banelco and Link ATMs.

Tarjeta Shopping's equipment and IT systems are comparable to those used by large-scale credit card companies, which will allow it to respect its current cost structure while still maintaining the speed in the growth of accounts and portfolio it has been showing so far.

Summary Balance Sheet and Other Data

The following table sets forth certain balance sheet and other data for Tarshop as of June 30, 2005, 2006 and 2007:

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	As of June 30,		
	2005	2006	2007
	(in million Ps., except percentage)		
BALANCE SHEET DATA			
<i>Current assets:</i>			
Cash and banks	5.74	4.65	8.83
Investments	10.76	10.79	35.29
Accounts receivable	20.09	46.06	67.72
Other receivables	6.62	6.66	16.16
Total current assets	43.21	68.16	128.00
<i>Non-current assets:</i>			
Other receivables	2.11	7.43	24.31
Property, plant and equipment	2.88	4.88	9.68
Investments	19.26	39.81	55.68
Accounts receivable	6.93	19.74	40.58
Intangible assets, net	0.04	0.03	0.02
Other assets	0.00	0.03	0.01
Total non-current assets	31.22	71.92	130.28
Total assets	74.43	140.08	258.28
<i>Current liabilities:</i>			
Accounts payable	39.69	87.68	156.90
Customer advances	1.31	2.20	4.40
Short-term debt	3.11	5.83	12.28
Related parties	8.38	6.77	3.19
Salaries and social security payable	2.21	2.15	5.02
Taxes payable	5.44	6.44	21.78
Other liabilities	0.00	0.07	0.73
Total current liabilities	60.14	111.14	204.30
<i>Non-current liabilities:</i>			
Long-term debt	0.00	0.00	5.60
Other liabilities	0.00	0.10	0.53
Total non-current liabilities	0.00	0.10	6.13
Total liabilities	60.14	111.24	210.43
Shareholders' equity	14.29	28.84	47.85
Total liabilities plus shareholders' equity	74.43	140.08	258.28
OTHER FINANCIAL DATA			
Return on assets	10.0%	10.4%	7.4%
Return on shareholders' equity	107.7%	101.8%	65.9%
Net interest margin	62.08%	62.84%	64.72%
Non-performing loans as a percentage of total loans	26.65%	25.20%	24.48%
Reserve for loan losses as a percentage of total loans	26.37%	16.80%	15.17%
Reserve for loan losses as a percentage of non-performing loans	98.98%	66.65%	61.98%

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Development and Sale of Properties

The acquisition and development of residential apartment complexes and residential communities for sale is one of our core activities. Our development of residential apartment complexes consists of the new construction of high-rise towers or the conversion and renovation of existing structures such as factories and warehouses. In connection with our development of residential communities, we frequently acquire vacant land, develop infrastructure such as roads, utilities and common areas, and sell plots of land for construction of single-family homes. We may also develop or sell portions of land for others to develop complementary facilities such as shopping areas within residential developments.

In our fiscal year ended June 30, 2007, revenues from our Sales and Development segment were Ps.75.8 million, compared to Ps.104.0 million in fiscal year 2006. The local currency remained stable throughout the 2007 fiscal year; the real estate market was promoted by the increase in the demand for all types of properties, whether office buildings, housings, retail premises or other. Likewise, the current framework provides incentives for the development of projects linked to our real estate activity. Therefore, during the 2008 fiscal year we expect to complete the projects under development, as well as to analyze new undertakings.

Construction and renovation works on our residential development properties is currently performed, under our supervision, by independent Argentine construction companies that are selected through a bidding process. We enter into turnkey contracts with the selected company for the construction of residential development properties pursuant to which the selected company agrees to build and deliver the development for a fixed price and at a fixed date. We are generally not responsible for any additional costs based upon the turnkey contract. All other aspects of the construction including architectural design are performed by third parties.

Another modality for the development of residential undertakings is the exchange of land for constructed square meters. In this way, we deliver undeveloped pieces of land and another firm is in charge of building the project. Eventually, we receive finished square meters for commercialization, without taking part in the construction works.

Prior to the commencement of construction of a residential project, we conduct an advertising program that continues after the launching of the sales of the units.

The following table shows certain information and gives an overview regarding our sales and development properties:

Table of Contents**Sales and Development Properties**

	Date of acquisition	Estimated Cost / Real Cost (Ps. thousand) ⁽¹⁾	Area intended for sale (sqm) ⁽²⁾	Total Units or Lots ⁽³⁾	IRSA s Effective Interest	Percentage constructed	Percentage sold ⁽⁴⁾	Accumulated Sales for the year ended June 30, 2000			
								(Ps. thousand) ⁽⁵⁾	(Ps. thousand)	(Ps. thousand)	(Ps. thousand)
Apartment											
in	18/07/96	56,579	32,339	490	100.00%	100.00%	97.40%	70,049			21
basto ⁽⁸⁾	17/07/94	74,810	35,630	545	62.36%	100.00%	100.00%	109,266			21
ruceros	22/07/03	5,740	3,633	40	100.00%	100.00%	91.40%	18,414	8,383	10,031	
o	03/2003	12,171	2,891	20	100.00%	100.00%	85.20%	8,557	8,557		
Arenal	20/12/96	15,069	6,913	70	100.00%	100.00%	98.90%	11,626			
no Park ⁽⁹⁾	18/11/97	35,956	10,488	72	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	47,920	390	63	
lito Mz	03/11/97	22,815	6,833	118	100.00%	4.00%	0.00%				
ir ⁽¹⁵⁾	09/09/1999	22,861	5,383	28	100.00%	78.26%	76.40%				
ir II ⁽¹⁵⁾	03/11/97	41,808	6,294	37	100.00%	4.50%	0.00%				
ential ⁽¹⁰⁾		31,245	22,804	163	100.00%	100.00%	100.0%	48,532			
Residential		319,055	128,554	1,583	N/A	N/A	N/A	302,054	17,330	10,094	42
Communities											
vinos ⁽¹¹⁾	03/01/95	130,955	1,408,905	1,273	100.00%	100.00%	95.50%	218,440	1,124	3,942	3,820
⁽⁵⁾	18/11/97	20,544	989,423	110	100.00%	90.00%	100.00%	11,830			
a I, II y III	26/05/92	4,742	75,970	219	100.00%	100.00%	98.90%	13,952			
a IV y V	17/12/97	2,450	58,373	181	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	9,505			
ential					N/A	N/A	N/A				
Residential		158,691	2,532,671	1,783	N/A	N/A	N/A	253,727	1,124	3,942	3,820
Services											
ro ⁽⁹⁾	18/05/97		82,051		50.00%	0.00%	0.00%				
	03/11/97		20,968		100.00%	0.00%	40.10%	22,815		22,815	
a del Plata	10/07/97		675,952		90.00%	0.00%	10.00%	31,000	31,000		
⁽¹⁾	16/12/96		1,299,630		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				
atal	27/07/05		4,320,000		55.93%	0.00%	0.00%	166	91	75	
lcorta	07/07/98		1,925		67.67%	0.00%	100.00%	22,969		22,969	
bez	16/01/07		29,564		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				
			14,368,591		89.18%	0.00%	2.00%				
Land			20,798,681		N/A	N/A	N/A	76,950	31,091	45,859	
	20/08/92	705	3,750	1	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	11,745		1,833	
0	21/12/95	16,008	5,056	8	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	16,471			3,543
	09/09/99	25,836	10,474	3	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	91,638	26,206	41,808	23,624
erties ⁽¹³⁾		23,871	11,352	61	100.00%	80.00%	88.20%	30,310		430	1,282
Other		66,420	30,632	73	N/A	N/A	N/A	150,164	26,206	44,071	28,449

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544,166 23,490,538 3,439 N/A N/A N/A 782,895 75,751 103,966 32,311

Notes:

- (1) Cost of acquisition plus total investment made and/or planned if the project has not been completed, adjusted for inflation until 02/28/03.
- (2) Total area devoted to sales upon completion of the development or acquisition and before the sale of any of the units (including parking and storage spaces, but excluding common areas). In the case of Land Reserves the land area was considered.
- (3) Represents the total units or plots upon completion of the development or acquisition (excluding parking and storage spaces).
- (4) The percentage sold is calculated dividing the square meters sold by the total saleable square meters.
- (5) Includes only the cumulative sales consolidated by the RT21 method adjusted for inflation until 02.28.03.
- (6) Corresponds to our total sales consolidated by the RT4 method adjusted for inflation until 02.28.03. Excludes turnover tax deduction.
- (7) Cost of acquisition plus improvement, plus activated interest of properties consolidated in portfolio at June 30, 2007, adjusted for inflation at 02/28/03.
- (8) Through Alto Palermo.
- (9) Through Inversora Bolivar.
- (10) Includes the following properties: Dorrego 1916 through IRSA, Yermal 855 and Arcos 2343 through Baldovinos (fully sold).
- (11) Directly through IRSA and indirectly through Inversora Bolivar. Includes sale of Abril shares.
- (12) Includes the following land reserves: Torre Jardín IV, Padilla 902 and Terreno Pilar (through IRSA), Pontevedra, Mariano Acosta, Merlo, Intercontinental Plaza II (through Inversora Bolivar) and Caballito, Torres Rosario and the Coto Project (through Alto Palermo).
- (13) Includes the following properties: Puerto Madero Dock XIII and Dique II, Sarmiento 517, Income from Termination, Alto Palermo s Real Properties Sales and Rivadavia 2768 (fully sold through IRSA).
- (14) Corresponds to the Sales and Developments business unit mentioned in Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements.
- (15) Corresponds to receivables from swaps disclosed as Inventories in the consolidated financial statements.

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Residential Apartments

In the apartment building market, we acquire undeveloped properties strategically located in densely populated areas of the City of Buenos Aires, particularly properties located next to shopping centers and hypermarkets or those to be constructed. We then develop multi-building high-rise complexes targeting the middle-income market. These are equipped with modern comforts and services, such as open green areas, swimming pools, sports and recreation facilities and 24-hour security. In the loft buildings market, our strategy is to acquire old buildings no longer in use located in areas with a significant middle and upper-income population. The properties are then renovated into unfinished lofts allowing buyers the opportunity to design and decorate them according to their preferences.

Apartment Projects Under Development

Torre Caballito, City of Buenos Aires. This undeveloped 2.1 hectare property is situated in the northern area of Caballito's residential neighborhood in the City of Buenos Aires. On May 4, 2006, we and Koad S.A. (Koad), an Argentine developer, entered into an asset exchange agreement valued at US\$7.5 million pursuant to which we sold to Koad plot number 36 of Terrenos de Caballito in exchange for Koad's agreement to construct, at its sole expense, a residential complex to be named Caballito Nuevo. Koad has agreed to develop a residential complex consisting of two 34-story towers containing 220 apartments each, consisting of one, two and three bedroom residential units with surface areas ranging from 40 to 85 square meters. The proposed apartment complex is currently expected to offer a wide variety of amenities and services. The total area of this apartment complex that will be for sale is estimated to be approximately 28,000 square meters. On August 2009, we will be entitled to ownership of 26.7% of the total square meters and 25% of the parking lots of the entire complex, representing 118 apartments and 55 parking lots located in Tower 1. As a result of an incentive scheme agreed to with Koad, the number of square meters we will receive could vary according to the project's date of completion. As a result of this transaction, Koad granted to us a first lien mortgage on the property to secure up to US\$7.4 million of its obligations to us and posted a surety bond in our favor supporting an additional US\$2.0 million of Koad's obligations to us.

Dock IV, City of Buenos Aires. This luxury office building has a total surface area of approximately 22,000 square meters, and will offer 11,000 square meters of large and versatile office space for lease. The building's layout welcomes both companies requiring smaller office space, averaging 200 square meters, and corporations in need of an entire floor. The building's development is currently at its first stage, bid submission for the foundations and lobby. The building will have nine floors with offices and commercial shops on the first floor. Paper work seeking permits for bid submissions for the second stage is still pending.

Torres Renoir, Dock III. On November 25, 2004 a deed of conveyance of title for a certain plot known as plot 1.c. was executed in favor of *Desarrollos y Proyectos Sociedad Anónima* (DYPSA). This deed establishes

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in kind consideration for the sale, and at the same time granted DYPSA the option to acquire in barter another plot known as plot 1.e. This option acts as an alternative to the construction of the 13th floor of the building to be developed on plot 1.c. As a guaranty for this transaction, DYPSA established a first lien mortgage for US\$8.03 on plot 1.c. and for US\$10.8 on plot 1.e. DYPSA contracted an obligation to transfer 4,642 square meters at the building constructed on certain plot known as plot 1c, representing 28.5% of the apartment surface of such building, and 6,421 square meters at the building constructed on certain plot known as plot 1e, representing 31.5% of the total apartment surface of that building. During December 2006 we began the sales of the available units.

On May 18, 2005, Buenos Aires Trade & Finance Center S.A. (Trade) signed a purchase agreement relating to certain plot known as plot 1.d., with then owner of this plot, DYPSA. On that date Trade paid DYPSA US\$2.15 million. On January 19, 2006, a partial payment of the outstanding balance of US\$1.0 million was made. As of September 30, 2006, the outstanding balance for this sale recorded in accounts receivable is US\$5.35 million. This sum is expected to be collected when the deed of title is executed and the property transferred.

To provide for the sustained increase in the demand for residential apartments in the Puerto Madero area, during fiscal year 2006 IRSA has entered into bartering contracts allowing to start the construction of these two exclusive dwelling towers of 37 and 40-storey. In line with the boom of developments in the area, the market has great expectations on the project given its exceptional features. On September 30, 2006 due to the interest shown in this project, the marketing of Tower I was launched as the rate of progress was 78.3%. During fiscal year 2007 preliminary sales contracts were signed for 76.4% of the units available. In respect of Tower II works started and the percentage of work completed is 4.5%.

Completed Apartment Projects

Torres Jardín, City of Buenos Aires. Torres Jardín is a high-rise residential complex located in the Buenos Aires neighborhood of Villa Crespo, approximately five minutes from Abasto Shopping. Torres Jardín I, II and III have been completed and consist of 490 one, two and three-bedroom residential apartments. The complex also includes 295 spaces of underground parking. As of June 30, 2007 there is one apartment and 35 parking spaces pending sale. The project originally included four 23-story towers targeting the middle-income market, but we decided not to construct Torres Jardín IV and may consider a barter transaction with a third party for its construction.

Torres de Abasto, City of Buenos Aires. Torres de Abasto is a 545-apartment high-rise residential apartment complex developed through our subsidiary Alto Palermo, located one block from Abasto Shopping. The project consists of three 28-story buildings and one 10-story building targeted to the middle-income market. The apartments were completed in May 1999. The complex has a swimming pool, a terrace, 24-hour security, four retail stores on the ground floor of one of the buildings and 310 underground parking spaces. As of June 30, 2007, 100% of the units in the complex had been sold.

Edificios Cruceros, City of Buenos Aires. Edificios Cruceros is a project located in the Puerto Madero area. This dwelling building covers 6,400 square meters of surface area of which 3,633 belong to the Company, and it is close to the Edificios Costeros office building. It is directed to the high-income segment and all its common areas have spectacular views to the river. This development was partially financed through the anticipated sale of its apartments. Works are 100% finished and as of June 30, 2007 more than 90% of the units had been sold.

Barrio Chico, City of Buenos Aires. In March 2003 we purchased a plot of land on San Martin de Tours Street in the district of Barrio Parque, an exclusive residential zone in the City of Buenos Aires. At the time the sales contract was signed, US\$0.08 million were prepaid. In June 2003 at the time the deed of title was transferred, US\$0.23 million were paid. At that time, the property was mortgaged to Providence for US\$0.75 million, to guarantee 25% of the housing units we were obligated to deliver upon the building's completion. We financed with its own working capital the construction of this luxury residential complex designed for high-income customers. This is a unique Project located in Barrio Parque, an exclusive residential zone in the City of Buenos Aires. During May 2006 the successful marketing of this project was launched. The image of the product was previously developed with the name of Barrio Chico with advertisements in the most important media. As of June 30 2007 the project is finished and only 3 units are still to be sold.

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Palacio Alcorta, City of Buenos Aires. Palacio Alcorta is a 191-loft units residential property that we converted from a former Chrysler factory in the residential neighborhood of Palermo Chico, one of the most exclusive areas of Buenos Aires City, located just a ten-minute drive from downtown Buenos Aires. The loft units range from 60 to 271 square meters. This development project targets the upper-income market. Palacio Alcorta also has seven retail units and 165 parking spaces. As of June 30, 2007, all of the loft units in the complex had been sold.

Concepción Arenal 3000, City of Buenos Aires. Concepción Arenal 3000 is a 70-loft residential property located in the north-central area of the City of Buenos Aires. Each loft unit has a salable area of 86 square meters and a parking space. Lofts in this building are targeted to at middle-income market.

Alto Palermo Park and Plaza, City of Buenos Aires. Alto Palermo Park is one of two 34-story apartment buildings located two blocks from Alto Palermo Shopping in the exclusive neighborhood of Palermo. Apartments in this building are targeted primarily towards the upper-income market. Alto Palermo Park is located next to its twin building, Alto Palermo Plaza. Both buildings are comprised of three- and four-bedroom apartments with an average area of 158 square meters in the case of Alto Palermo Park and of 294.5 square meters, in the case of Alto Palermo Plaza. Each unit includes an average of 18 and 29 square meter parking/storage space, respectively. These buildings were included in the assets we acquired in November 1997 from Pérez Companc S.A. As of June 30, 2007, 100% of Alto Palermo Plaza was sold and there was only one unit to be sold in the Alto Palermo Park.

Villa Celina, Greater Buenos Aires. Villa Celina is a 400-plot residential community for the construction of single family homes located in the residential neighborhood of Villa Celina on the southeastern edge of the City of Buenos Aires. We have been developing this property in several stages since 1994. The first three stages involved 219 lots, each measuring on average 347 square meters and the last two stages involve 181 lots. As of June 30, 2007, 100% of the residential community had been sold.

Residential Communities

In the residential communities market, we acquire undeveloped properties located in suburban areas or neighborhoods near the large cities to develop private neighborhoods and country clubs in which to sell vacant lots for the construction of single family homes. In these properties we build streets and roads and arrange for the provision of basic municipal services and amenities such as open spaces, sports facilities and security. We seek to capitalize on improvements in transportation and communication around the City of Buenos Aires, the growing suburbanization of the region and the shift of the population moving to countryside-type residential communities.

An important factor in the trend towards living in suburban areas has been the improvements and additions to the Autopista Panamericana, Avenida General Paz and Acceso Oeste highways, which significantly reduce traveling time, encouraging a significant number of families to move to the new residential neighborhoods. Furthermore, improvements in public train, subway and bus transportation since their privatization has also influenced the trend to adopt this lifestyle.

As of June 30, 2007, our residential communities for the construction of single-family homes for sale in Argentina had a total of 62,990 square meters of salable area in the Abril, residential communities located in the province of Buenos Aires.

Abril, Hudson, Greater Buenos Aires. Abril is a 312-hectare private residential community located near Hudson City, approximately 34 kilometers south of the City of Buenos Aires. We have developed this property into a private residential community for the construction of single family homes targeting the upper-middle income market. The project includes 20 neighborhoods subdivided into 1,273 lots of approximately 1,107 square meters each. Abril also includes an 18-hole golf course, 130 hectares of woodlands, a 4,000 square meter mansion

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and entertainment facilities. A bilingual school, horse stables and sports centers and the construction of the shopping center were concluded in 1999. The neighborhoods have been completed, and as of June 30, 2007, 95.5% of the property had been sold for an aggregate of Ps.217.41 million, with 62,900 square meters left to be sold.

Benavidez, Tigre. Benavidez is an undeveloped 98.9 hectare plot located in the area of Tigre, 35 kilometers north from downtown Buenos Aires. On May 21, 2004 an exchange deed was signed whereby DEESA agreed to pay US\$3.98 million to Inversora Bolívar, of which US\$0.98 million were paid and the balance of US\$3.0 million will be paid through the exchange of 110 residential plots already chosen and identified in the option contract signed in December 3, 2003. Furthermore, through the same act, DEESA set up a first mortgage in favor of Inversora Bolívar on real property amounting to US\$3.0 million in guarantee of compliance with the operation and delivered US\$0.5 million to Inversora Bolívar corresponding to a deposit in guarantee of performance on the obligations undertaken. This balance will not accrue interest in favor of DEESA, and will be returned as follows: 50% of the outstanding balance at the time of certification of 50% of the progress of work and the remaining upon certification of 90% of work progress. Within this property, a closed quarter called El Encuentro is developed, with a direct access to highway 9 that facilitates the way into and out of the city. Considering the high price of the plots in the north of the province of Buenos Aires, mostly in the place in which this enterprise is placed, IRSA has great expectations for marketing the land through the bartering system. The launching of the sale of our units will be carried out at the beginning of fiscal year 2008. As of June 30, 2007, the work progress degree is 90%.

Land Reserves

We have acquired large undeveloped properties as land reserves located in strategic areas for the future development of office and apartment buildings, shopping centers and single family housing. We have acquired what we believe to be two of the largest and most important undeveloped river front plots in Buenos Aires, Puerto Retiro and Santa María del Plata, for the future development of residential and office spaces. In addition, we have benefited from the improvement of land values during periods of economic growth. As of June 30, 2007, our land reserves totaled 17 properties consisting of approximately 3079 hectares (including Rosario, Caballito, Vicente Lopez and Coto C.I.C.S.A. (Coto) air space owned by Alto Palermo).

Land Reserves in the City of Buenos Aires

Solares de Santa María, City of Buenos Aires (ex Santa María del Plata). Solares de Santa María is a 70 hectares property facing the Río de la Plata in the South of Puerto Madero, 10 minutes far from the National Government House. This is an urbanization project developed through our subsidiary Solares de Santa María S.A. (Solares de Santa María), which has been recently incorporated. This project has a residential profile and mixed uses, it is currently expected to have offices, stores, hotels, sport and nautical clubs, service areas with schools, supermarkets, parking lots, etc.

The project ultimately submitted to government authorities included various proposals made by advisors of the Urban Environmental Plan Council (*Consejo del Plan Urbano Ambiental*) and contemplates the assignment of 358,000 square meters to become public parks including a 90,000 square meter green sector, boulevards designated for access to and walking around the neighborhood and the transference of all water areas (especially the zone in front of the commercial area) for public use. The river presence in this part of the city has been reserved for general public use, including space for a marina which may be built in the future.

While we await the city government approvals and authorizations, we have contacted national and international investors with experience in this type of real state developments. As part of the project, we sold 31,491,932 shares for US\$10.6 million to Mr. Israel Sutton Dabbah, who is part of the Sutton Group. This sale represents the 10% of Solares de Santa María capital stock and is to be paid in the following manner: (i) an initial payment of US\$1,500,000; and (ii) the balance of US\$9,100,000 payable on December 26, 2007. Under the purchase agreement a first grade pledge on certain assets owned by the buyer was granted to us and our subsidiary Palermo Invest S.A., the sellers, in order to secure the payment price.

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Puerto Retiro. Puerto Retiro is an 8.3 hectare undeveloped riverside property bounded by the Catalinas and Puerto Madero office zones to the west, the transportation hub Retiro to the north and the Río de la Plata to the south and east. One of the only two significant privately owned waterfront properties in The City of Buenos Aires, Puerto Retiro may currently be utilized only for port activities. We have initiated negotiations with municipal authorities in order to rezone the area. Our plan is to develop a 360,000 square meter financial center. The launching date has not been settled and consequently, the estimated cost and financing method are not decided. We own a 50% interest in Puerto Retiro through our wholly-owned subsidiary Inversora Bolívar S.A. (Inversora Bolívar). See Legal Proceedings Puerto Retiro.

Caballito, Ferro Project. This is a property of approximately 25,539 square meters in the City of Buenos Aires, neighborhood of Caballito, one of the most densely populated of the city, which Alto Palermo purchased in October 1998. This plot would allow developing a shopping center having 30,000 square meters, a hypermarket, a cinema complex, and several recreation and entertainment activity areas. We are currently working to define the commercial project. The approval of the authorization of the government of the City of Buenos Aires for the development of a shopping center in this plot has not been granted.

Terreno Figueroa Alcorta. With respect to the plot located in the Figueroa Alcorta avenue, in front of Paseo Alcorta on December 22, 2005, our subsidiary Alto Palermo subscribed a preliminary purchase contract with possession, by which Alto Palermo sold to RAGHSA S.A. the plot denominated Alcorta Plaza for a total price of US\$7.7 million. The terms and conditions of payment agreed were determined in four installments of US\$1.9 million, the first installment to be due at the date of the preliminary sales contract and the second one collected on March 30, 2006, date on which the final deed was signed. The third installment was paid in March 2007 and the fourth installment is due in March 2008.

Land Reserves in the Province of Buenos Aires

Pereiraola, Hudson. Through Inversora Bolivar, we own a 100.0% interest in Pereiraola S.A., a company whose principal asset is a 130 hectare undeveloped property adjacent to our Abril community. We intend to use this property to develop a private community for the construction of single family homes targeted at the middle-income market. We have not yet established the costs and financing method for this proposed project, but we have already obtained the necessary municipal permits. The plot s book value is estimated to be Ps.21.7 million as of June 30, 2007.

Pilar. Pilar is a 74 hectare undeveloped land reserve property located close to Pilar City, 55 kilometers northwest of downtown of the City of Buenos Aires. The property is easily accessible due to its proximity to the Autopista del Norte. The Pilar area is one of the most rapidly developing areas of the country. We are considering several alternatives for this property including the development of a residential community or the sale of this property as it is and, therefore, we do not have a cost estimate or a financing plan. The plot s book value is estimated to be Ps.3.4 million as of June 30, 2007.

Vicente López, Olivos, Provincia de Buenos Aires. On January 16, 2007, Patagonian Investment S.A. and Ritelco S.A. acquired 90% and 10%, respectively, of the total shares of the company named Rummaala S.A. (*Rummaala*), the main asset of which is a plot of land located in Vicente Lopez, Province of Buenos Aires. As of June 30, 2007, IRSA holds 100% of the ownership interest of Rummaala as a result of certain transactions performed with Patagonian Investment S.A. and Ritelco S.A. The purchase price was US\$21.17 million, payable as follows: (i) US\$4.25 million in cash and (ii) by delivering certain units of the building to be constructed in the land owned by Rummaala in the amount of US\$16.92 million, within a 4-year term as from the approval date of the plans by the related authorities or when the facilities be vacated, whichever last occurs.

As security for compliance with the construction of the future building and transfer of the future units, the shares acquired were pledged.

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Simultaneously with the former transaction, Rummaala acquired a plot of land adjacent to its own property for a total consideration of US\$15.00 million, payable as follows: (i) US\$0.50 million in cash; (ii) by delivering certain units of buildings Cruceros I and II in the amount of US\$1.25 million and (iii) by delivering certain units of the building to be constructed in the land acquired for a total consideration of US\$13.25 million, within a 40-month term considered as from the approval date of the plans by the related authorities or when the facilities be vacated, whichever last occurs.

Other Undeveloped Plots in the City and Province of Buenos Aires. Our land reserve portfolio also includes nine land reserve properties located in Buenos Aires and its surrounding areas. These properties are projected for future developments of offices, shopping centers, apartment buildings and residential communities. The main properties under this category include Merlo, Mariano Acosta and Ponce de Leon.

Land Reserves in Other Provinces

Torres Rosario Project, City of Rosario, Province of Santa Fe. IRSA's subsidiary Alto Palermo owns a plot of land covering approximately 50,000 square meters of surface area in the city of Rosario, in the place in which the Alto Rosario Shopping Center is located. A residential complex will be built in this plot of land.

Neuquén Project, Province of Neuquén. On July 6, 1999, Alto Palermo acquired a 94.6% share in Shopping Neuquén amounting to Ps.4.2 million. Alto Palermo paid Ps.0.9 million on September 1, 1999, and the remaining Ps.3.3 million were to be paid on July 5, 2001, or at the time of the opening of the shopping center to be constructed in the building owned by Shopping Neuquén, whichever happened first. As of June 30, 2007 the remaining amount was paid.

The only asset of Shopping Neuquén is a plot of land of 50,000 square meters approximately, in which we hope to build a shopping center. We are currently involved in litigation which will likely determine whether we proceed with this proposed project. See Legal Proceedings Legal issues with the City Hall of Neuquén.

Canteras Natal Crespo, Province of Córdoba. The first guidelines for development of this project are in process on the basis of the Master Plan of the Chilean architect firm called URBE. Also, preliminary presentations have been submitted to the Municipality of La Calera and to the Provincial Government.

This undertaking is characterized by an attractive and varied residential offer of land, dwelling areas of low and medium density, and commercial and social areas. Each one of the quarters will have a full service infra-structure and will be distinguished by the particularities of the land in the outstanding natural environment of the Sierras Chicas of the Province of Córdoba.

Canteras Natal Crespo S.A. is a company located in the Province of Córdoba that will have as main activity the urbanization of own or third parties plots of land, the so-called countries, lots for sale or rent, production of quarries, real estate business and construction of houses.

Offices and Other Non-shopping Center Leased Properties

Overview

We are engaged in the acquisition, development and management of offices and other rental properties in Argentina. As of June 30, 2007, we directly and indirectly, owned interests in 24 office and other rental properties in Argentina which comprised 234,320 square meters of gross leaseable area. Of these properties, 17 were office properties which comprised 138,315 square meters of gross leaseable area. For fiscal year 2007, we had revenues from office and non- shopping center leases properties of Ps.55.7 million.

All our office rental property in Argentina is located in Buenos Aires City. All of these properties are rented to various different premium tenants. For the year ended June 30, 2007 the average occupancy rate for all IRSA's properties in the Offices and other rental property segment was approximately 97.37%. Seven different

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tenants accounted for approximately 26.75% of IRSA's monthly office rental and 28.91% of IRSA's total revenues for fiscal year 2007 for the same concept. IRSA's seven main office rental tenants are: Grupo Total Austral, Finterbusch Pickenhayn Sibille S.C. (KPMG), Microsoft Argentina S.A., Techint Cia. Tecnica Int. SACEI, Occidental Argentina, Exploration and Production Inc., Marval & O'Farrel and Cisco Systems Argentina S.A.

Management. We generally act as the managing agent of the office properties in which we own an interest. These interests consist primarily of the ownership of entire buildings or a substantial number of floors in a building. The buildings in which we own floors are generally managed pursuant to the terms of a condominium agreement that typically provides for control by a simple majority of the interests (based on the area owned) in the building. As the managing agent of operations, we are responsible for handling services, such as security, maintenance and housekeeping. These services are generally contracted to third party providers. The cost of the services are passed-through and paid for by the tenants, except in the case of our units not rented, in which case we absorb the cost. Our leasable space is marketed through commissioned brokers, the media and directly by us.

Leases. We lease our offices and other properties pursuant to contracts with an average term of three years, with the exception of a few contracts with terms of five years. These contracts are renewable for two or three additional years at the tenant's option. Contracts for the rental of property not located in shopping malls are generally stated in U.S. dollars, and in accordance with Argentine law they are not subject to inflation adjustment. Rental rates for renewed periods are negotiated at market value.

Properties

The following table sets forth certain information regarding our direct and indirect ownership interest in offices and other non-shopping center leased properties.

Offices and other non-shopping center leased properties

	Date of Acquisition	Leaseable Area sqm ⁽¹⁾	Occupancy Rate ⁽²⁾	IRSA'S Effective Interest	Monthly Rental Income Ps./000 ⁽³⁾	Annual Rental Income for fiscal years Ps./000(4)			Book Value (in thousand pesos) ⁽⁵⁾
						2007	2006	2005	
Offices									
Intercontinental Plaza ⁽⁶⁾	11/18/97	22,535	100.00%	100.00%	1,115	10,977	5,436	5,289	94,992
Dock Del Plata	11/15/06	7,921	100.00%	100.00%	450	3,103	N/A	N/A	26,194
Libertador 498	12/20/95	10,533	100.00%	100.00%	651	6,307	3,872	3,061	41,061
Maipú 1300	09/28/95	10,280	100.00%	100.00%	590	6,006	3,515	2,797	42,347
Laminar Plaza	03/25/99	6,521	100.00%	100.00%	416	4,631	3,059	2,346	29,187
Reconquista 823/41	11/12/93	5,016	100.00%	100.00%	173	1,139	N/A	N/A	19,093
Suipacha 652/64	11/22/91	11,453	100.00%	100.00%	188	1,398	1,055	621	12,292
Edificios Costeros	03/20/97	6,389	95.73%	100.00%	282	3,124	1,760	1,242	18,471
Costeros Dique IV	08/29/01	5,437	96.01%	100.00%	222	1,987	1,736	1,378	20,875
Bouchard 710	06/01/05	15,014	100.00%	100.00%	767	8,900	5,813	412	68,390
Bouchard 551	03/15/07	33,324	100.00%	100.00%	1,124	3,925	N/A	N/A	241,899
Madero 1020	12/21/95	215	100.00%	100.00%	8	97	78	47	1,694
Works in progress Dique IV ⁽¹¹⁾	12/02/97	N/A	N/A	100.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9,684
Others ⁽⁷⁾	N/A	3,677	100.00%	N/A	110	1,289	1,041	804	10,826
Subtotal Offices		138,315	99.36%		6,095	52,883	27,364	17,997	637,005
Other rental properties									
Commercial properties ⁽⁸⁾	N/A	642	83.00%	N/A	20	242	175	139	4,156
Thames ⁽⁶⁾	11/01/97	33,191	100.00%	100.00%	51	607	607	580	3,899
Santa María del Plata	7/10/97	60,100	100.00%	100.00%	68	1,043	1,234	57	12,494
Other properties ⁽⁹⁾	N/A	2,072	100.00%	N/A	5	168	106	124	2,610

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Subtotal		96,005	95.75%	N/A	144	2,060	2,122	900	23,159
Related fees	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	740	1,079	534	N/A
Total offices and other ⁽¹⁰⁾	N/A	234,320	97.37%	N/A	6,239	55,683	30,565	19,431	660,164

Notes:

- (1) Total leaseable area for each property. Excludes common areas and parking.
- (2) Calculated dividing occupied square meters by leaseable area.
- (3) Agreements in force as of 06/30/07 for each property were computed.
- (4) Total consolidated leases, according to the RT21 method.

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- (5) Cost of acquisition, plus improvements, less accumulated depreciation, plus adjustment for inflation, less allowance for impairment.
- (6) Through Inversora Bolivar.
- (7) Includes the following properties: Madero 942, Av. de Mayo 595, Av. Libertador 602, Rivadavia 2774, Dock 5 Puerto Madero and Sarmiento 517 (through IRSA)
- (8) Includes the following properties: Constitución 1111, Alsina 934/44 (fully sold), Crucero I; Retail stores in Abril and Casona in Abril (through IRSA and Inversora Bolivar).
- (9) Includes the following properties: one unit in Alto Palermo Park (through IBSA) and Constitución 1159 (through IRSA).
- (10) Corresponds to the Offices and Other Rental Properties business unit mentioned in Note 4 to our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.
- (11) Work in progress of a building of offices AAA in Puerto Madero.

The following table shows a schedule of the lease expirations of IRSA's office and other properties for leases outstanding as of June 30, 2007, assuming that none of the tenants exercise renewal options or terminate their lease early. Most tenants have renewal clauses in their leases.

Fiscal year of lease expiration	Number of leases expiring ⁽¹⁾	Square meters subject to expiring leases ⁽²⁾ (in square meters)	Percentage of total square meters subject to expiration (%)	Percentage of total rental	
				Annual rental income under expiring leases (Ps.)	income under expiring leases (%)
2008	75	144,085	62%	20,056,180	27%
2009	52	37,736	16%	20,622,695	28%
2010	42	30,493	13%	20,072,355	27%
2011+	11	21,102	9%	13,892,432	18%
Total	180	233,416	100%	74,643,662	100%

(1) Includes Offices which contract has not been renewed and vacant stores as of June 30, 2007.

(2) Does not include vacant lease square meters.

The following table shows IRSA's offices occupancy percentage during fiscal years ended June 30, 2005, 2006 and 2007:

Offices	Occupancy Percentage		
	Fiscal year ended June 30, ⁽¹⁾		
	2005	2006	2007
	(in percentage)		
Intercontinental Plaza	96	100	100
Bouchard 710	100	100	100
Bouchard 557	N/A	N/A	100
Dock del Plata	N/A	N/A	100
Libertador 498	94	100	100
Maipu 1300	96	95	100
Laminar Plaza	95	100	100
Madero 1020	100	100	100
Reconquista 823/41	0	0	100
Suipacha 652/64	80	100	100
Edificios Costeros	100	95	96
Costeros Dock IV	100	100	96
Others ⁽²⁾	100	100	100

(1) Leased square meters in accordance with lease agreements in effect as of June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005 considering the total leaseable office area for each year.

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(2) Includes the following buildings: Madero 942, Av. De Mayo 595, Av. Libertador 602, Sarmiento 517 and Rivadavia 2768.
The following table sets forth the annual average income per square meter for IRSA's offices during fiscal years ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005:

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	Annual average income per square meter		
	Fiscal year ended June 30, ⁽¹⁾		
	2005	2006	2007
	(Ps. per square meter)		
Offices			
Intercontinental Plaza	293	299	487
Bouchard 710 ⁽²⁾	27	387	623
Bouchard 557 ⁽³⁾	N/A	N/A	118
Dock del Plata	N/A	N/A	392
Libertador 498	330	374	634
Maipu 1300	286	373	597
Laminar Plaza	379	479	710
Madero 1020	219	362	450
Suipacha 652/64	95	119	123
Reconquista 823/41			236
Edificios Costeros	196	278	504
Costeros Dock IV	265	259	387
Others ⁽⁴⁾	219	285	429

(1) Calculated considering Annual Leases to total leaseable office area, in accordance with IRSA's percentage of ownership in each building.

(2) Lease agreement beginning in the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2005.

(3) Lease agreement beginning in the third quarter of fiscal year 2007, consequently income is for only three months.

(4) Includes the following buildings: Madero 942, Av. De Mayo 595, Av. Libertador 602, Sarmiento 517 and Rivadavia 2768.

Set forth below you will find information regarding our principal currently owned office properties, including the names of the tenants occupying 5% or more of the gross leasable area of each property.

Intercontinental Plaza, City of Buenos Aires. Intercontinental Plaza is a modern 24-story building located next to the Intercontinental Hotel in the historic neighborhood of Monserrat in downtown City of Buenos Aires. We own the entire building which has floors averaging 900 square meters with 324 parking spaces. The principal tenants currently include Total Austral S.A., Danone Argentina S.A., Occidental Argentina Exploration and Production Inc, IRSA, Alto Palermo and Cresud.

Bouchard 710, City of Buenos Aires. Bouchard 710 is an office building acquired by us in June 2005, located in the Retiro area. The building is a 12-story tower, with an average area per floor of 1,251 square meters, with 180 units for car parking. Tenants are Unilever de Argentina S.A., Finterbusch Pickenhayn Sibille S.C. (KPMG), and Microsoft de Argentina S.A.

Bouchard 551, City of Buenos Aires. Bouchard 551 is a Class A office building we acquired in March 2007, located in the Retiro area close to the intersection of the Leandro N. Alem and Córdoba avenues and the Plaza Roma. The building is a 23-story tower covering a surface area of 2,900 square meters in the low floors that becomes smaller as it goes higher up to 900 square meters approximately, and parking for 177 units. Principal lessees include La Nación S.A., Price Waterhouse & Co., AS. EM. S.R.L. and Techint Cía. Técnica Internacional S.A.C.e I.

Dock del Plata, City of Buenos Aires. Dock del Plata is a Class A office building we acquired in November 2006, located in the Puerto Madero area at Alicia Moreau de Justo 400. The building is 4-story high, with an average surface per plant of 1,500 square meters and parking lot for 309 units. The principal lessees are Veco S.A., Davila 380 S.A., Farmacity S.A., Rosso Alba, Francia y Ruiz Romero, Converse Argentina S.A., AT & T Communications Serv. S.R.L., MCO LEX S.R.L., Garfín Agropecuaria S.A., CA Argentina S.A. and Dell América Latina Corp.

Libertador 498, City of Buenos Aires. Libertador 498 is a 27-story office tower located at the intersection of three of the most important fares thorough of the City of Buenos Aires, making it accessible from the north, west and south of the city. We own 17 floors with an average area per floor of 620 square meters and 281 parking spaces. The building has a singular cylindrical design and a highly visible circular neon billboard that makes it a landmark in the Buenos Aires skyline. The principal tenants in this building currently include MTV Networks Argentina S.R.L., Epson Argentina S.A., Cervecería y Maltería Quilmes, Yara Argentina S.A., Alfaro Abogados S.C., Julius Baer Financial Consultancy S.A., LG Electronics Argentina S.A., Eastman Chemical Argentina S.R.L., Allergan Productos Farmaceuticos S.A. and Alto Palermo's subsidiary, Tarshop S.A.

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Maipú 1300, City of Buenos Aires. Maipú 1300 is a 23-story office tower located on the San Martín Plaza, a prime office zone. The building is also located within walking distance of the Retiro commuter train station, Buenos Aires' most important public transportation hub, connecting rail, subway and bus transit. We own the entire building which has an average area per floor of 440 square meters. The building's principal tenants currently include Allende & Brea, Carlson Wagonlit Travel Argentina S.A. and PPD Argentina S.A.

Laminar Plaza, City of Buenos Aires. Laminar Plaza is a 20-story office building located in Catalinas, the City of Buenos Aires' most exclusive office district. Each floor has an average area of 1,453 square meters, including common areas. We own 5 floors and 66 parking spaces. The main tenants, among others, are as follows: Cisco Systems, Telefónica Mviles de Argentina S.A., Chubb Argentina de Seguros S.A., Hewitt Associates S.A., Apache Petrolera Argentina S.A., Natural Energy S.A. and Bank Hapoalim B.M.

Madero 1020, City of Buenos Aires. Madero 1020 is a 25-story office tower located in the center of Catalinas, an important office area, with views of the Port of Buenos Aires, the Río de la Plata and the city's downtown area. As of June 30, 2007, we own a 215-square meter lockup.

Suipacha 652/64, City of Buenos Aires. Suipacha 652/64 is a 7-story office building located in the office district of the City of Buenos Aires. We own the entire building and 70 parking spaces. The building has unusually large floor, most measuring 1,580 square meters. This property underwent substantial renovations shortly after we acquired the deed in 1991 to prepare the building for rental. The building's principal tenants currently include Gameloft Argentina S.A., Monitor de Medios Publicitarios S.A, Organización de Servicios Director Empresarios (OSDE) and Alto Palermo's subsidiary, Tarshop S.A.

Reconquista 823/41, City of Buenos Aires. Reconquista 823/41 is a 15-story office tower located in the Catalinas area. We own the entire building which is made up of three basements, space for 52 cars in the car parks, the ground floor and 15 floors of office space. The building has floors with an average area of 540 square meters. As of June 30, 2007, we have an occupancy rate of 100.0%. The building's principal tenants include Marval & O'Farrel and Tracker S.R.L.

Edificios Costeros, Dique II, City of Buenos Aires. Costeros A and B are two four-story buildings developed by us and located in the Puerto Madero area. We own the two buildings which have a gross leasable area of 6,319 square meters. In September 1999 we completed their construction and in April 2000 began to market the office spaces and 147 parking spaces. The main tenants of these properties are as follows: Leo Burnett Worldwide Invest. Inc., Reckitt Benchiser Argentina S.A., Martina Di Trento S.A., Loyalty Marketing Group S.A., Italcred S.A., Minera Agua Rica L.L.C. and Somos Tres S.R.L.

Edificios Costeros, Dique IV, City of Buenos Aires. On August 29, 2001, we signed the deed of purchase of Section C of the office complex known as Puerto del Centro that includes buildings 5 and 6. The property is located in the Puerto Madero area and has approximately 5,500 square meters of gross leasable area and 50 parking spaces. The building's principal tenants currently include Nextel Argentina S.A., Consultora de Estudios Bonaerense S.R.L., London Supply S.A.C.I.F.I., Techint Cía. Técnica Internacional S.A.C.I. and Trafigura Argentina S.A.

Other office properties. We also have interests in three smaller office properties, all of which are located in the City of Buenos Aires. These properties are either entire buildings or portions of buildings, none of which contributed more than Ps.0.8 million in annual rental income for fiscal year 2006. Among these properties are Madero 942, Libertador 602, Av. de Mayo 595, Rivadavia 2768 and Sarmiento 517.

Retail and other properties. Our portfolio of non-shopping center leased properties includes nine non-shopping center leased properties that are leased as street retail, a warehouse, two leased undeveloped plots of land and various other uses. Most of these properties are located in the City of Buenos Aires, although some are located in other cities in Argentina. These properties include Constitución 1111, Edificio Crucero I, Abril commercial stores, Thames and Santa María del Plata.

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Hotels

At the end of the 1997 fiscal year, we acquired the Hotel Liao Liao, our first luxury hotel. Some months later, as part of the acquisition from Pérez Companc of the Old Alto Palermo, we acquired an indirect 50% interest in the Hotel Intercontinental in Buenos Aires which we own through our subsidiary Inversora Bolívar. In March 1998, we acquired the Hotel Libertador. During fiscal year 1999, we sold a 20% interest in the Hotel Libertador to Hoteles Sheraton de Argentina S.A., (Hoteles Sheraton de Argentina) and during the fiscal year 2000, we sold 50% of our interest in the Hotel Liao Liao to the Sutton Group. During fiscal year 2007 we increased our share in Inversora Bolivar by 100% and obtained an indirect share in the Hotel Intercontinental of 76.34%.

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The following chart shows certain information regarding our luxury hotels:

Hotel	Date of Acquisition	IRSA's effective interest	Number of rooms	Average Occupancy % ⁽¹⁾	Average price per room Ps. ⁽²⁾	Accumulated sales in Ps.000 as of June 30 of fiscal (in thousand Ps.) ⁽³⁾			Book value as of 06/30/07
						2007	2006	2005	
Intercontinental ⁽³⁾	11/97	76	309	69.4%	413	45,263	39,305	33,228	61,404
Sheraton Libertador ⁽⁴⁾	3/98	80	200	82.9%	336	29,338	25,302	20,556	40,950
Llao Llao ⁽⁵⁾	6/97	50	158	71.8%	768	48,080	39,156	33,336	66,992
Plots in Bariloche ⁽⁵⁾	12/07	50	N/A			N/A	N/A	N/A	21,900
Total			667	74.0%	469	122,681	103,763	87,120	191,246

- (1) Accumulated average in the twelve-month period.
- (2) Accumulated average in the twelve-month period.
- (3) Through Nuevas Fronteras S.A.(Subsidiary of Inversora Bolívar S.A.).
- (4) Through Hoteles Argentinos S.A.
- (5) Through Llao Llao Resorts S.A.

Hotel Llao Llao, San Carlos de Bariloche, Province of Rio Negro. In June 1997 we acquired the Hotel Llao Llao from Llao Llao Holdings S.A. 50% is currently owned by the Sutton Group. The Hotel Llao Llao is located on the Llao Llao peninsula, 25 kilometers from San Carlos de Bariloche and is one of the most important tourist hotels in Argentina. Surrounded by mountains and lakes, this hotel was designed and built by the famous architect Bustillo in a traditional alpine style and first opened in 1938. The hotel was renovated between 1990 and 1993 and has a total constructed surface area of 15,000 square meters and 158 rooms. The hotel-resort also includes an 18-hole golf course, tennis courts, health club, spa, game room and swimming pool. The hotel is a member of The Leading Hotels of the World, Ltd., a prestigious luxury hospitality organization representing 430 of the world's finest hotels, resorts and spas. The Hotel Llao Llao is currently being managed by Compañía de Servicios Hoteleros S.A. which manages the Alvear Palace Hotel, a luxury hotel located in the Recoleta neighborhood of Buenos Aires.

Currently, the hotel is being expanded at an expected cost of approximately US\$12.7 million. The number of suites in the hotel is being increased to 200 rooms, improvements are being made in the kitchen and laundry room, and a high technology water purifying plant is to be constructed. The first stage of construction is in the final process, and the second stage of the construction, which includes reinforced concrete, masonry and facilities, started in December 2005. As of June 30, 2007 the progress of the works is 70.68% and works are estimated to be completed by the first quarter of fiscal year 2008. The offer of rooms to the public is estimated for the months of November and December of the current calendar year.

Hotel Intercontinental, City of Buenos Aires. In November 1997, we acquired 51% of the Hotel Intercontinental from the Pérez Companc S.A. The Hotel Intercontinental is located in the downtown City of Buenos Aires neighborhood of Monserrat, adjacent to the Intercontinental Plaza office building. Intercontinental Hotels Corporation, a United States corporation, currently owns 25% of the Hotel Intercontinental. The hotel's meeting facilities include eight meeting rooms, a convention center and a divisible 588 square meter ballroom. Other amenities include a restaurant, a business center, a spa and a fitness facility with swimming pool. The hotel was completed in December 1994 and has 309 rooms. The hotel is managed by the Intercontinental Hotels Corporation.

Hotel Sheraton Libertador, City of Buenos Aires. In March 1998 we acquired 100% of the Hotel Sheraton Libertador from Citicorp Equity Investment for an aggregate purchase price of US\$23 million. This hotel is located in downtown Buenos Aires. The hotel contains 193 rooms and 7 suites, eight meeting rooms, a restaurant, a business center, a spa and fitness facilities with a swimming pool. In March 1999, we sold 20% of our interest in the Sheraton Libertador Hotel for US\$4.7 million to Hoteles Sheraton de Argentina. The hotel is currently managed by Sheraton Overseas Management Corporation, a United States corporation.

The hotel is currently under renovation. We are upgrading the hotel's guest rooms and meeting rooms, and are soliciting bids for the improvement of its elevators. In addition, we are improving the hotel's corridors and the lobby bar and are replacing the carpets in the main reception area. We currently believe that the total cost of these improvements is likely to be approximately US\$5.0 million works are estimated to be completed by the end of year 2008.

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Terreno Bariloche, El Rancho, San Carlos de Bariloche, Province of Río Negro. On December 14, 2006, through our hotel operator subsidiary, Llao Llao Resorts S.A., we acquired a land covering 129,533 square meters of surface area in the City of San Carlos de Bariloche in the Province of Río Negro. The total price of the transaction was US\$7.0 million, of which US\$4.2 million were paid cash and the balance of US\$2.8 million was financed by means of a mortgage to be paid in 36 monthly, equal and consecutive installments of US\$0.086 million each. The land is in the border of the Lago Gutiérrez, close to the Hotel Llao Llao in an outstanding natural environment and it has a large cottage covering 1,000 square meters of surface area designed by the architect Ezequiel Bustillo.

Our Investment in Banco Hipotecario

We have a significant investment in Banco Hipotecario which represented 7.3% of our consolidated assets as of June 30, 2007. Established in 1886 by the Argentine government and privatized in 1999, Banco Hipotecario has historically been Argentina's leading mortgage lender, provider of mortgage-related insurance and mortgage loan services. All of its operations and customers are located in Argentina where it operates a nationwide network of 33 branches and 47 sales offices.

Banco Hipotecario is a full-service commercial bank offering a wide variety of banking activities and related financial services to individuals, small- and medium-sized companies and large corporations. As of June 30, 2007, Banco Hipotecario ranked second in the Argentine financial system in terms of shareholders' equity, second in terms of net income and ninth in terms of total assets. As of June 30, 2007, Banco Hipotecario's shareholders' equity was Ps.2,711.3 million, its assets were Ps.10,167.6 million, and its net income for the first six months of 2007 was Ps.149.8 million. Since 1999, Banco Hipotecario's shares have been listed on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange in Argentina, and since 2006 it has had a Level I GDR program.

Banco Hipotecario's business strategy is focused on leveraging its financial position and developing a diversified banking business built on its existing mortgage franchise. Since its debt restructuring in 2004, it began to make progress in this diversification strategy, growing its lending business and developing new business lines, implementing integrated technological solutions to enable its entry into retail banking, extending its marketing network and creating back-office services to support its new operations.

In 2005, as part of its business diversification strategy, Banco Hipotecario expanded its product offerings and began offering personal loans, resumed mortgage lending and launched pledge loans. It expanded its corporate loan product offerings and implemented certain customer loyalty strategies. In response to demand for retail and wholesale time deposits and savings accounts, Banco Hipotecario started offering personal checking accounts and launched the Visa Banco Hipotecario credit card which has steadily grown in terms of market penetration and transaction size. Banco Hipotecario also continued its strategy of expanding the offering of non-mortgage related insurance products it offers, including combined family, life, unemployment, health, personal accident and ATM theft insurance.

At June 2007, it continued expanding these business lines, as non-financial private sector loans increased to Ps.748.6 million, principally as a result of retail and consumer loan originations which more than doubled compared to June 2006. Commercial loans to the private sector also increased 55.7% during the same period.

Banco Hipotecario seeks to achieve a balanced portfolio of mortgage loans, consumer financing and corporate credit lines, while maintaining an adequate risk management policy. As of June 30, 2007, its portfolio of non-mortgage loans increased to **37.8%** of its total loan portfolio compared to **28.9%** as of June 30, 2006.

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During 2006 and 2007, Banco Hipotecario also experienced continued increases in deposits, including savings accounts and time deposits.

The following table sets forth Banco Hipotecario's sources of funding as of the dates indicated.

	As of December 31,		As of June 30
	2005	2006	2007
Checking accounts	Ps. 21.1	Ps. 18.7	Ps. 39.3
Saving accounts	126.1	165.6	183.9
Time deposits	358.2	428.6	613.4
Other deposit accounts	19.2	23.4	27.9
Accrued interest payable	3.1	3.6	4.1
Total	Ps. 527.7	Ps. 639.9	Ps. 868.6

Competition

Shopping centers

In the shopping center sector we compete through our subsidiary Alto Palermo. Because most of our shopping centers are located in developed and highly populated areas, there are competing shopping centers within, or in close proximity to, our targeted areas. The number of shopping centers in a particular area could have a material effect on our ability to lease space in our shopping centers and on the amount of rent that we are able to charge. We believe that due to the limited availability of large plots of land and zoning restrictions in the City of Buenos Aires, it will be difficult for other companies to compete with us in areas through the development of new shopping center properties. Our principal competitor is Cencosud S.A. which owns and operates Unicenter shopping center and the Jumbo hypermarket chain, among others.

The following chart shows certain information relating to the most important owners and operators of shopping centers in Argentina:

Company	Shopping Center	Location ⁽¹⁾	Leasable gross area	Shops	% Overall national leasable area ⁽²⁾	% Shop ⁽²⁾
Alto Palermo						
	Alto Avellaneda ⁽⁵⁾	GBA	49.604	152	3.77%	3.08%
	Abasto de Buenos Aires	BA	39.683	171	3.01%	3.47%
	Mendoza Plaza Shopping ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	Mendoza	39.392	151	2.99%	3.06%
	Paseo Alcorta ⁽⁵⁾	BA	48.893	116	3.71%	2.35%
	Alto Palermo Shopping.	BA	18.210	150	1.38%	3.04%
	Buenos Aires Design ⁽⁴⁾	BA	13.988	61	1.06%	1.24%
	Patio Bullrich	BA	10.978	83	0.83%	1.68%
	Alto Noa ⁽⁵⁾	Salta	18.831	85	1.43%	1.72%
	Córdoba Shopping ⁽⁵⁾	Córdoba	23.428	108	1.78%	2.19%
	Alto Rosario ⁽⁵⁾	Rosario	40.415	143	3.07%	2.90%
Subtotal			303.422	1.220	23.04%	24.72%
Cencosud						
	Unicenter Shopping ⁽⁵⁾	GBA	90.869	287	6.90%	5.82%
	Plaza Oeste Shopping ⁽⁵⁾	GBA	38.720	138	2.94%	2.80%
	Quilmes Factory ⁽⁵⁾	GBA	31.373	47	2.38%	0.95%
	Lomas Center Shopping ⁽⁵⁾	GBA	24.271	50	1.84%	1.01%
	San Martin Factory ⁽⁵⁾	GBA	24.388	31	1.85%	0.63%
	Parque Brown Factory ⁽⁵⁾	GBA	23.553	41	1.79%	0.83%

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Las Palmas del Pilar Shopping ⁽⁵⁾	GBA	37.662	102	2.86%	2.07%
Jumbo Palermo Centro Comercial ⁽⁵⁾	BA	22.763	46	1.73%	0.93%
El Portal de la Patagonia ⁽⁵⁾	Neuquén	21.700	45	1.65%	0.91%
El Portal de Escobar ⁽⁵⁾	GBA	18.886	24	1.43%	0.49%

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Company	Shopping Center	Location ⁽¹⁾	Leasable gross area	Shops	% Overall national leasable area ⁽²⁾	% Shop ⁽²⁾
	El Portal de los Andes ⁽⁵⁾	Mendoza	22,962	40	1.74%	0.81%
	Portal de Madryn ⁽⁵⁾	Chubut	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
	El Portal de Rosario ⁽⁵⁾	Rosario	57,419	182	4.36%	3.69%
Subtotal			414,566	1,033	31.48%	20.93%
Other Operators						
	Bahia Blanca		17,887	73	1.36%	1.48%
	Caballito Shopping Center		4,800	75	0.36%	1.52%
	Del Parque Shopping		2,985	61	0.23%	1.24%
	Devoto Shopping		17,615	90	1.34%	1.82%
	El Solar del Abadia		6,825	90	0.52%	1.82%
	Galerias Pacifico		12,647	151	0.96%	3.06%
	Libertad Poeta Lugones		24,000	164	1.82%	3.32%
	Los Gallegos Shopping		12,000	65	0.91%	1.32%
	Nine Shopping		25,295	95	1.92%	1.93%
	Nordelta Centro Comercial		8,808	69	0.67%	1.40%
	Nuevocentro Shopping		25,700	121	1.95%	2.45%
	Palace Garden Centro Comercial		4,230	58	0.32%	1.18%
	Palmares Open Mall		22,570	97	1.71%	1.97%
	Parque Comercial Auchan Quilmes		10,500	14	0.80%	0.28%
	Parque Comercial Avellaneda		57,000	81	4.33%	1.64%
	Parque Comercial Bs As II		26,300	32	2.00%	0.65%
	Paseo del Sol		29,664	73	2.25%	1.48%
	Paseo Diagonal		4,050	24	0.31%	0.49%
	Patio Casey		4,023	41	0.31%	0.83%
	Patio Olmos		13,198	121	1.00%	2.45%
	Plaza Liniers Shopping		5,800	64	0.44%	1.30%
	Posadas Plaza Shopping		5,347	59	0.41%	1.20%
	San Luis Shopping Center		27,754	37	2.11%	0.75%
	Shopping del Jardin		12,521	41	0.95%	0.83%
	Shopping del Siglo		12,540	81	0.95%	1.64%
	Showcenter Haedo		24,644	40	1.87%	0.81%
	Showcenter Norte		39,688	19	3.01%	0.39%
	Spinetto Shopping		15,047	47	1.14%	0.95%
	Tren de la Costa		28,399	102	2.16%	2.07%
	Village Recoleta		0,000	22	0.00%	0.45%
	Boulevard Shopping		0,000	0	0.00%	0.00%
	El Palacio Galerias		1,500	30	0.11%	0.61%
	Estacion Recoleta		0,000	0	0.00%	0.00%
	Paseo Pilar		4,618	65	0.35%	1.32%
	Paseo Shopping		6,921	72	0.53%	1.46%
	Solei Factory		25,330	101	1.92%	2.05%
	Portal Tucumán Shopping		28,050	93	2.13%	1.88%
	Village Caballito		5,471	13	0.42%	0.26%
	Torres del Sol		12,095	163	0.92%	3.30%
	Catamarca Shopping Tucumán		13,040	38	0.99%	0.77%
Subtotal			598,862	2,682	45.48%	54.35%
Total			1,316,850	4,935	100%	100%

(1) GBA means Gran Buenos Aires, the Buenos Aires metropolitan area, and BA means the city of Buenos Aires.

(2) Percentage over total shopping centers in Argentina. Figures may not sum due to rounding.

(3) The effective interest of Alto Palermo in Mendoza Plaza Shopping is 85.4%.

(4) Alto Palermo has an effective interest of 54% in ERSA, a company that operates the concession of this building.

(5) Includes total leaseable area occupied by supermarkets and hypermarkets.

Source: Argentine Chamber of Shopping Centers.

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Credit Card Operations

The credit card market in Argentina is highly competitive due to (i) the active participation in this market of substantially all international and domestic banks conducting business in Argentina, most of which have substantially greater financial resources than we do and (ii) the strong market position of both Visa and Mastercard in Argentina. Our principal competitors in various segments of the credit card market include:

International and domestic Cards: Visa, Master, AMEX, Cabal, Diners and Carta Franca.

Regional cards: Naranja, Provencred, Efectivo Sí and Credilogros.

Zonal cards: Italcared, Carta Sur, Crédito Actual and Credial.

Closed cards: Falabella, Garbarino, Frávega, Musimundo, Carrefour and Century.

Banks: Columbia, Itaú, Comafi, Privado and others.

International financial companies: GE Capital and Cetelem.

Development and Sale of Properties

A large number of companies are currently competing with us in the development and sale of properties in Argentina. This segment is highly fragmented, and an increasing number of companies are taking advantage of low construction costs and attractive property values, making this segment highly competitive. In addition, there is a substantial supply of comparable properties in the vicinity of our developed properties which may adversely affect our ability to sell our developed properties at prices that generate a positive return on our investment.

Offices and Other Non-Shopping Center Rentals

Substantially all of our office and other non-shopping center rentals are located in developed urban areas. There is a great number of office buildings, shopping malls, retail and residential premises in the areas where our properties are located. This is a highly fragmented market, and the abundance of comparable properties in our vicinity may adversely affect our ability to rent or sell office space and other real estate and may affect the sale and lease price of our premises.

In the future, both national and foreign companies may participate in Argentina's real estate development market, competing with us for business opportunities. Moreover, in the future we may participate in the development of real estate in foreign markets, potentially encountering well established competitors.

Hotels

We own three luxury hotels in Argentina which are managed through strategic alliances by international operators including Sheraton Overseas Management Corporation, Intercontinental Hotels Corporation and the local operator Compañía de Servicios Hoteleros S.A. which manages the Hotel Alvear. The Hotel Llao Llao is unique for its landscape and beauty, and our other two hotels, Hotel Intercontinental and Hotel Sheraton Libertador, are located in the City of Buenos Aires. We compete with many other leading luxury hotels in the City of Buenos Aires including among others: Abasto Plaza, Alvear Palace, Caesar Park, Claridge, Emperador, Feirs Park, Four Seasons, Hilton, Loi Suites, Marriot Plaza, Meliá, NH City, Panamericano, Sheraton, Sofitel, Madero, MayFlower, Etoile, Faena, and Regal Pacific.

Regulation and Government Supervision

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The laws and regulations governing the acquisition and transfer of real estate, as well as municipal zoning ordinances, are applicable to the development and operation of our properties.

Currently, Argentine law does not specifically regulate shopping center lease agreements. Since our shopping center leases generally differ from ordinary commercial leases, we have created standard provisions that govern the relationship with our shopping center tenants.

Leases

Argentine law imposes certain restrictions on landlords, including:

a prohibition to include price adjustment clauses based on inflation increases in lease agreements; and

the imposition of a three-year minimum lease term for retail property, except in the case of stands and/or spaces in markets and fairs. Although our lease agreements were U.S. dollar-denominated, Decree No. 214/2002, Decree No. 762/2002 and Law N° 25,820 that amended the Public Emergency Law, provided that monetary obligations in force as of January 7, 2002 arising from agreements governed by private law and which provided for payments in U.S. dollars were subject to the following rules:

financial obligations were to be paid in Pesos at the exchange rate of Ps.1.00 = US\$1.00 plus the CER for commercial leases;

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from October 1, 2002 and until March 31, 2004 for residential leases, the obligations where the tenant is an individual and the dwelling is used as the family residence of permanent use were to be paid in Pesos at the exchange rate of Ps.1.00 = US\$1.00 plus the CVS;

if because of the application of these provisions, the amount of the installment were higher or lower than the amount at the moment of the payment, any of the parties could require an equitable adjustment of the price. If the parties did not reach an agreement, the judicial courts could decide about the difference in each particular case; and

pursuant to Decree No. 117/2004 and Law No. 25,796 that amends Law No. 25,713, the CVS became unenforceable since April 1, 2004.

Under the Argentine Civil Code and the Lease Law No. 23,091, lease terms may not exceed ten years, except for leases regulated by Law No. 25,248 (which provides that real estate leases containing purchase options *leasing inmobiliario*- are not subject to term limitations). Generally, terms in our lease agreements go from 3 to 10 years.

Lease Law No. 23,091, as amended by Law No. 24,808 provides that tenants may rescind commercial lease agreements after the first six months by sending a written notice at least 60 days before the termination of the contract. Such rescission is subject to penalties which range from one to one and a half months of rent. If the tenant rescinds during the first year of the lease the penalty is one and a half month's rent and if the rescission occurs after the first year of lease the penalty is one month's rent.

While current argentine government policy discourages government regulation of lease agreements, there can be no assurance that additional regulations will not be imposed in the future by the Argentine Congress, including regulations similar to those previously in place. Furthermore, most of our leases provide that the tenants pay all costs and taxes related to the property in proportion to their respective leasable areas. In the event of a significant increase in the amount of such costs and taxes, the argentine government may respond to political pressure to intervene by regulating this practice, thereby negatively affecting our rental income. On August 16, 2006, economy minister Felisa Miceli announced a loosening of requirements on mortgage loans up to Ps.300,000. Banks were enabled to finance 100 percent of house purchases on property valued at up to Ps.200,000 and 90 percent of purchases of property worth up to Ps.300,000. The duration of these loans will be up to 30 years. These measures were taken in response to the escalating cost of leases and the difficulties in accessing the mortgage loan market. These measures became effective in September, 2006.

The Argentine Civil and Commercial Procedure Code enables the lessor to pursue what is known as an *executory proceeding* where lessees fail to pay rent. In *executory proceedings* debtors have fewer defenses available to prevent foreclosure, making these proceedings substantially shorter than ordinary ones. In *executory proceedings* the origin of the debt is not under discussion; the trial focuses on the instrument of the debt itself. The aforementioned code also permits special eviction proceedings, which are carried out in the same way as ordinary proceedings. The Argentine Civil Code enables judges to summon tenants who fall two months in arrears to vacate the property they are renting within 10 days of having received notice to such effect. However, historically, large court dockets and numerous procedural hurdles have resulted in significant delays to evictions proceedings, which generally last from six months to two years from the date of filing of the suit to the time of actual eviction.

On February 4, 2003, the Argentine government enacted Decree No. 204/2003 establishing a mediation procedure for a limited period of 90 days. On May 2003, the Argentine Congress enacted Law No. 25,737 which suspended foreclosures for an additional period of 90 days, which ended in May 2003. On September 2003,

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several financial institutions voluntarily agreed not to foreclose on their mortgage loans. On November 2005, the Argentine congress enacted Law No. 26,062 that extended the foreclosures suspension for an additional 120 days period, which was extended for 90 days more by Law No. 26,084 and for 180 days more by Law No. 26,103. Pursuant to these successive extensions, foreclosure on mortgaged property will be suspended until December 2006.

On November 6, 2003 Law No. 25,798 was enacted. It established a mechanism to reschedule debts resulting from unpaid mortgages, by creating a trust by means of which the Executive Branch will refinance the mortgage debts and reschedule the maturity date. Financial institutions were given until a period of 60 business days from the enactment of the law to accept said terms. This law was partially modified by Law No. 25,908 (enacted on July 13, 2004) which included various conditions referring to the incorporation into this system of the mortgage loans that were in judicial or private execution proceedings. The parties to secured loan agreements were given a term to express their adhesion System. The term for financial institutions to accept the mechanism was extended in several occasions by Decree No. 352/2004, Law No. 26,062, Decree No. 352/2004, Law No. 26,062, Law No. 26,084 and Law No. 26,103.

This term was however extended twice first by Decree No. 352/2004 and then by Law No. 26,062 effective as of November 4, 2005. The above mentioned law extends the term 120 days as of the day of its publication and suspends foreclosure proceedings for an additional 120 days period. In addition, Law No. 26,103 extended the duration of these measures to 180 days from the expiration of the extension established by Law 26,062. Recently enacted Law No. 26,167 established a special proceeding to replace ordinary trials for the enforcement of some mortgage loans. Such special proceedings give creditors ten days to inform to the debtor the amounts owed to them and thereafter agree with the debtor on the amount and terms of payment. In case of failure by the parties to reach an agreement, payment conditions are to be determined by the judge.

Development and Land Use

Buenos Aires Urban Planning Code. Our real estate activities are subject to several municipal zoning, building and environmental regulations. In the city of Buenos Aires, where the vast majority of our real estate properties are located, the Buenos Aires Urban Planning Code (*Código de Planeamiento Urbano de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires*) generally restricts the density and use of property and controls physical features of improvements on property, such as height, design, set-back and overhang, consistent with the city's urban landscape policy. The administrative agency in charge of the Urban Planning Code is the Secretary of Urban Planning of the City of Buenos Aires.

Buenos Aires Building Code. The Buenos Aires Building Code (*Código de la Edificación de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires*) complements the Buenos Aires Urban Planning Code and regulates the structural use and development of property in the city of Buenos Aires. The Buenos Aires Building Code requires builders and developers to file applications for building permits, including the submission to the Secretary of Work and Public Services (*Secretaría de Obras y Servicios Públicos*) of architectural plans for review, to assure compliance therewith.

We believe that all of our real estate properties are in material compliance with all relevant laws, ordinances and regulations.

Sales and Ownership

Real Estate Installment Sales Law. The Real Estate Installment Sales Law No. 14,005, as amended by Law No. 23,266 and Decree No. 2015/1985, imposes a series of requirements on contracts for the sale of subdivided plots of land regarding, for example, the sale price which is paid in installments and the deed, which is not conveyed until final payment. The provisions of this law require, among other things:

the registration of the intention to sell the property in subdivided plots in the Real Estate Registry (*Registro de la Propiedad Inmueble*) corresponding to the jurisdiction of the property. Registration

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will only be possible with regards to unencumbered property. Mortgaged property may only be registered where creditors agree to divide the debt in accordance with the subdivided plots. However, creditors may be judicially compelled to agree to the division.

the preliminary registration with the Real Estate Registry of the purchase instrument within 30 days of execution of the agreements. Once the property is registered, the installment sale may not occur in a manner inconsistent with the Real Estate Installment Sales Act, unless seller registers his decision to desist from the sale in installments with the Real Estate Registry. In the event of a dispute over the title between the purchaser and third-party creditors of the seller, the installment purchaser who has duly registered the purchase instrument will obtain the deed to the plot. Further, the purchaser can demand conveyance of title after at least 25% of the purchase price has been paid, although the seller may demand a mortgage to secure payment of the balance of the purchase price.

After payment of 25% of the purchase price or the construction of improvements on the property equal to at least 50% of the property value, the Real Estate Installment Sales Act prohibits the rescission of the sales contract for failure by the purchaser to pay the balance of the purchase price. However, in such event the seller may take action under any mortgage on the property.

Consumer Protection Law No. 24,240, as amended, regulates several issues concerning the protection of consumers in the arrangement and execution of contracts. The Consumer Protection Law purports to prevent potential abuses deriving from the strong bargaining position of sellers of goods and services in a mass-market economy where standard form contracts are widespread. As a result, the Consumer Protection Act deems void and unenforceable certain contractual provisions in consumer contracts, including those which:

warranty and liability disclaimers;

waiver of consumer rights;

extension of seller rights; and

shifting of the burden of proof against consumers.

In addition, the Consumer Protection Act imposes penalties ranging from fines to closing down of establishments in order to induce compliance from sellers.

The Consumer Protection Act defines consumers or users, as the individuals or legal entities that contract for a price for final use or that of their own benefit or their family or social group:

the acquisition or rental of movable property;

the supply of services; and

the acquisition of new real estate intended for housing, including plots of land acquired with the same purpose, when the offer is public and directed to undetermined persons.

It also establishes that those who acquire, store, utilize or consume goods or services to integrate them into a production, transformation, commercialization or supplying to third parties process will not be considered consumers or users.

In addition, the Consumer Protection Law defines the suppliers of goods and services as the individuals or legal entities, either public or private that in a professional way, even occasionally, produce, import, distribute or commercialize goods or supply services to consumers or users.

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The following are excluded from the application of the Consumer Protection Law:

services supplied by professionals that require a college degree and registration in officially recognized professional organizations or by a governmental authority; and

contracts involving used assets, executed between consumers.

The Consumer Protection Act determines that the information contained in the offer addressed to undetermined prospective consumers, binds the offeror during the period in which the offer takes place and until its public revocation. Further, it determines that specifications included in advertisements, announcements, prospectuses, circulars or other media bind the offeror and are considered part of the contract entered into by the consumer. On June 2005, Resolution No. 104/05, which complements the Consumer Protection Act, adopted MERCOSUR's Resolution on which requires that those who engage in commerce over the Internet (E-Business) to disclose in a precise and clear manner the characteristics of the products and/or services offered and the sale terms.

Buildings Law. Buildings Law No. 19,724, as amended, sets forth a regime for the construction of buildings for later subdivision into condominium (*Propiedad Horizontal*). Under this law, developers must inform potential purchasers of their intention to sell the building as a condominium, as well as of all sale conditions, and the size of each unit in relation to the whole building. The sale of these units is subject to subdivision approval and in order to be included in Buildings Law regime must be registered with the Real Estate Registry (*Registro de la Propiedad Inmueble*). This law also states that, in the event that construction is not completed, all amounts already deposited must be repaid to the purchasers.

Mortgage Regulation. The Argentine Civil Code regulates mortgages both as a contract and as a right over property. There are no special provisions in the Civil Code aimed at protecting mortgagors. Any agreement entered into by a mortgagor and a mortgagee at time of execution of the mortgage or prior to the default of the mortgagor allowing the mortgagee to recover the property without a public auction of the property will not be enforced by the courts as contrary to Argentine public policy.

Until the enactment of Trust Law No. 24,441, the only procedure available to collect unpaid amounts secured by a mortgage was a proceeding regulated by the Civil and Commercial Procedure Code. The heavy caseload on the courts that hear such matters usually delays the proceeding, which currently takes 1 to 2 years to complete.

Chapter V of Trust Law No. 24,441 institutes a new procedure which may expedite collection of unpaid amounts secured by a mortgage. To be applicable, the new rules, which allow an out-of-court auction, need to be expressly agreed to by the parties in the mortgage contract.

Currently, we include in our mortgages a clause enabling the enforcement of Law No. 24,441. However, there can be no assurance that such collection provisions will accelerate the recovery of unpaid amounts under mortgage guarantees.

On the other hand, the Public Emergency Law, as amended, established the suspension for the term of 270 days from the enactment of that law, of all the judicial or non-judicial enforcement procedures, including the enforcement of mortgages and pledges, regardless of their origin. On February 14, 2002, Law No. 25,563 amending the Bankruptcy Law (the New Bankruptcy Law) was enacted. Under the New Bankruptcy Law, certain bankruptcies and foreclosures (including foreclosures on mortgage loans) were suspended for a period of 180 days from the law's effective date. Such period was extended for 90 days more by Law No. 25,640 dated September 2002, expiring on February, 2003.

On February 4, 2003, the Executive Branch enacted Decree No. 204/2003 creating a mediation proceeding, for a limited period of 90 days, to be conducted through the Legal Emergency Units (*Unidades de Emergencias Legales*) depending from the Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Security and the Ministry of Production. Such Legal Emergency Units shall intervene at the request of debtors or creditors in foreclosure cases.

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The mediation proceeding is voluntary and free. Proposals and negotiations made by the parties during the mediation proceedings are subject to the confidentiality of ordinary mediations. No mediation proceeding will result in the suspension or interruption of the legal terms running in judicial or out-of-court foreclosure proceedings.

The Legal Emergency Units will attempt to facilitate an agreement between the parties, enabling the debtor the performance of his obligations without lessening the creditor's rights. The intervention of the Legal Emergency Units shall conclude with an agreement or with the impossibility of reaching such agreement. The Decree establishes that the conciliation proceeding shall be in force from the day of its publication in the Official Gazette and will have a term of force of 90 days.

Most mortgages executed by us provide that we are empowered to declare the anticipated expiration of the loan upon non-payment of an installment. This enables us to recover the unpaid amounts through the sale of the relevant property pursuant to the Civil and Commercial Procedure Code and Law No. 24,441.

Pursuant to Argentine law, fees and expenses related to collection procedures must be borne by the debtor, and the proceeds from any auction of the property may be used for the settlement of such obligation.

Although our mortgages are U.S. dollar-denominated, Decree No. 214/2002 and Decree No. 762/2002 that amend the Public Emergency Law provide that monetary obligations in force as of January 7, 2002, resulting from agreements governed by private law and which provide for payments in U.S. dollars are subject to the following rules:

financial obligations were to be paid in Pesos at the exchange rate of Ps.1.00 = US\$1.00 plus the CER for commercial leases;

from October 1, 2002 and until March 31, 2004 for residential leases, the obligations where the tenant is an individual and the dwelling is used as the family residence of permanent use were to be paid in Pesos at the exchange rate of Ps.1.00 = US\$1.00 plus the CVS;

if because of the application of these provisions, the amount of the installment were higher or lower than the amount at the moment of the payment, any of the parties could require an equitable adjustment of the price. If the parties did not reach an agreement, the judicial courts could decide about the difference in each particular case; and

pursuant to Decree No. 117/2004 and Law No. 25,796 that amends Law No. 25,713, the CVS became unenforceable since April 1, 2004.

Protection for the Disabled Law. The Protection for the Disabled Law No. 22,431, enacted on March 20, 1981, as amended, provides that in connection with the construction and renovation of buildings, obstructions to access must be eliminated in order to enable access by handicapped individuals. In the construction of public buildings, entrances, transit pathways and adequate facilities for mobility impaired individuals must be provided.

Buildings constructed before the enforcement of the Protection for the Disabled Law must be adapted to provide accesses, transit pathways and adequate facilities for mobility-impaired individuals. Those pre-existing buildings, which due to their architectural design may not be adapted to the use by mobility-impaired individuals, are exempted from the fulfillment of these requirements. The Protection for the Disabled Law provides that residential buildings must ensure access by mobility impaired individuals to elevators and aisles.

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Credit Cards Law. Law No. 25,065, amended by Law No. 26,010, regulates different aspects of the business known as credit card system. The regulations impose minimum contractual contents and the approval thereof by the Industry, Commerce and Mining Secretary (*Secretaría de Industria, Comercio y Minería de la Nación*), as well as the limitations on the interest to be collected by users and the commissions to the stores adhering to the system. The Credit Card Law applies to banking and non-banking cards, such as Tarjeta Shopping, issued by Tarshop S.A.

Antitrust Law. Law No. 25,156 prevents trust practices and requires administrative authorization for transactions that according to the Antitrust Law constitute an economic concentration. According to this law, mergers, transfers of goodwill, acquisitions of property or rights over shares, capital or other convertible securities, or similar operations by which the acquirer controls or substantially influences a company, are considered as an economic concentration. Whenever an economic concentration involves a company or companies (i) which hold 25% or more of the relevant market or (ii) which exceed the accumulated sales volume by approximately Ps.200.0 million in Argentina or Ps.2,500 million worldwide; then the respective concentration should be submitted for approval to the *Comisión Nacional de Defensa de la Competencia*. The request for approval may be filed, either prior to the transaction or within a week after its completion.

The Antitrust Law provides that economic concentrations in which the transaction amount and the value of the assets absorbed, acquired, transferred or controlled in Argentina, do not exceed Ps.20.0 million are exempted from the administrative authorization. Notwithstanding the foregoing, when the transactions effected during the prior 12-month period exceed in total Ps.20.0 million or Ps.60.0 million in the last 36 months, these transactions must be notified to the Antitrust Authority (*Comisión Nacional de Defensa de la Competencia*). As the consolidated annual sales volume of Alto Palermo and IRSA exceed Ps.200.0 million, we should give notice to the Antitrust Authority (*Comisión Nacional de Defensa de la Competencia*) of any concentration provided for by the Antitrust Law. On January 5, 2007 we submitted before the Antitrust Authority (*Comisión Nacional de Defensa de la Competencia*) an opinion for the ratification of the acquisition of Bouchard Plaza Building due to the fact that such acquisition is not an economic concentration that needs to be notified to the Antitrust Authority (*Comisión Nacional de Defensa de la Competencia*) in terms of the Antitrust Law.

Credit Cards Law

Law No. 25,065, amended by Law No. 26,010, regulates different aspects of the business known as credit card system. The regulations impose minimum contractual contents and the approval thereof by the Industry, Commerce and Mining Secretary (*Secretaría de Industria, Comercio y Minería de la Nación*), as well as the limitations on the interest to be collected by users and the commissions to the stores adhering to the system. The Credit Card Law applies to banking and non-banking cards, such as Tarjeta Shopping, issued by Tarshop S.A.

Organizational Structure

The following table presents information relating to our ownership interest and the percentage of our consolidated total net revenues represented by our subsidiaries as of June 30, 2007.

Subsidiary	Activity	Country of Incorporation	Ownership percentage ⁽¹⁾	Voting power percentage ⁽¹⁾	Total net income percentage
Ritelco S.A.	Investment	Uruguay	100%	100%	0.0%
Patagonian Investment S.A.	Investment	Argentina	100%	100%	0.0%
Palermo Invest S.A.	Investment	Argentina	100%	100%	0.0%
Rummaala S.A.	Real estate	Argentina	100%	100%	0.0%
Solares de Santa María S.A.	Real estate	Argentina	90%	90%	0.01%
CYRSA	Real estate	Argentina	100%	100%	0.00%
Pereiraola S.A.	Real estate	Argentina	100%	100%	0.0%
Inversora Bolivar S.A. ⁽⁴⁾	Real estate	Argentina	100%	100%	7.75%
Hoteles Argentinos S.A.	Hotel	Argentina	80%	80%	3.97%
Llao Llao Resorts S.A.	Hotel	Argentina	50%	50%	6.51%
Alto Palermo S.A. ⁽²⁾	Shopping Centers	Argentina	62.48%	62.48%	65.41%
Canteras Natal Crespo S.A. ⁽³⁾	Real estate	Argentina	50%	50%	0.01%

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- (1) It does not contemplate irrevocable contributions.
 - (2) Alto Palermo s Consolidated Information.
 - (3) We have joint control of Canteras Natal Crespo S.A., a land reserve for a future development, with ECIPSA. See Note 2.6 to our audited consolidated financial statements.
 - (4) Percentage of total net income based upon Inversora Bolivar s consolidated results which include those of Nuevas Fronteras S.A.
- We have a significant interest in Banco Hipotecario, an Argentine company organized under Argentine Law engaged in banking activity. As of June 30, 2007, we owned 11.76% of Banco Hipotecario, and 5.0% of such ownership was through our subsidiary Ritelco S.A. Also, as of June 30, 2007, the voting power held by IRSA and Ritelco S.A. in Banco Hipotecario was 18.4%.

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As of June 30, 2007, we had 3,298 employees. Our employees are not represented by any union other than our hotel workers who are members of *Unión de Trabajadores del Turismo, Hoteleros y Gastronómicos de la República Argentina* (UTHGRA). We have not experienced a strike or significant work stoppage in the last ten years and believe that our relations with our employees are good.

The following table sets forth the number of employees in our various businesses at June 30, 2007:

	Argentine Real Estate ⁽¹⁾	Shopping Centers ⁽²⁾	Hotels ⁽³⁾	Telecommunication ⁽⁴⁾	Credit Cards ⁽⁵⁾	Total
As of June 30, 2002	150	600	618	45	226	1,639
As of June 30, 2003	140	605	628	51	222	1,646
As of June 30, 2004	129	681	688	51	390	1,939
As of June 30, 2005	154	872	861	75	556	2,518
As of June 30, 2006	185	966	1,024	0	979	3,154
As of June 30, 2007	228	983	785	0	1,302	3,298

(1) Argentine Real Estate includes IRSA, Inversora Bolívar, Baldovinos, Madero, Libertador 498.

(2) Starting June 2000, Shopping Centers includes Altocity (e-commerce) and does not include Mendoza Plaza prior to fiscal year 2005.

(3) Hotels include Intercontinental, Sheraton, Libertador and Llao Llao.

(4) Telecommunications include Red Alternativa and Alternativa Gratis.

(5) Credit cards include Tarshop.

Property

As of June 30, 2007, all of our property (consisting of rental properties in the office and retail real estate sectors, development properties primarily in the residential real estate sector, and shopping centers) was located in Argentina. We lease our headquarters, located at Bolívar 108, C1066AAD and Moreno 877, piso 22, C1091AAQ Buenos Aires, Argentina, pursuant to two lease agreements that expire on February 28, 2014 and November 30, 2008, respectively. We do not currently lease any material properties other than our headquarters.

The following table sets forth certain information about our properties:

Property	Date of Acquisition	Leaseable/ Salem ² (¹)	Location	Net Book Value Ps./000 ⁽²⁾	Encumbrance	Outstanding principal amount Ps./000	Maturity Date	Balance due at maturity	Rate	Use
Intercontinental Plaza ⁽³⁾			City of Buenos Aires	94,992						Office Rental
Dock del Plata	11/18/97	22,535								
Bouchard 710	11/15/06	7,921	City of Buenos Aires	26,194						Office Rental
Bouchard 551	06/01/05 03/15/07	15,014 33,324	City of Buenos Aires	68,390 241,899	Mortgage ⁽¹⁰⁾	14.8	May-08	1.3	8.5%	Office Rental Office Rental

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Libertador 498			Buenos Aires City of								
	12/20/95	10,533	Buenos Aires City of	41,061	Mortgage ⁽⁴⁾	81.0	Nov-09	10.8	Libor 3M + 200 bps	Office Rental	
Maipú 1300			Buenos Aires City of								
	09/28/95	10,280	Buenos Aires City of	42,347						Office Rental	
Laminar Plaza			Buenos Aires City of								
	03/25/99	6,521	Buenos Aires City of	29,187	Mortgage ⁽⁴⁾	81.0	Nov-09	10.8	Libor 3M + 200 bps	Office Rental	
Madero 1020			Buenos Aires City of								
	12/21/95	215	Buenos Aires City of	1,694						Office Rental	
Reconquista 823/41			Buenos Aires City of								
	11/12/93	5,016	Buenos Aires City of	19,093						Office Rental	
Suipacha 652/64			Buenos Aires City of								
	11/22/91	11,453	Buenos Aires City of	12,292	Mortgage ⁽⁹⁾	41.1	Abr-10	41.1		Office Rental	
Edificios Costeros			Buenos Aires City of								
	03/20/97	6,389	Buenos Aires City of	18,471						Office Rental	
Costeros Dique IV			Buenos Aires City of								
	08/29/01	5,437	Buenos Aires City of	20,875	Mortgage ⁽⁴⁾	81.0	Nov-09	10.8	Libor 3M + 200 bps	Office Rental	
Obras en Curso Dique IV			Buenos Aires City of								
	12/02/97	N/A	Buenos Aires City of	9,684						Office Rental	
Madero 942			Buenos Aires City of								
	08/31/94	768	Buenos Aires City of	2,468						Office Rental	
Av. De Mayo 595/99			Buenos Aires City of								
	08/19/92	1,958	Buenos Aires City of	5,134						Office Rental	
Av. Libertador 602			Buenos Aires City of								
	01/05/96	638	Buenos Aires City of	2,831						Office Rental	
Rivadavia 2774			Buenos Aires City of								
	09/19/91	274	Buenos Aires City of	295						Office Rental	

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Property	Date of Acquisition	Leaseable/ Salem ²⁽¹⁾	Location	Net Book Value Ps./000 ⁽²⁾	Encumbrance	Outstanding principal amount Ps./000	Maturity Date	Balance due at maturity	Rate	Use
Sarmiento 517	01/12/94	39	City of Buenos Aires	98						Office Rental
Constitución 1111	06/16/94	312	City of Buenos Aires	777						Commercial Rental
Crucero I	03/20/97	192	City of Buenos Aires	285						Commercial Rental
Santa María del Plata	07/10/97	60,100	City of Buenos Aires	12,494						Others Rentals
Thames ⁽³⁾	11/01/97	33,191	Province of Buenos Aires	3,899						Others Rentals
Constitución 1159	06/16/94	2,072	City of Buenos Aires	2,050						Others Rentals
Other Properties ⁽⁵⁾	N/A	331	City and Province of Bs. As.	3,209						Office Rental
Alto Palermo Shopping ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	11/18/97	18,210	City of Buenos Aires	175,517						Shopping Center
Abasto ⁽⁵⁾	07/17/94	39,683	City of Buenos Aires	187,436						Shopping Center
Alto Avellaneda ⁽⁵⁾	11/18/97	27,336	City of Avellaneda	89,664						Shopping Center
Paseo Alcorta ⁽⁵⁾	06/06/97	14,403	City of Buenos Aires	64,432						Shopping Center
Patio Bullrich ⁽⁵⁾	10/01/98	10,978	City of Buenos Aires	103,137						Shopping Center
Alto Noa ⁽⁵⁾	03/29/95	18,831	City of Salta	27,040						Shopping Center
Buenos Aires Design ⁽⁵⁾	11/18/97	13,988	City of Buenos Aires	16,082						Shopping Center
Alto Rosario ⁽⁵⁾	11/09/04	30,261	City of Rosario	84,145						Shopping Center
Mendoza Plaza ⁽⁵⁾	12/02/94	39,392	City of Mendoza	89,004						Shopping Center
Córdoba Shopping ⁽⁵⁾	12/27/07	11,056	City of Córdoba	75,508	Mortgage ⁽¹⁰⁾	16.3	Oct-37		Libor + 1.5%	Shopping Center
Panamerican Mall ⁽⁵⁾	06/29/06	28,741	City of Buenos Aires	167,606						Shopping Center (in construction)
Neuquén ⁽⁵⁾	07/08/99	N/A	Province of Neuquén	12,302						Shopping Center (in construction)
Puerto Retiro ⁽³⁾	05/18/97	82,051	City of Buenos Aires	54,861						Land Reserve

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Caballito	11/03/97	20,968	Aires City of Buenos Aires	9,223						Land Reserve
Santa María del Plata	07/10/97	675,952	City of Buenos Aires	135,785						Land Reserve
Pereiraola ⁽⁷⁾	12/16/96	1,299,630	Province of Buenos Aires	21,717						Land Reserve
Canteras Natal Crespo	07/27/05	4,320,000	Province of Córdoba	5,559						Land Reserve
Vicente López	01/16/07	29,564	Province of Buenos Aires	115,623						Land Reserve
Others Reserves of Land ⁽⁸⁾	N/A	14,628,354	City and Province of Bs.As.	80,623						Land Reserve
Residential apartments, communities and others	N/A	80,761	City and Province of Bs.As.	211,497						Residential apartments and others
Hotel Llao Llao	06/01/97	15,000	City of Bariloche	66,992						Hotel
Hotel Intercontinental	11/01/97	37,742	City of Buenos Aires	61,404						Hotel
Hotel Libertador ⁽¹¹⁾	03/01/98	17,463	City of Buenos Aires	40,950	Mortgage	18.6	Mar-10	15.6	Libor 3M+450bps	Hotel
Terrenos Bariloche	12/01/06	N/A	Province of Rio Negro	21,900	Mortgage	7.3	Dic-09	0.3	Libor Rate+700Bps	Hotel

- (1) Total leaseable area for each property. Excludes common areas and parking spaces.
- (2) Cost of acquisition or development (adjusted as discussed in Note 2.c to the consolidated financial statements), plus improvements, less accumulated depreciation, less allowances.
- (3) Through IBSA.
- (4) We have mortgaged certain real estate properties (13 functional units at Libertador 498, 71 complementary units in Laminar Plaza and 19 complementary units in Dique IV) in connection with the issuance of the collateralized notes. On June 30, 2007 mortgaged properties had a net book value of Ps.91.1 million and an outstanding principal amount of Ps.81.0 million.
- (5) Through Alto Palermo. We own a 54% interest in ERSA. Currently our shares of Emprendimiento Recoleta S.A. are pledged.
- (6) Shopping Alto Palermo (SAPSA) is owned by Alto Palermo. On January 18, 2001, (i) Alto Palermo issued Series A Senior Notes for US\$40 million and (ii) Alto Palermo and SAPSA co-issued Series B Senior Notes for US\$80 million that will be severally paid by Alto Palermo and SAPSA. The Series A and B Senior Notes (the Senior Notes) are due in 2005. The payment of the total amount of the Senior Notes is guaranteed by a Trust Agreement pursuant to which all of Alto Palermo's shares of SAPSA were transferred to a trust. The Trust Agreement was entered into on January 16, 2001 between Alto Palermo and Ritelco, as shareholders of SAPSA and as Trustors, Río Trust S.A., as Trustee, and the holders of the Senior Notes as beneficiaries. At June 30, 2005, we fully cancelled the Senior Notes outstanding.
- (7) Directly through IRSA and indirectly through IBSA.
- (8) Includes the following land reserves: Terrenos Pilar, Padilla 902 and Terreno Torre Jardín IV (through IRSA), Terreno Pontevedra; Isla Sirgadero; Mariano Acosta, Intercontinental Plaza II and Merlo (through IBSA), and Terreno Rosario, Terreno Caballito and the Coto project (through Alto Palermo).

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- (9) As security for compliance with the construction of the future building to be constructed in a plot of land in Vicente Lopez, Province of Buenos Aires and transfer of the future units, the company's property located at Suipacha 652 was mortgaged.
- (10) Right over real property granted by a debtor to a creditor whereby the creditor is authorized to receive the income from such property to cancel interest and/or principal under existing debt.

Insurance

We carry insurance policies with insurance companies we consider to be financially sound. We employ multi-risk insurance for our shopping centers, which covers fire damage and negligence liability, electrical and water damages, theft and business interruption. We have had to make a limited number of claims under our shopping centers' insurance, including a claim for a fire at Alto Avellaneda Shopping on March 5, 2006 and to date we have been able to recover substantially all of those claims from our insurers.

In our Development and Sale of properties segment, we only maintain insurance when we retain ownership of the land under development or when we develop the property ourselves. Our liability and fire insurance policies cover potential risks such as property damages, business interruption, fire, falls, collapse, lightning and gas explosion. Such insurance policies have specifications, limits and deductibles which we believe are customary. We maintain insurance policy for our properties after the end of construction only if we retain ownership, primarily in the Offices and Other Non-Shopping Center Rental Properties segment.

We carry directors and officers' insurance covering management's civil liability, as well as legally mandated insurance, including employee personal injury. We do not provide life or disability insurance for our key employees as benefits. We believe our insurance policies are adequate to protect us against the risks for which we are covered. However, no assurances can be given that the amount of insurance we carry will be sufficient to protect us from material loss. See Risk Factors Risks Related to our Business Some potential losses are not covered by insurance, and certain kinds of insurance coverage may become prohibitively expensive.

Legal Proceedings

Set forth below is a description of certain material legal proceedings to which we are a party. We are not engaged in any other material litigation or arbitration and no other material litigation or claim is known to us to be pending or threatened against us or our subsidiaries. Nevertheless, we may be involved in other litigation from time to time in the ordinary course of business.

Puerto Retiro

On November 18, 1997, in connection with our acquisition of our subsidiary Inversora Bolívar S.A. (Inversora Bolívar), we indirectly acquired 35.2% of the capital stock of Puerto Retiro. Inversora Bolívar had purchased such shares of Puerto Retiro from Redona Investments Ltd. N.V. in 1996. In 1999, we, through Inversora Bolívar, increased our interest in Puerto Retiro to 50.0% of its capital stock. On April 18, 2000, Puerto Retiro received notice of a complaint filed by the Argentine government, through the Ministry of Defense, seeking to extend the bankruptcy of Inversora Dársena Norte S.A. (Indarsa). Upon filing of the complaint, the bankruptcy court issued an order restraining the ability of Puerto Retiro to dispose of, in any manner, the real property it had purchased in 1993 from Tandanor S.A. (Tandanor). Puerto Retiro appealed the restraining order which was confirmed by the Court on December 14, 2000.

In 1991, Indarsa had purchased 90% of Tandanor, a former government-owned company, which owned a piece of land near Puerto Madero of approximately 8 hectares, divided into two parcels: Planta 1 and 2. After the purchase of Tandanor by Indarsa, in June 1993, Tandanor sold Planta 1 to Puerto Retiro, for a sum of US\$18 million pursuant to a valuation performed by J.L. Ramos, a well-known real estate brokerage firm in Argentina. Indarsa failed to pay to the Argentine government the price for its purchase of the stock of Tandanor, and as a result the Ministry of Defense requested the bankruptcy of Indarsa. Since the only asset of Indarsa was its holding in Tandanor, the Argentine government is seeking to extend Indarsa's bankruptcy to other companies or individuals which, according to its view, acted as a single economic group. In particular, the Argentine government has requested the extension of Indarsa's bankruptcy to Puerto Retiro which acquired Planta 1 from Tandanor.

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The deadline for producing evidence in relation to these legal proceedings has expired. The parties have submitted their closing arguments and are awaiting a final judgment. However, the judge has delayed his decision until a final judgment in the criminal proceedings against the former Defense Minister and former directors of Indarsa has been delivered. We cannot give you any assurance that we will prevail in this proceeding, and if the plaintiff's claim is upheld by the courts, all of the assets of Puerto Retiro would likely be used to pay Indarsa's debts and our investment in Puerto Retiro, valued at Ps.54.9 million as of June 30, 2007, would be lost. As of June 30, 2007, we had not established any reserve in respect of this contingency.

Llao Llao Holding S.A.

Llao Llao Holding S.A. purchased Hotel Llao Llao in November, 1997, from the Argentine National Parks Administration. Llao Llao Holding S.A., the predecessor of Llao Llao Resorts S.A., was sued in 1997 by the National Parks Administration to collect the unpaid balance of the purchase price in Argentine sovereign debt securities amounting to US\$2.9 million. The trial court ruled in favor of the plaintiff. The ruling was appealed, and the court of appeals confirmed the judgment ordering the payment of US\$2.9 million in Argentine sovereign debt securities available at the date of the ruling, plus compensatory and punitive interest and attorneys' fees. On March 2, 2004, we deposited a payment of Ps.7.2 million with Banco de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires in favor of the National Parks Administration and deposited Argentine sovereign debt securities class FRB - FRB L+13/16 2005 having a total principal amount of US\$4.1 million. The total amount deposited on that date was Ps.9.2 million.

On June 30, 2004, the plaintiff filed a brief rejecting our payment as a partial payment and requesting the court to determine the term for the deposit of funds amounting to final payment of the total debt. The trial court pesified the outstanding sum of plaintiff's credit to us and the plaintiff appealed this decision. The court of appeals ruled in favor of the plaintiff maintaining the sum due was payable in U.S. dollars. We have appealed this decision but the appellate court declared it inadmissible. We appealed before the Federal Supreme Court and the final decision is still pending.

The plaintiff filed a petition requesting that the above mentioned deposit amount be transferred to a savings account. We did not oppose this petition agreeing that its obligations would be cancelled upon such payment. As of June 30, 2007 the plaintiff has not filed any petition to have the ruling enforced, nor has it furnished a report of the amount to be paid by us and the amount to be paid remains undetermined.

As of June 30, 2007, we had established a reserve in the amount of Ps.4.6 million which we determined by calculating the difference between the amount claimed for compensatory and punitive interest (US\$3.8 million) and the amount we have deposited in favor of the National Parks Administration (Ps.7.2 million). In addition, as of such date we had established an additional reserve of Ps.1.0 million to cover its possible liability for the fees of the plaintiff's attorneys.

Legal issues with the City Hall of Neuquén

In June 2001, Shopping Neuquén requested that the City Hall of Neuquén allow it to transfer certain parcels of land to third parties so that each participant in the commercial development to be constructed would be able to build on its own land. The City Hall Executive Branch previously rejected this request under Decree No. 1437/2002 which also established the expiration of the rights arising from Ordinance 5178, including the loss of any improvement and expenses incurred. As a result, Shopping Neuquén had no right to claim indemnity charges and annulled its buy-sell land contracts.

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Shopping Neuquén submitted a written appeal to this decision on January 21, 2003. It also sought permission to submit a revised schedule of time terms, taking account of the current situation and including reasonable short and medium term projections. The City Hall Executive Branch rejected this request in Decree 585/2003. Consequently, on June 25, 2003, Shopping Neuquén filed an Administrative Procedural Action with the High Court of Neuquén requesting, among other things, the annulment of Decrees 1,437/2002 and 585/2003 issued by the City Hall Executive Branch. On December 21, 2004, the High Court of Neuquén communicated its decision that the administrative procedural action that Shopping Neuquén had filed against the City Hall of Neuquén had expired. Shopping Neuquén filed an extraordinary appeal for the case to be sent to the Argentine Supreme Court, which is yet to be decided.

On December 13, 2006, Shopping Neuquén signed an agreement with both the City Hall and the Province of Neuquén stipulating a new timetable for construction of the commercial and housing enterprises (the Agreement). Also, Shopping Neuquén was permitted to transfer certain parcels to third parties so that each participant in the commercial development to be constructed would be able to build on its own land, with the exception of the land in which the shopping center will be constructed. The Legislative Council of the City Hall of Neuquén duly ratified the Agreement. The City Hall Executive Branch promulgated the ordinance issued on February 12, 2007.

The Agreement also provides that Shopping Neuquén will submit, within 120 days after the Agreement is signed, a new urban project draft with an adjustment of the environmental impact survey, together with a map of the property subdivision, which the City Hall of Neuquén will approve or disapprove within 30 days. If the project is approved, Shopping Neuquén will submit the final maps of the works to the City Hall within 150 days of this decision and construction must commence within a maximum period of 90 days thereafter. The first stage of construction (including minimum construction of 21,000 square meters of the shopping center and 10,000 square meters of the hypermarket) is expected to be completed within a maximum period of 22 months. The Agreement is conditional upon the City Hall declaring the feasibility of the draft project submitted, and upon the terms and conditions of this decision being accepted by Shopping Neuquén S.A. The City Hall of Neuquén reserves its right to rescind the Agreement and file the legal actions it deems pertinent if its conditions are contravened.

On March 28, 2007, Shopping Neuquén submitted the new project draft and revised environmental impact survey to the City Hall of Neuquén. On May 10, 2007, the City Hall of Neuquén, requested certain explanations and made recommendations for our consideration before issuing an opinion on the feasibility of the draft project. On July 17, 2007, Shopping Neuquén answered the City Hall's requests and on September 20, 2007, the City Hall approved the feasibility of the project.

Other Litigation

As of July 5, 2006, the AFIP filed a preliminary injunction with the Federal Court for Administrative Proceedings for an aggregate amount of Ps.3,689,485.5, plus an added amount, provisionally estimated, of Ps.900,000 for legal fees and interest. The main dispute is about the capital gains tax due for admission rights. In the first instance, AFIP pleaded for a general restraining order. On November 29, 2006, the Federal Court issued an order substituting such restraining order for an attachment on the parcel of land located in Caballito neighborhood, City of Buenos Aires, where Alto Palermo is planning to develop a shopping center.

Table of Contents**MANAGEMENT****Board of Directors**

We are managed by a board of directors. Our by-laws provide that our board of directors will consist of a minimum of eight and a maximum of fourteen full directors and eight to fourteen alternate directors. Currently our board of directors is composed of thirteen directors and three alternate directors. Our directors and alternate directors are elected for three-year terms by a majority vote of our shareholders at a general ordinary shareholders meeting. Our directors and alternate directors may be reelected indefinitely.

Alternate directors will be summoned to exercise their functions in case of absence, vacancy of death of a full director up to a new director were designated.

The table below shows information about our directors and alternate directors:

Name	Date of birth	Position	Date of current appointment	Term expiration	Current position held since
Eduardo S. Elsztain	01/26/1960	Chairman	2006	2009	1991
Saúl Zang	12/30/1945	First Vice-Chairman	2006	2009	1994
Alejandro G. Elsztain	03/31/1966	Second Vice-Chairman	2004	2007	2001
Oscar P. Bergotto	06/19/1943	Director	2006	2009	1994
Fernando A. Elsztain	01/04/1961	Director	2005	2008	1999
Ricardo Esteves	05/25/1949	Director	2005	2008	2005
Cedric D. Bridger	11/09/1935	Director	2006	2009	2003
Marcos Fischman	04/09/1960	Director	2006	2009	2003
Fernando Barenboim	09/02/1960	Director	2004	2007	2004
Fernando Rubín	06/20/1966	Director	2004	2007	2004
Gary S. Gladstein	07/07/1944	Director	2004	2007	2004
Mario Blejer	07/07/1944	Director	2005	2008	2005
Mauricio Wior	10/23/1956	Director	2006	2009	2006
Juan C. Quintana Terán	06/11/1937	Alternate director	2005	2008	1996
Emilio Cárdenas	08/13/1942	Alternate director	2006	2009	2003
Salvador D. Bergel	04/17/1932	Alternate director	2005	2008	1996

Ricardo Esteves, Cedric Bridger, Mario Blejer, Mauricio Wior and Emilio Cárdenas are independent directors, pursuant to *Comisión Nacional de Valores* Resolution No. 400/2002.

The following is a brief biographical description of each member of our board of directors:

Eduardo S. Elsztain. Mr. Elsztain studied economic sciences at the Universidad de Buenos Aires. He has been engaged in the real estate business for more than twenty years. He is the chairman of the board of directors of Alto Palermo, Shopping Alto Palermo S.A., Cresud, Consultores Asset Management and BACS Banco de Crédito & Securitización among others. He is also vice-chairman of Banco Hipotecario, E-Commerce Latina S.A. and Director of BrasilAgro, among other companies. He is Fernando A. Elsztain's cousin and Alejandro G. Elsztain's brother.

Saúl Zang. Mr. Zang obtained a law degree from the Universidad de Buenos Aires. He is a member of the International Bar Association and the Interamerican Federation of Lawyers. He is a founding partner of Zang, Bergel & Viñes law firm. He is also vice-chairman of Alto Palermo, the first vice-chairman of Shopping Alto Palermo S.A. and Cresud and vice-chairman of Puerto Retiro, Alto Palermo and Fibesa, and a director of Banco Hipotecario, Nuevas Fronteras S.A., Tarshop, Palermo Invest S.A. and BrasilAgro.

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Alejandro G. Elsztain. Mr. Elsztain obtained a degree in agricultural engineering from the Universidad de Buenos Aires. Currently he is chairman of BrasilAgro, second vice-chairman of Cresud and executive vice-chairman of Alto Palermo and SAPSA. He is also vice-chairman of Nuevas Fronteras and Hoteles Argentinos and director of IBOSA. He is the brother of Chairman Eduardo S. Elsztain and a cousin of Director Fernando A. Elsztain.

Oscar P. Bergotto. Mr. Bergotto has been our Chief Treasury Officer since 1991. He has also worked in various other real estate companies. He is director of Alto Palermo.

Fernando A. Elsztain. Mr. Elsztain studied architecture at the Universidad de Buenos Aires. He has been engaged in the real estate business as a consultant and as managing officer of a family-owned real estate company. He is chairman of the board of directors of Llao Llao Resorts S.A., Palermo Invest S.A. and Nuevas Fronteras S.A. He is also a director of Alto Palermo, SAPSA, Hoteles Argentinos and Tarshop and an alternate director of Banco Hipotecario and Puerto Retiro, among others. He is Alejandro Elsztain's and Eduardo S. Elsztain's cousin.

Ricardo Esteves. He has a degree in Political Science from the Universidad El Salvador. He was a member of the Boards of Directors of Banco Francés del Río de la Plata, Bunge & Born Holding, Armstrong Laboratories, Banco Velox and Supermercados Disco. He was one of the founders of CEAL (*Consejo Empresario de América Latina*) and is a member of the board of directors of Encuentro de Empresarios de América Latina (padres e hijos) and is co-President of Foro Iberoamericano.

Cedric D. Bridger. Mr. Bridger is qualified as a certified public accountant in the United Kingdom. From 1992 through 1998, he served as chief financial officer of YPF S.A. Mr. Bridger was also financial director of Hughes Tool Argentina, chief executive officer of Hughes Tool in Brazil and Hughes' corporate vice-president for South American operations. He is also a director of Banco Hipotecario.

Marcos Fischman. Mr. Fischman studied at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. He is a pioneer in individual and corporate coaching in Argentina. He provides consulting services to businessmen, scholars and artists. Since 1993, he has provided us with consulting services in organizational communication and development.

Fernando Barenboim. Mr. Barenboim graduated as architect at Universidad de Buenos Aires. He also attended post-graduate courses in the same university and the UNESCO. He has a master's degree from the Universidad Católica Argentina. He joined IRSA in 1991 and is manager of the real estate portfolio of Banco Hipotecario and is currently our development manager.

Fernando Rubín. Mr. Rubin has a degree in psychology from the Universidad de Buenos Aires and attended a post-graduate course in Human Resources and Organizational Analysis at E.P.S.O. Since July 2001, he has been the manager of organizational development at Banco Hipotecario. He served as corporate manager of human resources for IRSA, director of human resources for Moët Hennessy Louis Vuitton (LVMH) in Argentina and Bodegas Chandon in Argentina and Brazil. He also served as manager of the human resources division for the international consulting firm Roland Berger & Partners-International Management Consultants.

Gary S. Gladstein. Mr. Gladstein has a degree in economics from the University of Connecticut and a master's degree in business administration from Columbia University. He was operations manager in Soros Fund Management LLC and is currently a senior consultant of Soros Fund Management LLC.

Mario Blejer. Dr. Blejer obtained a degree from Hebrew University and a Ph.D. from the University of Chicago. He lectured courses at Hebrew University, Boston University and New York University. He has published several articles on macroeconomic and financial stability subjects. He served for twenty years in different departments of the IMF. In 2002, he was appointed chairman of the Central Bank and during 2003 was appointed director of the Center for Studies of Central Banks of the Bank of England.

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Salvador D. Bergel. Mr. Bergel obtained a law degree and a PhD from the Universidad del Litoral. He is a founding partner of Zang, Bergel & Viñes law firm and a consultant at Repsol YPF S.A. He is also an alternate director of Cresud.

Mauricio Wior. Mr. Wior obtained a masters degree in finance, as well as a bachelors degree in economics and accounting from Tel Aviv University in Israel. Mr. Wior is currently a director of Ertach S.A. and Banco Hipotecario. He has held positions at Bellsouth were he was Vice President for Latin America from 1995 to 2004. Mr. Wior was also CEO of Movicom Bellsouth from 1991 to 2004. In addition, he led the operations of various cellular phone companies in Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Ecuador and Venezuela. He was president of the *Asociación Latinoamericana de Celulares (ALCACEL)*; U.S. Chamber of Commerce in Argentina and the Israeli-Argentine Chamber of Commerce. He was a director of *Instituto para el Desarrollo Empresarial de la Argentina (IDEA)*, *Fundación de Investigaciones Económicas Latinoamericanas (FIEL)* and Tzedaka.

Juan C. Quintana Terán. Mr. Quintana Terán obtained a law degree from the Universidad of de Buenos Aires. He is a consultant at Zang, Bergel & Viñes law firm. He has been chairman and Judge of the National Commercial Court of Appeals of the City of Buenos Aires (*Cámara Nacional de Apelaciones en lo Comercial*). He is an alternate director of Cresud, Alto Palermo and Nuevas Fronteras S.A.

Emilio J. Cárdenas. Mr. Cárdenas obtained a law degree from the Universidad de Buenos Aires and a Ph.D. from University of Michigan. He has been a member of our board of directors since 1996. He was chairman of ABRA, founding partner of Cárdenas, Cassagne & Asociados law firm, Argentina's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, member of United Nations Security Council and is currently a member of the board of directors of HSBC Bank S.A (Bank Roberts).

Employment contracts with our directors

We do not have written contracts with our directors. However, Mr. Eduardo Elsztain, Saúl Zang, Alejandro Elsztain, Fernando Elsztain, Fernando Baremboin, Oscar Bergoto, Marcos Fischman and Fernando Rubín are employed by us under the Labor Contract Law No. 20.744. This law governs certain conditions of the labor relationship, including remuneration, protection of wages, hours of work, holidays, paid leave, maternity protection, minimum age requirements, protection of young workers and suspension and termination of the contract.

Executive Committee

Pursuant to our by-laws, our day-to-day business is managed by an executive committee consisting of five directors and one alternative director, among which there should be the chairman, first vice-chairman and second vice-chairman of the board of directors. The current members of the Executive Committee are Messrs. Eduardo S. Elsztain, Saúl Zang, Alejandro Elsztain and Fernando Elsztain as members, and Mr. Oscar P. Bergoto as alternative member. The executive committee meets as needed by our business, or at request of one or more of its members.

The executive committee is responsible for the management of the day to day business delegated by the Board of Directors in accordance with applicable law and our by-laws. Our by-laws authorize the executive committee to:

designate the managers and establish the duties and compensation of such managers;

grant and revoke powers of attorney on behalf of us;

hire, discipline and fire personnel and determine wages, salaries and compensation of personnel;

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enter into contracts related to our business;

manage our assets;

enter into loan agreements for our business and set up liens to secure our obligations; and

perform any other acts necessary to manage our day-to-day business.

Senior Management

The board of directors appoints and removes senior management. Senior management performs its duties in accordance with the instructions of the board of directors. The following table shows information about our current senior management, appointed by the board of directors at the meeting held on October 31, 2006:

Name	Date of birth	Position	Current position held since
Eduardo S. Elsztain	01/26/1960	Chief Executive Officer	1991
Gabriel Blasi	11/22/1960	Chief Financial Officer	2004
Fernando Barenboim	09/02/1960	Chief Commercial Officer	2004
David A. Perednik	11/15/1957	Chief Administrative Officer	2002

The following is a description of each of our senior managers who are not directors:

Gabriel Blasi. Mr. Blasi obtained a degree in business administration and carried out post graduate studies in Finance at CEMA University (*Universidad del CEMA Centro de Estudios Macroeconómicos Argentinos*) and in the IAE (*Universidad Austral*). He formerly worked as a senior securities trader in Citibank. He also held several management positions related to investment banking and capital markets at Banco Río (BSCH) and was financial director of the Argentine Carrefour Group and Goyaique SACIFIA (Grupo Perez Companc). Currently, he also serves as chief financial officer of Alto Palermo and Cresud.

David A. Perednik. Mr. Perednik obtained a degree in accounting from the Universidad de Buenos Aires. He has worked for several companies such as Marifran Internacional S.A., a subsidiary of Louis Dreyfus Amateurs where he worked as financial manager from 1986 to 1997. He also worked as a senior consultant in the administration and systems department of Deloitte & Touche. He also serves as chief administrative officer of Alto Palermo and Cresud.

Supervisory Committee

Our supervisory committee (*Comisión Fiscalizadora*) is responsible for reviewing and supervising our administration and affairs and verifying compliance with our by-laws and resolutions adopted at the shareholders' meetings. The members of the supervisory committee are appointed at our annual general ordinary shareholders' meeting for a one-year term. The supervisory committee is composed of three members and three alternate members and pursuant to Section 294 of the Argentine Corporations Law No. 19,550, as amended, must meet at least every three months.

The following table shows information about the members of our supervisory committee, who were elected at the ordinary and extraordinary shareholders' meeting, held on October 31, 2006:

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Name	Date of birth	Position	Expiration Date	Current position held since
José D. Abelovich	07/20/1956	Member	2007	1992
Marcelo H. Fuxman	11/30/1955	Member	2007	1992
Roberto Murmis	04/07/1959	Member	2007	2005
Silvia De Feo	10/07/1958	Alternate member	2007	2003
Sergio Kolaczyk	11/28/1964	Alternate member	2007	2005
Alicia Rigueira	12/02/1951	Alternate member	2007	2006

Set forth below is a brief biographical description of each member of our supervisory committee:

José D. Abelovich. Mr. Abelovich obtained a degree in accounting from the Universidad de Buenos Aires. He is a founding member and partner of Abelovich, Polano & Asociados/SC International, a public accounting firm in Argentina. Formerly, he had been a manager of Harteneck, López y Cía/Coopers & Lybrand and has served as a senior advisor in Argentina for the United Nations and the World Bank. He is a member of the supervisory committees of Alto Palermo, Cresud, SAPSA, Hoteles Argentinos and Inversora Bolívar, among other companies.

Marcelo H. Fuxman. Mr. Fuxman obtained a degree in accounting from the Universidad de Buenos Aires. He is a partner of Abelovich, Polano and Associates/SC International, a public accounting firm in Argentina. He is also a member of the supervisory committee of Alto Palermo, Cresud, SAPSA and Inversora Bolívar.

Roberto Murmis. Mr. Murmis holds a degree in accounting from the Universidad de Buenos Aires. Mr. Murmis is a partner at Abelovich, Polano & Asociados / SC International. Mr. Murmis worked as an advisor to the Secretaría de Ingresos Públicos. Furthermore, he is a member of the supervisory committee of SAPSA, Cresud, Futuros y Opciones S.A. and Llao Llao Resorts S.A.

Silvia De Feo. Mrs. De Feo obtained a degree in accounting from the University of Belgrano. She is a manager at Abelovich, Polano & Asociados/ SC International, an accounting firm in Argentina and former manager at Harteneck, Lopez & Cía./Coopers & Lybrand. She is also a member of the supervisory committees of SAPSA, Cresud, Inversora Bolivar S.A. and Baldovinos S.A.

Sergio Leonardo Kolaczyk. Mr. Kolaczyk obtained a degree in accounting from the Universidad de Buenos Aires. He is a professional of Abelovich, Polano & Asociados SC International. He is also an alternate member of the supervisory committee of Alto Palermo and Cresud.

Alicia Graciela Rigueira. Mrs. Rigueira holds a degree in accounting from the Universidad de Buenos Aires. Since 1998 she has been a manager at Estudio Abelovich, Polano & Asociados, affiliated with SC International. From 1974 to 1998, Mrs. Rigueira performed several functions in Harteneck, Lopez y Cia affiliated with Coopers & Lybrand. Mrs. Rigueira lectured at the Facultad de Ciencias Económicas de la Universidad de Lomas de Zamora.

Audit Committee

Pursuant to the System governing the Transparency of Public Offers established through Decree No. 677/2001, the rules of the *Comisión Nacional de Valores*, its Resolution No. 400 and 402, the board of directors established that the Audit Committee shall be a committee of the board of directors. The main function of the Audit Committee is to assist the board of directors in performing its duty of exercising due care, diligence and competence in issues relating to us, specifically in the enforcement of the accounting policy and in the issue of accounting and financial information, the management of business risk and of internal control systems, the conduct and ethical soundness of the company's business, the supervision of the integrity of our financial

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statements, the compliance by our company with the legal provisions, the independence and capability of the independent auditor and the performance of the internal audit function of our company and of the external auditors.

The Audit Committee must meet at least once a year.

On May 27, 2004, the board of directors officially notified the *Comisión Nacional de Valores* of the establishment of the Audit Committee, as required by article 15 of the Regime for Transparency in Public Offering approved by Decree No. 677/2001 and section 13 of Resolution No. 400/2002. The current members of the Audit Committee are: Marcos Fishman, Cedric D. Bridger and Gabriel Adolfo Reznik.

In accordance with Decree No. 677/2001 and with the Regulations of the *Comisión Nacional de Valores* our Audit Committee is conformed by three independent directors, two of which are independent directors under Argentine Law Standards. The NYSE Regulations establish that as of July 31, 2005, foreign companies listing securities in the United States must have an Audit Committee fully formed by independent directors.

Therefore, our board of directors appointed three independent members, Messrs. Mario Blejer (independent), Cedric Bridger (independent) and Ricardo Esteves (independent), which were appointed by the board of directors meeting held on December 21, 2005.

Pursuant to Resolution No. 400/2002 of the *Comisión Nacional de Valores*, a director will be considered independent if it does not possess any of the following characteristics:

Dependency on shareholders having a significant stake in the company, or being a director in another company in which said shareholders, directly or indirectly hold a significant stake, or in which said shareholders have significant influence;

Being employed by the company, or having been employed by the company during the three previous fiscal years;

Maintain a business relationship with, participating in a professional association that maintains a business relationship with, or receive honoraries or fees from (other than compensation received for acting as director for the company) the company or any shareholder that, directly or indirectly, holds a significant stake in the company;

Directly or indirectly holding a significant stake in the company, or in a company holding a significant stake in the company or possessing significant influence over the company;

Directly or indirectly providing goods or services to the company, or to shareholders directly or indirectly holding a significant stake in the company or having a significant influence over the company, which is substantially greater than the fees received as compensation for serving as a director for the company; and

Being married to, or a blood relative up to the fourth degree or an in-law relative up to the second degree of, a person that, were she or he to be a director, would not be an independent.

Resolution No. 400/2002 defines significant stake as holding at least 35% of the company's equity, or a lesser percentage in those cases where the held shares entitle a shareholder to appoint more than one director per share class, or where an agreement with other shareholders exists regarding the governance or administration of the issuer or its controlling company. Significant influence has the meaning set forth by Argentine professional accounting rules.

Table of Contents**Share Ownership**

The following tables set forth the amount and percentage of our shares beneficially owned by our directors, as of June 30, 2007.

Name	Position	Share Ownership	
		Number of Shares	Percentage(*)
Eduardo S. Elsztain	Chairman	5,952,672 ⁽¹⁾	1.3%
Saúl Zang	First Vice-Chairman	359,763	0.1%
Alejandro G. Elsztain	Second vice-chairman / chief executive officer	598,505	0.1%

(1) Includes (i) 5,495,297 common shares beneficially owned by Inversiones Financieras del Sur S.A., for which Mr. Eduardo S. Elsztain may be deemed beneficial owner by virtue of his voting power to control Inversiones Financieras del Sur S.A. and (ii) 457,375 common shares owned directly by Eduardo S. Elsztain

Compensation**Directors**

Under Argentine law, if the compensation of the members of the board of directors is not established in the by-laws of the company, it should be determined by the shareholders meeting. The maximum amount of total compensation to the members of the board of directors, including compensation for technical or administrative permanent activities, cannot exceed 25% of the earnings of the company. That amount should be limited to 5% when there is no distribution of dividends to shareholders and will be increased proportionally to the distribution.

When one or more directors perform special commissions or technical or administrative activities, and there are no earnings to distribute, or they are reduced, the shareholders meeting may approve compensation in excess of the above mentioned limits. The compensation of our directors for each fiscal year is determined pursuant to Argentine Law and taking into consideration whether the directors performed technical or administrative activities and our fiscal year's results. Once the amount is determined, they are considered at the shareholders meeting.

At our shareholders meeting held on October 31, 2006, the shareholders approved an aggregate compensation of Ps.7.4 million for all of our directors for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006.

Under the executive employment agreements entered into with Messrs. Eduardo S. Elsztain, Saúl Zang and Oscar P. Bergotto, if we terminate any of these executive employment agreements without cause, we will be liable to the relevant executive for two years of compensation.

Senior Management

We pay our senior management pursuant to a fixed amount, established by taking into consideration their background, capacity and experience and an annual bonus which varies according to their individual performance and our overall results. The total and aggregate cash compensation of our senior management for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007 was Ps.4.05 million.

Supervisory Committee

The shareholders meeting held on October 31, 2006, approved by majority vote the decision not to pay any compensation to our Supervisory Committee.

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Audit Committee

The members of our Audit Committee do not receive compensation in addition to that received for their service as members of our board of directors.

Benefit Plans

Compensation plan for executive management

During fiscal year 2007 we developed a special compensation plan for its key managers (the Plan) by means of contributions to be made by stet employees and by the Company.

Such Plan is directed to key managers and aims to retain them by increasing their total compensation package, granted to those who have met certain conditions.

Participation and contributions under the Plan are voluntary. Once the invitation to participate has been accepted by the employee (the Participant), he/she is required to make two kinds of contributions: monthly contributions (salary based) and extraordinary contribution (annual bonus based). The suggested contribution to be made by Participants is: up to 2.5% of their monthly salary and up to 15.0% of their annual bonus.

This Plan is intended to improve the compensation benefits of the key management employees who are encouraged to increase his/her compensation package by getting an extraordinary reward at the end of the Plan for those who have met certain conditions mentioned below.

Our contribution will be 200% of the employees monthly contributions and 300% of the extraordinary employees contributions.

The funds arising out of the Participants contributions are transferred to a special independent vehicle created and located in Argentina as an Investment Fund approved by the National Securities Commission (CNV). Such funds (including the rents derived thereof) are freely redeemable upon request of the Participants.

Contributions made by us under the Plan are transferred to another separate and independent vehicle (eg., trust fund).

Participants or their assignees, as the case may be, will have access to 100% of the benefits of the Plan (that is, our contributions made on Participants behalf to the specially created vehicle) under the following circumstances:

ordinary retirement in accordance with applicable labor regulations;

total or permanent incapacity or disability; and

death.

In case of resignation or termination without legal justification, the participant will get the amounts arising out of our contribution only if he or she has participated in the Plan for at least 5 years.

As of June 30, 2007 we and our subsidiaries contributions amounted to Ps.0.9 million.

Table of Contents**PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS**

The following table sets forth information regarding ownership of our capital stock by each person known to us to own beneficially at least 5% of our common shares and all our directors and officers as a group.

Shareholder	Share Ownership as of June 30, 2007	
	Number of Shares	Percentage
Cresud(1)	116,305,767	25.0%
IFISA(2)	5,495,297	1.2%
Directors and officers including Eduardo Elsztain(3)	1,415,643	0.3%
Argentine pension funds in the aggregate(4)	22,487,648	4.8%
Total	145,704,555	31.3%

- (1) Eduardo S. Elsztain is the beneficial owner of 101,509,172 shares of Cresud, representing 32.8% of its total share capital. As a result of his 32.8% interest in Cresud, Mr. Elsztain has an 8.2% indirect economic interest in us. Although Mr. Elsztain does not own a majority of the shares of Cresud, he exercises substantial influence over Cresud. If Mr. Elsztain were considered the beneficial owner of Cresud due to his substantial influence over it, he would be the beneficial owner of 25.0% of our shares by virtue of his investment in Cresud, without taking into account his indirect interest in us through IFISA.
- (2) Eduardo S. Elsztain is the Chairman of the board of directors of IFIS Limited (IFIS), a corporation organized under the laws of Bermuda and IFISA, a corporation organized under the laws of Uruguay. Mr. Elsztain, by virtue of his position and voting power in IFIS, is the beneficial owner of 43.5% of the shares of IFIS. Although Mr. Elsztain does not own a majority of shares of IFIS, he exercises effective control over IFIS, which in turn controls IFISA. As a result, Mr. Elsztain may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of an additional 1.2% of our shares due to IFISA's 1.2% interest in us, without taking into account his indirect interest in us through Cresud).
- (3) As described in notes (1) and (2) above, Mr. Elsztain may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of 26.2% of our outstanding shares consisting of (i) 116,305,767 shares held by Cresud and (ii) 5,495,297 shares held by IFISA. In addition, Mr. Elsztain is the beneficial owner of an additional 0.71% of our outstanding shares consisting of (i) 761,000 shares held by Consultores Venture Capital Limited, a stock corporation organized under the laws of Cayman Islands, (ii) 2,060,279 held by Dolphin Fund PLC, a limited liability company organized under the laws of Isle of Man and (iii) 457,375 shares held directly by Eduardo Elsztain. As a result, Mr. Elsztain's aggregate beneficial ownership of our outstanding shares may be as high as 125,079,718 common shares, representing 26.9% of our outstanding shares, without taking into account any increase in his beneficial ownership that would result from (i) the conversion by Cresud of its current holding of our 8% convertible notes and (ii) the exercise by Cresud and IFISA of their respective holdings of warrants to purchase additional common shares.
- (4) Based on estimates from the Superintendency of AFJP (*Administradora de Fondos de Jubilaciones y Pensiones*). None of the pension funds individually own more than 4.8% of our common stock. The highest percentage owners of the shares are *Consolidar* with approximately 1.1%, *Met* with approximately 0.9% and *Orígenes* with approximately 0.8%.

Cresud is a leading Argentine producer of basic agricultural products. Cresud's shares began trading on the *Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires* on December 12, 1960, under the trading symbol CRES and on March 1997 its ADSs began trading on the Nasdaq Stock Market under the trading symbol CRESY.

As of June 30, 2007, Cresud owned US\$12.0 million of our 8% convertible notes and 33.0 million of our warrants entitling it to purchase additional common shares. If Cresud converts all such convertible notes into our common shares and exercises all such warrants, it will acquire an aggregate of 82,491,763 additional common shares. If Cresud does so, its shareholding in us would increase from 25.0% to 36.0% (assuming no such conversion or exercise by any of the other holders of our convertible notes or warrants) or from 25.0% to 34.3% (assuming all of our outstanding convertible notes and warrants are converted or exercised, as appropriate, by the other holders thereof).

As of June 30, 2007, IFISA owned 2.5 million warrants entitling it to purchase additional common shares. If IFISA exercises all such warrants, it will acquire an aggregate of 4,587,155 additional common shares. If IFISA does so, its shareholding in us will increase from 1.2% to 2.1% (assuming no such conversion or exercise by any of the other holders of such convertible notes and warrants) or from 1.2% to 1.7% (assuming all of our outstanding convertible notes and warrants are converted or exercised, as appropriate, by the other holders thereof).

The number of shares beneficially owned by Mr. Elsztain would increase by 88,193,235 upon full conversion of our convertible notes and warrants.

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Cresud, our largest shareholder and a company of which Eduardo Elsztain, our director, is the largest beneficial owner, has indicated that it intends to exercise all of its statutory preemptive rights in connection with this offering.

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Parque Arauco is a significant shareholder in our subsidiary Alto Palermo. Parque Arauco is a Chilean commercial real estate developer engaged in the acquisition, development and operation of shopping centers, and its shares are listed and traded on the Santiago Stock Exchange.

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RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

We increased our investment in Banco Hipotecario in fiscal year 2004

Several of our directors are also directors of Banco Hipotecario.

On December 30, 2003, we purchased 4,116,267 shares of Banco Hipotecario at US\$2.3868 per share and 37,537 warrants at US\$33.86 each with the right to purchase 3,753,700 additional shares. We paid US\$11.1 million for such securities. On February 2, 2004, we exercised a substantial portion of the warrants acquired. As a result, we acquired 4,774,000 shares of Banco Hipotecario for a total consideration of Ps.33.4 million. During the last quarter of fiscal year 2004, we sold 2,487,571 shares of Banco Hipotecario to IFIS Ltd. (indirect shareholders) for a total consideration of US\$6.1 million (market value equivalent to Ps.7.0 per share). We recognized a loss in connection with the sale amounting to Ps.1.6 million. See Note 3.c. to our consolidated financial statements for details on the accounting for this investment.

As of June 30, 2007, we owned directly and indirectly Class D shares representing 11.8% of Banco Hipotecario and currently affording us the right to cast 18.4% of the total votes that may be cast at a shareholders' meeting of Banco Hipotecario.

As of June 30, 2007, other companies affiliated with our chairman, Eduardo Elsztain (including IFIS Limited, to which IFISA is a wholly owned subsidiary.), owned Class D shares representing 13.7% of Banco Hipotecario and currently affording such holders the right to cast 21.3% of the total votes that may be cast at a shareholders' meeting of Banco Hipotecario.

As a result, as of June 30, 2007, we and other affiliated companies owned in the aggregate Class D shares representing 25.4% of Banco Hipotecario's shares, currently affording us and such other affiliated companies the right to cast, in the aggregate, 39.7% of the total votes that may be cast at a shareholders meeting and to nominate 6 of Banco Hipotecario's 12 directors.

Free space for Fundación IRSA and Fundación Museo de los Niños

On October 31, 1997, our subsidiary Alto Palermo approved the execution of an agreement granting Fundación IRSA the free right to use 3,800 square meters of constructed area in the Abasto Shopping Center for a 30-year period.

Moreover, on November 29, 2005, Alto Palermo approved the execution of an agreement granting Fundación Museo de los Niños, the free right to use approximately 2,670.11 square meters of constructed area in the Shopping Rosario for a 30-year period.

Fundación IRSA is a charitable, non-profit organization whose Chairman is Eduardo S. Elsztain and whose Secretary, is Mariana Carmona de Elsztain, Mr. Elsztain's wife. Fundación IRSA has used the available area to house a museum called Museo de los Niños, Abasto, an interactive learning center for children and adults, which opened to the public in April 1999. On September 27, 1999, Fundación IRSA assigned and transferred for free, the entirety of Museo de los Niños, as well as Abasto's rights and obligations to Fundación Museo de los Niños.

Fundación Museo de los Niños is a charitable non-profit organization established by the same founders of Fundación IRSA and run by the same members of the administration committee as Fundación IRSA. Fundación Museo de los Niños acts as special vehicle for the development of Museo de los Niños, Abasto and Museo de los Niños, Rosario. On October 29, 1999, Alto Palermo approved the assignment of Museo de los Niños, Abasto's agreement to Fundación Museo de los Niños. In addition, on December 12, 2005, an agreement granting the free right to use of the space designated for Museo de los Niños, Rosario was signed.

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Donations for Fundación IRSA and Fundacion Museo de los Ninos

During the fiscal years ended June 30, 2005, 2006 and 2007, we made donations to Fundación IRSA and Fundación Museo de los Niños for a total amount of Ps.4.1 million, Ps.4.3 million and Ps.2.5 million, respectively. Eduardo S. Elsztain is the chairman of Fundación IRSA and Fundación Museo de los Niños.

Our Shares

As of June 30, 2007, IFISA owned 5.5 million of our common shares, representing 1.2% of our total outstanding common shares. As of June 30, 2007 IFISA converted all of its convertible notes. Concerning the warrants, IFISA had 2.5 million until June 30, 2007. On a fully diluted basis, considering the full conversion of outstanding convertible notes and the full exercise of the warrants, total ownership of IFISA in us was 1.7% as of June 30, 2007.

Cresud s acquisition of our convertible notes and warrants

Eduardo S. Elsztain and Saúl Zang are, respectively, Chairman and Vice Chairman of our board of directors and are also shareholders of our company. They are also, respectively, chairman and vice-chairman of the board of directors of Cresud and are also shareholders of Cresud.

During November and December 2002, Cresud purchased US\$49.7 million of our 8% convertible notes due 2007 and during July and November 2003, Cresud purchased an additional US\$0.25 million of such convertible notes.

Our convertible notes, which were offered on October 15, 2002 for 100 million units consisting of US\$100.0 million of 8% convertible notes due 2007, are convertible at any time, at the option of the holder, into a fixed number of common shares. Once converted, the holder has the right to acquire an additional equal number of shares at the exercise price of the warrant.

In May 2004, Cresud decided to exercise their option to convert 5.0 million aggregate principal amount of our Convertible Notes as part of our long term strategy, in order to revert the reduction of Cresud ownership percentage, which was diluted by the conversion of notes and the exercise of warrants by third parties. As a result of this conversion, Cresud has received 9.2 million of our common shares.

In July 2004, Cresud converted 0.35 million of convertible notes issued by us for US\$0.5 million. On September 30, 2004, Cresud exercised 5.0 million of our Warrants for 9.2 million ordinary shares at a total cost of US\$6 million. In February 2006, Cresud converted 5.0 million of convertible notes issued by us for 9.2 million ordinary shares. In April 2006, Cresud converted 16.0 million of convertible notes issued by us for 29.3 million ordinary shares.

As of June 30, 2007 Cresud owned 25.0% of our common shares. Assuming Cresud exercise their conversion rights of all ours Convertible Notes and no exercise of such rights by any of other IRSA s bondholders as of that date, Cresud would own 28.4% of our common shares. In the case all bondholders exercise their conversion rights and Cresud exercise them as well, Cresud would own 27.7% of our common stock.

Assuming Cresud exercise all of their IRSA s warrants and convertibles notes and no other noteholders exercise such rights, as of June 30, 2007, Cresud would own 36.3% or our common shares. In the case all bondholders exercise their warrants and Convertibles Notes and Cresud exercise them as well, Cresud would own 34.3% of our common stock.

Lease of our Headquarters

Our headquarters are located at Bolívar 108, 1st floor, City of Buenos Aires. We lease this property from Elsztain e Hijos S.C.A., a company controlled by relatives of Eduardo S. Elsztain, and from Hamonet S.A., a

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company controlled by Fernando A. Elsztain, one of our directors, and several of his relatives. A lease agreement was signed among us, Alto Palermo, Cresud and Isaac Elsztain e Hijos S.C.A., in March 2004. This lease establishes a term of 120 months and monthly rental payments of Ps.8,490. We, Alto Palermo and Cresud each pay one-third, or Ps.2,830, of such rent.

Office Space Lease

In December 2003, Alto Palermo, Fibesa S.A. (a wholly owned subsidiary of Alto Palermo) and Cresud leased their administrative headquarters in the Intercontinental Plaza tower, located at Moreno 877, City of Buenos Aires, from our subsidiary Inversora Bolívar S.A. The lease agreements' initial term is 60 months, subject to an optional extension for 36 additional months. Alto Palermo, Fibesa S.A. and Cresud pay a monthly rent of US\$0.011 million, US\$0.003 million and US\$0.003 million, respectively, to Inversora Bolívar S.A. In addition, IRSA, Cresud and Alto Palermo split between them the rent for the twenty-fourth floor of the above mentioned building, which amounts to US\$0.003 million per month.

Tarshop, a company which is 80% owned by Alto Palermo, leases the second floor of the Intercontinental Plaza tower from Inversora Bolívar S.A. for a monthly rent of US\$0.004 million. In addition, Tarshop leases from us floors five and seven of the building located at Suipacha 664 for a monthly rent of US\$0.007 million.

Legal Services

During the fiscal years ended June 30, 2005, 2006 and 2007 we paid the law firm Zang, Bergel & Viñes an aggregate amount of approximately Ps.1.1 million, Ps.1.9 million and Ps.3.3 million, respectively, as payments for legal services. Our director, Saúl Zang, and our alternate director, Salvador D. Bergel, are partners of this law firm. Juan C. Quintana Terán, our alternate director, is of counsel of this law firm. Ernesto Manuel Viñes, a partner of the firm, is a member of the board of directors of our equity investee Banco Hipotecario.

Dolphin Fund

Since 1996, we have invested in Dolphin Fund Plc, an open-ended investment fund which is related to our director and principal shareholder Eduardo Elsztain. These investments are carried at market value as of year-end. Unrealized gains and losses relating to investment funds are included in financial results, net, in the consolidated statements of income. The amounts relating to our net gain on holding Dolphin Fund Plc for the years ended June 30, 2005, 2006 and 2007 are Ps.16.3 million, Ps.2.5 million and Ps.46.8 million, respectively.

Options to Purchase Shares of Comercializadora Los Altos S.A. (successor of Altocity.com)

In January 2000, E-Commerce Latina, a company owned 50% by us and 50% by Telefónica Argentina, granted Consultores Internet Managers Ltd. an option to purchase certain of its class B shares of Altocity.Com S.A. Consultores Internet Managers Ltd. is a special-purpose Cayman Islands corporation created to act on behalf of its management and is represented by an independent attorney-in-fact. The option granted to Consultores Internet Managers represents 15% of the capital stock of Altocity.Com S.A. and was granted for a period of eight years.

Pursuant to the terms of the agreement, the exercise price is equal to the quotient of (i) the original value of class B shares at the time of the contribution to Altocity.Com S.A. by E-Commerce Latina, plus interest accrued at an annual fixed interest rate of 14% through the exercise date of the option, over (ii) the total number of class B shares owned by E-Commerce Latina at the exercise date of the option.

The option was granted to Consultores Internet Managers Ltd. to be allocated by it among the management of Altocity.Com S.A. as an incentive compensation for their services, but as of today, no individual awards have been determined for participating employees under this option. Upon exercise of the option, Consultores Internet Managers Ltd.'s sole asset will be its 15% interest in Altocity.Com S.A.

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On October 26, 2006 Alto Palermo acquired 808,354 outstanding ordinary shares of E-commerce latina S.A. and 11 outstanding ordinary shares of Altocity.com S.A. for a total amount of Ps.85,876.

Loan agreements with members of the Senior Management of Banco Hipotecario

As of June 30, 2007, several members of the senior management of Banco Hipotecario had loans from Banco Hipotecario for a total amount of approximately Ps.0.021 million with an average interest rate of 25%. We believe that each of these loans was made by Banco Hipotecario in the ordinary course of its consumer credit business, is of a type generally made available by Banco Hipotecario to the public and was made on market terms.

Agreement for Shared Corporate Services with Cresud and Alto Palermo

In order to reduce administrative expenses and to achieve a more efficient allocation of corporate resources, we entered into an Exchange of Operating Services Agreement with Cresud and Alto Palermo, on June 30, 2004. This agreement has a term of two years (being renewed for an equal period of time unless any of the parties decide to terminate it) by which tasks are performed by one or more of the companies for the benefit of one or more of other companies in exchange for a fee to be paid primarily through the provision of services in other areas. Through this agreement, each company continues to maintain its strategic and commercial independence while increasing operating efficiency. This agreement will not affect the independence of each company's record and accounting systems or adversely affect internal control systems or external audit tasks. Each company will continue to maintain separate assets and liabilities.

Alejandro Gustavo Elsztain is the General Coordinator of the program and Gabriel Adolfo Gregorio Reznik is responsible for the implementation of the agreement. The main duties for implementation of the project are (a) monitoring the project's implementation in accordance with the agreement; (b) reviewing the billing report on a monthly basis to analyze and check it against the provisions of the agreement, and, in the event of discrepancies or deviations, preparing a report to submit for the consideration of the General Coordinator, and by each company's boards of directors and (c) assessing, on a permanent basis the, results derived from the project's implementation and proposing to the General Coordinator changes in the event of a conflict with the agreement or, if appropriate, the possibility of establishing cost or benefit allocation mechanisms or criteria more consistent with the goals of the agreement. The areas now involved are Shared Corporate Services, Human Resources, Finance, Institutional Relations, Administration, Systems, Insurance, Purchasing, Contracts, Operations and Internal Audit, among others. This program was implemented to reduce operating costs by optimizing the individual administrative efficiencies of each company.

The areas originally involved were Human Resources, Finance, Institutional Relations, Administration, Systems, Insurance, Purchasing, Messenger Services, Contracts, Operations and Directors' Assistants, among others. This program was implemented to reduce operating costs by optimizing the individual administrative efficiencies of each company.

Currently, the program includes Internal Audit and the other Shared Corporate Services, while the sharing of Directors' Assistants has been dropped.

In the future and in order to continue our policy of achieving a more efficient allocation of corporate resources, we may extend the areas in which we share corporate services with Cresud and Alto Palermo. Our chairman is also chairman of Cresud and Alto Palermo and our vice-chairman is also vice-chairman of Cresud and Alto Palermo. We believe that the terms and conditions of these transactions are consistent in all material respects with those prevailing in the market at the relevant time for agreements between unaffiliated parties.

The Share Services Agreement was filed with the SEC in a report on Form 6-K dated July 1, 2004 and an amendment to this agreement was filed in a report on Form 6-K dated September 19, 2007. See Note 8 to our audited consolidated financial statements contained elsewhere in this prospectus.

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Convertible Notes of Alto Palermo

At a noteholders' meeting held on May 2, 2006, the holders of Alto Palermo's Series I convertible notes unanimously approved an extension to July 19, 2014 of the maturity date of such notes which had initially been scheduled to mature in June 2006.

On June 30, 2007, the outstanding principal amount of such convertible notes was US\$47.2 million, and we owned US\$31.7 million principal amount of such convertible notes on such date. If all the holders of Alto Palermo's convertible notes were to exercise their conversion rights, the amount of Alto Palermo's shares outstanding would be increased from 782.0 million to 2,237.5 million.

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DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STOCK

Set forth below is certain information relating to our capital stock, including brief summaries of certain provisions of our by-laws, the Argentine corporate law and certain related laws and regulations of Argentina, all as in effect as at the date hereof. The following summary description of our capital stock does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to our by-laws, the Argentine corporate law and the provisions of other applicable Argentine laws and regulations, including the *Comisión Nacional de Valores* and the *Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires* rules.

Stock Exchanges in which our securities are listed

Our common shares are listed on the *Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires* under the trading symbol **IRSA** and our Global Depositary Shares are listed and traded on the NYSE under the trading symbol **IRS**. As of August 30, 2007 our authorized capital stock consists of 469,868,577 common shares, Ps.1.00 par value per share.

As of June 30, 2007, our outstanding capital stock consisted of 464,969,156 common shares. As of that date (1) we had no other shares of any class or series issued and outstanding and (2) 18.9 million of convertible Notes and 43.2 million of warrants outstanding. Our common shares have one vote per share. All outstanding shares of the common shares are validly issued, fully paid and non assessable. As of June 30, 2007, there were approximately 1,112 holders of all of our common shares. We believe that all the conversion rights and warrants are going to be exercised prior to the maturity by their owners. In this case the total outstanding shares will increase to 578,971,642.

As of August 30, 2007, our 8% convertible notes due 2007 were outstanding in an aggregate principal amount of US\$16.2 million. These convertible notes are convertible, at any time at the option of the holder thereof, into our common shares at a conversion ratio of US\$0.545 principal amount equal to one common share. In addition, the convertible notes contain a warrant that allows holders to acquire 1.83486 shares of par value Ps.1.0 per share at a price of US\$0.6541 each per share. As of August 31, 2007, the price for our common shares on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (*Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires*) was Ps.5.35 per common share, so on that date holders of our convertible notes were entitled to acquire common shares through conversion at a price per share below the price for such common shares on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (*Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires*). To the extent that the conversion ratio in our convertible notes remains in the money, we expect all such notes to be converted into common shares. If all such convertible notes are in fact converted and in consequence all warrants are exercised, as we currently expect, we will issue an additional 109,103,059 common shares in satisfaction of such conversion rights and warrants exercise.

General

The number of issued shares has increased over the past three fiscal years due to ongoing conversions and exercise of warrants of our Convertible Notes. In the fiscal years 2005, 2006 and 2007, 108.5 million, 78.2 million and 29.5 million new shares were issued, respectively.

Shareholders' rights in an Argentine stock corporation are governed by its by-laws and by the Argentine Corporation Law No. 19,550. All provisions of the Argentine Corporation Law No. 19,550 take precedence over any contrary provision in a corporation's by-laws.

The Argentine securities markets are principally regulated by the *Comisión Nacional de Valores* under *Resolución General* N° 368/2001 as amended, the Public Offering of Securities Law N° 17,811, the Negotiable Obligations Law N° 23,576, Decree 677/2001 and the Argentine Corporation Law No. 19,550. These laws govern disclosure requirements, restriction on insider trading, price manipulation and protection of minority investors.

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Corporate Purpose

Our legal name is IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima. We were incorporated under the laws of Argentina on April 30, 1943 as a sociedad anónima (stock corporation) and were registered with the Public Registry of Commerce of the City of Buenos Aires (*Inspección General de Justicia* or IGJ) on June 23, 1943 under number 284, on page 291, book 46 of volume A. Pursuant to our by-laws, our term of duration expires on April 5, 2043.

Pursuant to article 4 of our by-laws our purpose is to perform the following activities:

Invest, develop and operate real estate developments;

Invest, develop and operate personal property, including securities;

Construct and operate works, services and public property;

Manage real or personal property, whether owned by us or by third parties;

Build, recycle, or repair real property whether owned by us or by third parties;

Advise third parties with respect to the aforementioned activities;

Finance projects, undertakings, works and/or real estate transactions of third parties.

Limited liability

Shareholders' liability for losses are limited to their shareholdings in the Company. Notwithstanding the foregoing, under the Argentine Corporation Law No. 19,550, shareholders who voted in favor of a resolution that is subsequently declared void by a court as contrary to Argentine law or a company's by-laws (or regulation, if any) may be held jointly and severally liable for damages to such company, other shareholders or third parties resulting from such resolution. In addition, a shareholder who votes on a business transaction in which the shareholder's interest conflicts with that of the Company may be liable for damages under the Argentine companies law, but only if the transaction would not have been validly approved without such shareholder's vote.

Capitalization

We may increase our share capital upon authorization by our shareholders at an ordinary shareholders' meeting. Capital increases must be registered with the Argentine public business, registry referred to as the Argentine public business, registry referred to as the *Registro Público de Comercio*, and published in the Boletín Oficial. Capital reductions may be voluntary or mandatory and must be approved by the shareholders at a special shareholders' meeting (*asamblea extraordinaria*). Reductions in capital are mandatory when losses have depleted reserves and exceed 50% of capital. At June 30, 2007 our share capital consisted of 464,969,156 common shares.

Our by-laws provide that preferred stock may be issued when authorized by the shareholders at a special shareholders' meeting (*asamblea extraordinaria*) and in accordance with applicable regulations. Such preferred stock may have a fixed cumulative dividend, with or without additional participation in our profits, resolved by the shareholders' meetings. Our company currently has no outstanding preferred stock.

Preemptive Rights and Increases of Share Capital

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Pursuant to our by-laws and Argentine Corporation Law No. 19,550, in the event of an increase in our share capital, each of our existing holders of our common shares has a preemptive right to subscribe for new common shares in proportion to such holder's share ownership pursuant to our by-laws and the Argentine Corporation Law No. 19,550. For any shares of a class not preempted by any holder of that class, the remaining

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holders of the class will be entitled to accretion rights based on the number of shares they purchased when they exercised their own preemptive rights. Rights and accretion rights must be exercised simultaneously within 30 days following the time in which notices to the shareholders of a capital increase and of the rights to subscribe thereto are published for three days in the Boletín Oficial and a widely circulated newspaper in Argentina. Pursuant to the Argentine Companies Law, such 30-day period may be reduced to 10 days by a decision of our shareholders adopted at a special shareholders meeting (*asamblea extraordinaria*).

Additionally, the Argentine Corporations Law No. 19,550 permits shareholders at a special shareholders meeting (*asamblea extraordinaria*) to suspend or limit the preemptive rights relating to the issuance of new shares in specific and exceptional cases in which the interest of our company requires such action and, additionally, under the following specific conditions:

the issuance is expressly included in the list of matters to be addressed at the shareholders meeting; and

the shares to be issued are to be paid in-kind or in exchange for payment under pre-existing obligations.

Furthermore, Article 12 of the Negotiable Obligations Law permits shareholders at a special shareholders meeting (*asamblea extraordinaria*) to suspend preemptive subscription rights for the subscription of convertible bonds under the above-mentioned conditions. Preemptive rights may also be eliminated, so long as a resolution providing so has been approved by at least 50% of the outstanding capital stock with a right to decide such matters and so long as the opposition to such resolution does not surpass 5% of the share capital.

Shareholders Meetings and Voting Rights

Our by-laws provide that shareholders meetings may be called by our board of directors or by our Supervisory Committee or at the request of the holders of shares representing no less than 5% of the common shares. Any meetings called at the request of shareholders must be held within 30 days after the request is made. Any shareholder may appoint any person as its duly authorized representative at a shareholders meeting, by granting a proxy. Co-owners of shares must have single representation.

In general, the following matters can be considered only at a special shareholders meeting (*asamblea extraordinaria*):

matters that may not be approved at an ordinary shareholders meeting;

the amendment of our by-laws;

reductions in our share capital;

redemption, reimbursement and amortization of our shares;

mergers, and other corporate changes, including dissolution and winding-up;

limitations or suspensions to preemptive rights to the subscription of the new shares; and

issuance of debentures, convertible negotiable obligations and bonds that not qualify as notes (*obligaciones negociables*).

In accordance with our by-laws, ordinary and special shareholders meetings (*asamblea extraordinaria*) are subject to a first and second quorum call, the second to occur upon the failure of the first. The first and second notice of ordinary shareholders meetings may be made simultaneously.

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In the event that both are made on the same day, the second must occur at least one hour after the first. If simultaneous notice was not given, the second notice must be given within 30 days after the failure to reach quorum at the first. Such notices must be given in compliance with applicable regulations.

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A quorum for an ordinary shareholders meeting on the first call requires the presence of a number of shareholders holding a majority of the shares entitled to vote and, on the second call, the quorum consists of the number of shareholders present, whatever that number. Decisions at ordinary shareholders meetings must be approved by a majority of the votes validly exercised by the shareholders.

A quorum for a special shareholders meeting (*asamblea extraordinaria*) on the first call requires the presence of persons holding 60% of the shares entitled to vote and, on the second call, the quorum consists of the number of shareholders present, whatever that number. Decisions at special shareholders meeting (*asamblea extraordinaria*) generally must be approved by a majority of the votes validly exercised.

However, pursuant to the Argentine Companies Law, all shareholders meetings, whether convened on a first or second quorum call, require the affirmative vote of the majority of shares with right to vote in order to approve the following decisions:

advanced winding-up of the company;

transfer of the domicile of the company outside of Argentina;

fundamental change in the purpose of the company;

total or partial mandatory repayment by the shareholders of the paid-in capital; and

a merger or a spin-off, when our company will not be the surviving company.

Holders of common shares are entitled to one vote per share. Owners of common shares represented by GDRs exercise their voting rights through the GDR Depositary, who acts upon instructions received from such shareholders and, in the absence of instructions, votes in the same manner as our majority of the shareholders present in the shareholders meeting.

The holders of preferred stock are not entitled to voting rights. However, in the event that no dividends are paid to such holders for their preferred stock, the holders of preferred stock are entitled to voting rights. Holders of preferred stock are also entitled to vote on certain special matters, such as a transformation of the corporate type, early dissolution, change to a foreign domicile, fundamental change in the corporate purposes, total or partial replacement of capital losses, mergers in which our company is not the surviving entity, and spin-offs. The same exemption will apply in the event the preferred stock is traded on any stock exchange and such trading is suspended or canceled.

Dividends and Liquidation Rights

The Argentine Corporations Law No. 19,550 establishes that the distribution and payment of dividends to shareholders is valid only if they result from realized and net earnings of the company pursuant to an annual balance sheet approved by the shareholders. Our board of directors submits our financial statements for the previous financial year, together with the reports of our Supervisory Committee, to the Annual Ordinary Shareholders Meeting. This meeting must be held by October 30 of each year to approve the financial statements and decide on the allocation of our net income for the year under review. The distribution, amount and payment of dividends, if any, must be approved by the affirmative vote of the majority of the present votes with right to vote at the meeting.

The shareholders meeting may authorize payment of dividends on a quarterly basis provided no applicable regulations are violated. In that case, all and each of the members of the board of directors and the supervisory committee will be jointly and severally unlimitedly liable for the refund of those dividends if, as of the end of the respective fiscal year, the realized and net earnings of the Company are not sufficient to allow the payment of dividends.

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When we declare and pay dividends on the common shares, the holders of our GDRs, each representing the right to receive ten ordinary shares, outstanding on the corresponding registration date, are entitled to receive the dividends due on the common shares underlying the GDRs, subject to the terms of the Deposit Agreement dated March 18, 1997 executed by and between us, The Bank of New York, as depositary and the eventual holders of GDRs. The cash dividends are to be paid in Pesos and, except under certain circumstances, are to be converted by the Depositary into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate prevailing at the conversion date and are to be paid to the holders of the GDRs net of any applicable fee on the dividend distribution, costs and conversion expenses, taxes and public charges. Since January 2002 and due to the devaluation of the Peso, the exchange rate for the dividends will occur at a floating market rate, which, at the date of this prospectus is 3.145 for each U.S. dollar. To be updated at the date of the filing.

Our dividend policy is proposed from time to time by our board of directors and is subject to shareholders' approval at an ordinary shareholders meeting. Declarations of dividends are based upon our results of operations, financial condition, cash requirements and future prospects, as well as restrictions under debt obligations and other factors deemed relevant by our board of directors and our shareholders.

Dividends may be lawfully paid only out of our retained earnings determined by reference to the financial statements prepared in accordance with Argentine GAAP. In accordance with the Argentine Companies Law, net income is allocated in the following order: (i) 5% is retained in a legal reserve until the amount of such reserve equals 20% of the Company's outstanding capital; (ii) dividends on preferred stock or common shares or other amounts may be retained as a voluntary reserve, contingency reserve or new account, or (iii) for any other purpose as determined by the Company's shareholders at an ordinary shareholders' meeting.

Our legal reserve is not available for distribution. Under the applicable regulations of the *Comisión Nacional de Valores*, dividends are distributed pro rata in accordance with the number of shares held by each holder within 30 days of being declared by the shareholders for cash dividends and within 90 days of approval in the case of dividends distributed as shares. The right to receive payment of dividends expires three years after the date on which they were made available to shareholders. The shareholders' meeting may authorize payment of dividends on a quarterly basis provided no applicable regulations are violated. In such case, all and each of the members of the board of directors and the supervisory committee will be jointly and severally liable for the refund of those dividends if, at the end of the respective fiscal year, the realized and net earnings of the Company are not sufficient to allow for the payment of dividends.

In the event of liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of our company, our assets are:

to be applied to satisfy its liabilities; and

to be proportionally distributed among holders of preferred stock in accordance with the terms of the preferred stock. If any surplus remains, our shareholders are entitled to receive and share proportionally in all net assets available for distribution to our shareholders, subject to the order of preference established by our by-laws.

Approval of Financial Statements

Our fiscal year ends on June 30 of each year, after which we prepare an annual report which is presented to our board of directors and Supervisory Committee. The board of directors submits our financial statements for the previous financial year, together with the reports of our Supervisory Committee, to the annual ordinary shareholders' meeting, which must be held within 120 days of the close of our fiscal year, in order to approve our financial statements and determine our allocation of net income for such year. At least 20 days before the ordinary shareholders meeting, our annual report must be available for inspection at our principal office.

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Right of Dissenting Shareholders to Exercise Their Appraisal Right

Whenever certain actions are approved at a special shareholders meeting (*asamblea extraordinaria*) (such as the approval of a merger, a spin-off (except when the shares of the acquired company are publicly traded), a fundamental change of corporate purpose, a transformation from one type of corporation to another, a transfer of the domicile of our company outside of Argentina or, as a result of the action approved, the shares cease to be publicly traded) any shareholder dissenting from the adoption of any such resolution may withdraw from our company and receive the book value per share determined on the basis of our latest financial statements, whether completed or to be completed, provided that the shareholder exercises its appraisal rights within ten days following the shareholders meeting at which the resolution was adopted.

In addition, to have appraisal rights, a shareholder must have voted against such resolution or act within 15 days following the shareholders meeting if the shareholder was absent and can prove that he was a shareholder of record on the day of the shareholders meeting. Appraisal rights are extinguished with respect to a given resolution if such resolution is subsequently overturned at another shareholders meeting held within 75 days of the previous meeting at which the original resolution was adopted. Payment on the appraisal rights must be made within one year of the date of the shareholders meeting at which the resolution was adopted, except where the resolution involved a decision that our stock cease to be publicly traded, in which case the payment period is reduced to 60 days from the date of the resolution.

Ownership Restrictions

Section 9 of our by-laws provides that the acquisition by any person or group, directly or indirectly of our shares, convertible securities, rights to receive any of those securities that may grant that person the control of our company or 35% or more of our capital stock may only be done by complying with certain tender offer rules for all of our shares, except for:

acquisitions by persons holding or controlling shares or convertible securities which represent more than 50% of our capital stock, notwithstanding the provisions of the *Comisión Nacional de Valores*; and

holdings of more than 35%, which derive from the distribution of shares or dividends paid in shares approved by the shareholders, or the issuance of shares as a result of a merger approved by the shareholders; in both cases, the excess holding shall be disposed of within 180 days of its registration in the relevant shareholder's account, or prior to the holding of our shareholders meeting, whatever occurs first.

The *Comisión Nacional de Valores* regulations require that transactions which cause a person's holdings of capital stock of a registered Argentine company, to hold 5% or more of the voting power, should be immediately notified to the *Comisión Nacional de Valores*. Thereafter, every change in the holdings that represents a multiple of 5% of the voting power should also be notified.

Directors, senior managers, executive officers, members of the supervisory committee, and controlling shareholders of an Argentine company whose securities are publicly listed, should notify the *Comisión Nacional de Valores* on a monthly basis, of their beneficial ownership of shares, debt securities, and call and put options related to securities of such companies and their controlling, controlled or affiliated companies.

In addition, the *Comisión Nacional de Valores* must be immediately notified of transactions which cause a person's holdings of capital stock of an Argentine company whose securities are publicly listed to hold 5% or more of the voting power and of every change in the holdings of such person that represents a multiple of 5% of the voting power. Holders of more than 50% of the common shares of a company or who otherwise have voting control of a company, as well as directors, officers and members of the supervisory committee, must provide the *Comisión Nacional de Valores* with annual reports setting forth their holdings in the capital stock of such companies and monthly reports of any change in their holdings.

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Tender Offers

Tender offers under Argentine law may be voluntary or mandatory. In either case, the offer must be made addressed to all shareholders. In the case of a mandatory tender offer, the offer must also be made to the holders of subscription rights, stock options or convertible debt securities that directly or indirectly may grant a subscription, acquisition or conversion right on voting shares.

Decree No. 677/2001 establishes that a person or entity wishing to acquire a significant holding (*participaciones significativas*) shall be required to launch a mandatory tender offer.

A mandatory tender offer will not be required in those cases in which the purpose of the acquisition of the significant holding is not to acquire the control of a company.

The *Comisión Nacional de Valores* defines a significant holding as holdings that represent an equal or a higher percentage than 35% and 51% of the voting shares as the case may be.

When a person or an entity intends to acquire more than 35% of the shares of a company, a mandatory tender offer to purchase 50% of the corporate voting capital is required by law.

If a person or an entity owns between 35% and 51% of the shares of a company, and wishes to increase its holdings by at least 6% within a 12 month period, a mandatory tender offer to acquire shares representing at least 10% of the voting capital will be legally required.

When a person or an entity wishes to acquire more than 51% of the shares of a company, a mandatory tender offer to acquire 100% of the voting capital will be legally required.

Finally, when a shareholder controls 95% or more of the outstanding shares of a company, (i) any minority shareholder may, at any time, demand that the controlling party make an offer to purchase all of the remaining shares of the minority shareholders and (ii) the controlling party can issue a unilateral statement of intention to acquire all of the remaining shares owned by the other stockholders.

Pursuant to the Argentine Corporations Law No. 19,550 we may redeem our outstanding common shares only under the following circumstances:

to cancel such shares and only after a decision to reduce our capital stock (with shareholder approval at a special shareholders meeting (asamblea extraordinaria));

to avoid significant damage to our company under exceptional circumstances, and then only using retained earnings or free reserves that have been fully paid, which action must be ratified at the following ordinary shareholders meeting; or

in the case of the acquisition by a third-party of our common shares.

The Public Offering of Securities Law provides for other circumstances under which our company, as a corporation whose shares are publicly listed, can repurchase our shares. The following are necessary conditions for the acquisition of our shares:

the shares to be acquired shall be fully paid,

there shall be a board of directors resolution containing a report of our supervisory committee or audit committee. Our board of directors resolution must provide the purpose of the acquisition, the maximum amount to be invested, the maximum number of shares or the maximum percentage of capital that may be acquired and the maximum price to be paid for our shares. Our board of directors must give complete and detailed information to both shareholders and investors,

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the purchase shall be carried out with net profits or with free or optional reserves, and we must prove to the Comisión Nacional de Valores that we have the necessary liquidity and that the acquisition will not affect our solvency,

under no circumstances may the shares acquired by our company, including those that may have been acquired before and held by us as treasury stock, be more than 10% of our capital stock or such lower percentage established by the Comisión Nacional de Valores after taking into account the trading volume of our shares.

Any shares acquired by us that exceed 10% of our capital stock must be disposed of within 90 days from the date of acquisition originating the excess without prejudice of the liability corresponding to our board of directors.

Transactions relating to the acquisition of our own shares may be carried out through open market transactions or through a public offering:

in the case of acquisitions in the open market, the amount of shares purchased daily cannot exceed 25% of the mean daily traded volume of our shares during the previous 90 days.

in either case, the *Comisión Nacional de Valores* can require that the acquisition be carried out through a public offering if the shares to be purchased represent a significant percentage in relation to the mean traded volume.

General Resolution No. 368/2001 of the *Comisión Nacional de Valores* as amended, provides general requirements that any company must comply with in the case of the acquisition of its shares under the Corporations Law or under the Public Offering of Securities Law. The acquisition of its shares by a company must be:

approved by a resolution of the board of directors with a report of its supervisory committee,

notice must be given to the *Comisión Nacional de Valores* and the *Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires*, and notice must be published in the *Boletín* of the *Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires* or in a widely circulated newspaper in Argentina,

be carried out with net profits or free reserves from the last financial statements and approved by the board of directors,

the board of directors has to prove to the *Comisión Nacional de Valores*, that the company has the necessary liquidity and that the acquisition does not affect its solvency,

all shares acquired by the company, including those that may have been acquired before and held by it as treasury stock, may not exceed 10% of its capital stock.

There are no legal limitations to ownership of our securities or to the exercise of voting rights pursuant to the ownership of our securities, by non-resident or foreign shareholders.

Registrations and Transfers

Our common shares are held in registered, book-entry form. The registry for our shares is maintained by Caja de Valores S.A. at its executive offices located at 25 de Mayo 362, (C1002ABH) Buenos Aires, Argentina. Only those persons whose names appear on such share registry are recognized as owners of our common shares. Transfers, encumbrances and liens on our shares must be registered in our share registry and are only enforceable against us and third parties from the moment registration takes place.

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Compliance with NYSE listing standards on corporate governance

New York Stock Exchange and Argentine Corporate Governance Requirements

Our corporate governance practices are governed by the applicable Argentine law; particularly, the Corporations Law, Decree N°677/01 and the Standards of the CNV, as well as by our corporate by-laws. We have securities that are registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and are listed on the New York Stock Exchange (the NYSE), and is therefore subject to corporate governance requirements applicable to NYSE-listed non-US companies (a NYSE-listed company).

NYSE-listed non-US companies that are categorized as Foreign Private Issuers may, in general, follow their home country corporate governance practices in lieu of most of the new NYSE corporate governance requirements (the NYSE Sections) codified in Section 303A of the NYSE's Listed Company Manual. However, Foreign Private Issuers must comply with NYSE Sections 303A.06, 303A.11 and 303A.12(b) and 303A.12(c). Foreign Private Issuers must comply with Section 303A.06 prior to July 31, 2005 and with Sections 303A.11 and 303A.12(b) prior to the first annual meeting of shareholders held after January 15, 2004, or by October 31, 2004.

NYSE Section 303A.11 requires that Foreign Private Issuers disclose any significant ways in which their corporate governance practices differ from US companies under NYSE standards. A Foreign Private Issuer is simply required to provide a brief, general summary of such significant differences to its US investors either 1) on the company's website (in English) or 2) in Form 20-F as distributed to their U.S. investors. In order to comply with Section 303A.11, we have prepared and have updated the comparison in the table below.

The most relevant differences between our corporate governance practices and NYSE standards for listed companies are as follows:

NYSE Standards for US companies Listed Companies Manual Section 303.A

Section 303A.01 A NYSE-listed company must have a majority of independent directors on its board of directors.

Section 303A.02 This section establishes general standards to evaluate directors' independence (no director qualifies as independent unless the board of directors affirmatively determines that the director has no material relationship with the listed company (either directly or as a partner, shareholder or officer of an organization that has a relationship with the company)), and emphasizes that the concern is independence from management. The board is also required to express an opinion with regard to the independence or lack of independence, on a case by case basis, of each individual director.

IRSA's Corporate Practices

IRSA follows Argentine law which does not require that a majority of the board of directors be comprised of independent directors. Argentine law instead requires that public companies in Argentina have a sufficient number of independent directors to be able to form an audit committee of at least three members, the majority of which must be independent pursuant to the criteria established by the CNV.

CNV's standards (General Resolution N° 400) for purposes of identifying an independent director are substantially similar to NYSE's standards. CNV standards provide that independence is required with respect to the Company itself and to its shareholders with direct or indirect material holdings (35% or more). To qualify as an independent director, such person must not perform executive functions within the company. Close relatives of any persons who would not qualify as independent directors shall also not be considered independent. When directors are appointed, each shareholder that nominates a director is required to report at the meeting whether or not such director is independent.

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**NYSE Standards for US companies Listed Companies Manual
Section 303.A**

Section 303A.03 Non-management directors must meet at regularly scheduled executive meetings not attended by management.

Section 303A.05(a) Listed companies shall have a Compensation Committee comprised entirely of independent directors.

Section 303A.05(b). The Compensation Committee shall have a written charter addressing the committee's purpose and certain minimum responsibilities as set forth in Section 303A.05(b)(i) and (ii).

Section 303A.06 Listed companies must have an Audit Committee that satisfies the requirements of Rule 10 A-3 under the 1934 Exchange Act (the Exchange Act). Foreign private issuers must satisfy the requirements of Rule 10 A-3 under the Exchange Act as of July 31, 2005.

Section 303A.07(a) The Audit Committee shall consist of at least three members. All of its members shall be financially literate or must acquire such financial knowledge within a reasonable period and at least one of its members shall have experience in accounting or financial administration.

IRSA's Corporate Practices

Neither Argentine law nor IRSA's by-laws require that any such meetings be held.

IRSA's board of directors as a whole is responsible for monitoring the company's affairs. In addition, under Argentine law, the Board of Directors may approve the delegation of specific responsibilities to designated directors or non-director managers of the Company. Also, it is mandatory for public companies to form a supervisory committee (composed of syndics) which is responsible for monitoring legal compliance by the Company under Argentine law and compliance with its by-laws.

Neither Argentine law nor IRSA's by-laws require the formation of a Compensation Committee. Under Argentine law, if the compensation of the members of the board of directors and the supervisory committee is not established in the by-laws of a company, it should be determined at the shareholders meeting.

Neither Argentine law nor IRSA's by-laws require the formation of a Compensation Committee.

Pursuant to Decree N° 677/01 and CNV Standards, as from May 27, 2004 IRSA has appointed an Audit Committee composed of three of the members of the Board of Directors. Since December 21, 2005 all of its members are independent as per the criteria of Rule 10 A-3 under the Exchange Act.

In accordance with Argentine law, a public Company must have an Audit Committee with a minimum of three members of the board of directors, the majority of which shall be independent pursuant to the criteria established by the CNV. There is no requirement related to the financial expertise of the members of the Audit Committee. However, our Audit Committee has a financial expert. The committee creates its own written internal code that addresses among others: (i) its purpose; (ii) an annual performance evaluation of the committee; and (iii) its duties and responsibilities.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE GLOBAL DEPOSITARY RECEIPTS

The following is a summary of certain provisions of the deposit agreement dated as of May 24, 1994 among us, the GDS depositary, all owners and holders from time to time of GDRs issued under the deposit agreement. Such summary does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the form of deposit agreement, incorporated as an exhibit to our Form 20-F, Registration Number 001-13542 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Copies of the deposit agreement are also available for inspection at the principal office of the GDS depositary, currently located at 101 Barclay Street, 22nd Floor West, New York, New York 10286. Terms used in this prospectus and not otherwise defined shall have the respective meanings set forth in the deposit agreement.

Global depositary shares

GDRs evidencing GDSs are issuable by the GDS depositary pursuant to the deposit agreement. One GDS represents the right to receive 10 common shares. The shares represented by GDSs will be deposited with the *Caja de Valores* for the account of The Bank of New York S.A., as custodian and agent of the GDS depositary in Argentina. A GDR may evidence any number of GDSs and represents all other securities, property and cash received in respect of shares in accordance with the deposit agreement. Only persons in whose names GDRs are registered on the books of the GDS depositary will be treated by us as owners and holders of GDRs.

Deposit and withdrawal of shares and Issuance of GDRs

Subject to the terms and conditions of the deposit agreement, the GDS depositary has agreed that upon deposit with the custodian of our common shares by delivery of certificates of such shares to the custodian, by electronic transfer of such shares to the account maintained by the custodian, or delivery to the custodian of evidence, reasonably satisfactory to the custodian that irrevocable instructions have been given to cause such shares to be transferred to such account, together with appropriate issuance instructions and instruments of transfer or endorsement, satisfaction of all laws and regulations, payments of the fees and expenses of the GDS depositary and the certifications referred to below, and subject to the terms of the deposit agreement, the GDS depositary will execute and deliver at the GDS depositary's principal corporate trust office, to the person or persons certified entitled thereto, a GDR or GDRs evidencing the number of GDSs issuable in respect of such deposit.

Upon surrender of GDRs at the principal corporate trust office of the GDS depositary, and upon payment of the fees, taxes and governmental charges specified in the deposit agreement, subject to the terms and conditions of the deposit agreement, our corporate charter and deposited securities (as defined below) and Argentine laws and regulations, owners are entitled to electronic delivery through the *Caja de Valores* or, if available, to physical delivery at the office of the custodian in Buenos Aires or the principal corporate trust office of the GDS depositary of the deposited securities and any other securities and property represented by the GDSs so surrendered. Such delivery will be made to the GDR holder or upon the GDR holder's order without unreasonable delay. The forwarding of shares and other documents of title for such delivery to a GDR holder, or as ordered by such GDR holder, will be at its risk and expense or the risk and expense of the person submitting such written instruction for delivery.

Under the deposit agreement, the GDS depositary may not lend shares or GDRs. The GDS depositary is not authorized to deliver shares except upon the receipt and cancellation of GDRs. However, the GDS depositary, subject to the limitations and conditions specified in the deposit agreement and any limitations established by the GDS depositary, may from time to time execute and deliver GDRs prior to receipt of shares in respect of which such issuance is made (referred to in this document as deposited securities) (such transaction referred to as a pre-release) and may receive GDRs in lieu of shares. Each pre-release shall (a) be preceded or accompanied by a written representation and agreement from the person to whom GDRs are to be delivered that such person, or its customer, (i) owns the shares or GDRs to be remitted, as the case may be, (ii) assigns all beneficial right, title and interest in such shares or receipts, as the case may be to GDS depositary for the benefit of the owners, and (iii) will not take any action with respect to such shares or receipts, as the case may be, that is inconsistent with the

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transfer of beneficial ownership (including, without the consent of the depositary, disposing of such shares or receipts, as the case may be), other than in satisfaction of such pre-release; (b) at all times be fully collateralized with cash, U.S. government securities or such other collateral as the GDS depositary determines, in good faith, will provide substantially similar liquidity and security; (c) be terminable by the GDS depositary on not more than five (5) business days' notice; and (d) be subject to such further indemnities and credit regulations as the GDS depositary deems appropriate. The GDS depositary will limit the number of GDRs issued by pre-release involved in transactions to be done in accordance with the terms described in this paragraph with any one person on a case-by-case basis as it deems appropriate. The collateral referred to in clause (b) above shall be held by the GDS depositary for the benefit of the owners as security for the performance of the obligations to deliver shares set forth in clause (a) above, and such collateral shall not constitute deposited securities under the deposit agreement. The number of GDSs which are outstanding at any time as a result of pre-releases will not normally exceed 30% of the shares deposited under the deposit agreement; *provided*, that the GDS depositary reserves the right to change or disregard such limit from time to time as it deems appropriate and may, with our prior written consent, change such limit for purposes of general application. Neither us or the custodian shall incur any liability to owners as a result of such transactions.

Subject to the foregoing, the GDS depositary may own and deal in any class of securities of us or of our affiliates and in GDRs.

Dividends, Other Distributions and Rights

Subject to applicable Argentine laws, regulations and approvals, to the extent that the GDS depositary can in its judgment convert Pesos (or any other foreign currency) into U.S. dollars on a reasonable basis and transfer the resulting U.S. dollars to the United States, the GDS depositary will promptly as practicable convert or cause to be converted all cash dividends and other cash distributions received by it on the deposited securities into U.S. dollars and distribute the resulting U.S. dollars after deduction of the fees of the GDS depositary and any amount charged by the GDS depositary in connection with the conversion of Pesos (or other foreign currency) into U.S. dollars, to the owners in proportion to the number of GDSs representing such deposited securities held by each of them. The amounts distributed will be reduced by any amounts required to be withheld by us, the GDS depositary or the custodian on account of taxes or other governmental charges. If the GDS depositary determines that in its judgment any foreign currency received by it cannot be so converted on a reasonable basis (including, as a result of applicable Argentine laws, regulations and approval requirements), the GDS depositary may distribute the foreign currency received by it or in its discretion hold such currency uninvested for the respective accounts of the owners entitled to receive the same (without liability for interest).

In the event that the custodian or the GDS depositary receives any distribution upon any deposited securities in securities or property (other than cash or shares or rights upon any deposited securities), the GDS depositary will distribute such securities or property to the owners entitled thereto, after deduction or upon payment of the fees and expense of the GDS depositary, in proportion to their holdings, in any manner that the GDS depositary deems equitable and practicable. If in the opinion of the GDS depositary, however, the distribution of such property cannot be made proportionately among such owners, or if for any other reason (including any requirement that we or the GDS depositary withhold an amount on account of taxes or other governmental charges or that such securities must be registered under the Securities Act in order to be distributed to such owners) the GDS depositary deems such distribution not feasible, the GDS depositary may, upon consultation with us, adopt such method as it may deem equitable or practicable in order to effect such distribution, including the sale (public or private) of all or any part of such property and securities and the distribution to owners of the net proceeds of any such sale, as in the case of a distribution received in cash.

If we declare a dividend in, or free distribution of, additional shares, the GDS depositary may, and shall if we so request, instruct us to deposit or cause such shares to be deposited with the account of the custodian at *Caja de Valores* and distribute to the owners in proportion to their holdings, additional GDRs for an aggregate number of GDSs representing the number of shares received as such dividend or free distribution, subject to the terms and conditions of the deposit agreement and after deduction or payment of any amounts required to be withheld on account of taxes or other governmental charges and the fees and expenses of the GDS depositary. If additional

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GDRs are not so distributed, each GDS shall thereafter also represent the additional shares distributed with respect to the shares represented thereby. In lieu of issuing GDRs for fractions of GDSs, in any such case, the GDS depository shall sell the number of shares represented by the aggregate of such fractions and distribute the new proceeds in U.S. dollars, all in the manner and subject to the conditions set forth in the deposit agreement.

Owners will be entitled, in proportion to the number of deposited securities represented by the GDSs held by the owner, to rights to subscribe to any new shares issued by us of the same class as the deposited securities represented by the GDSs, or any security convertible into such shares. Owners are also entitled to the right to exercise a purchase option over new shares of the same class as the deposited securities represented by the GDSs held by the owner, or any security convertible into such shares issued by us, which has not been purchased by other shareholders pursuant to their rights.

If we offer or cause to be offered to the holders of shares any rights to subscribe for additional shares or any rights of any other nature, the GDS depository shall have discretion as to the procedure to be followed in making such rights available to owners. The GDS depository may

to the extent that the GDS depository determines, at the time of the offering of any such rights, that it is lawful and feasible, and upon provision of any documents or certifications requested by the GDS depository, take such action as is necessary for all or certain of the rights to be made available to or exercised by or on behalf of certain or all of the owners; or

to the extent that the GDS depository determines that taking of any such action is not lawful or feasible, sell such rights, and, after deduction or upon payment of all amounts required to be withheld on account of taxes or other governmental changes and the fees and expenses of the GDS depository, allocate the new proceeds of such sales for the accounts of such owners otherwise entitled thereto upon an averaged or other practical basis without regard to any distinctions among such owners because of exchange restrictions or the date of delivery of any GDR or GDRs, or otherwise.

The GDS depository will not make available to owners any right to subscribe for or to purchase any securities unless a registration statement under the Securities Act is in effect as to both the rights and the securities to which such rights relate or unless the offer and sale of such securities to such owners is exempt from registration under the provisions of the Securities Act.

Record Dates

Whenever any cash dividend or other cash distribution becomes payable or any distribution other than cash is made, or whenever rights are issued with respect to the deposited securities, or whenever, for any reason, the GDS depository causes a change in the number of shares that are represented by each GDS or whenever the GDS depository shall receive notice of any meeting of holders of deposited securities, the GDS depository will fix a record date (which, to the extent practicable, shall be the same as the corresponding record date set by us, or otherwise shall be the earliest practicable date thereafter) for the determination of the owners who are entitled to receive such dividend, distributions or rights or the net proceeds of the sale thereof, or to give instructions for the exercise of voting rights at any such meeting, or for fixing the date on or after which each GDS will represent the changed number of shares, subject to the provisions of the deposit agreement.

Voting. If requested in writing by us, as soon as practicable after receipt of notice of a meeting of holders of shares, or other deposited securities, and to the extent permitted by law, the GDS depository will mail to the owners the information contained in such notice of meeting. Owners at the close of business on the record date specified by the GDS depository are entitled, subject to Argentine law, or our by-laws and the provisions affecting the deposited securities, to instruct the GDS depository as to the exercise of the voting rights, if any, pertaining to the shares, or other deposited securities, underlying the GDRs held by such owners. Upon written request, the GDS depository will endeavor to vote or cause to be voted the shares, or other deposited securities, represented by the GDSs held by such owners in accordance with such instructions, *provided* that if, after complying with the foregoing procedures, the GDS depository does not receive instructions from an owner on or before the date

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established by the GDS depositary for such purpose, the GDS depositary will exercise such owner's voting rights relating to the shares or other deposited securities represented by the GDSs in the same manner as our management, and if the latter does not provide any recommendation, in the same manner as the majority of such shares or other deposited securities not held in the depositary receipt facility under the deposit agreement, *provided further* that the GDS depositary shall only be required to vote shares or other deposited securities in accordance with the foregoing procedures if it is satisfied that the actions to be voted upon are not contrary to Argentine law or regulations of our by-laws.

Inspection of Transfer Books

The GDS depositary will keep books at its transfer office in the City of New York for the registration and transfer of GDRs, which at all reasonable times will be open for inspection by the owners, provided that such inspection shall not be for the purpose of communicating with owners in the interest of a business or object other than our business or a matter related to the deposit agreement or the GDRs.

Reports and Notices

We will furnish to the GDS depositary copies in English of all notices of shareholders' meetings, its annual reports to shareholders and other reports and communications that are made generally available to shareholders. Upon receipt thereof, the GDS depositary will, upon our request, promptly mail such reports to all owners. The GDS depositary will make available for inspection by owners at its principal office any reports and communications received from us that are made generally available to shareholders.

On or before the first date on which we give notice, by publication or otherwise, of any shareholders' meeting or of any adjourned shareholders meeting, or of the taking of any action in respect of any cash or other distributions or the offering of any rights in respect of deposited securities, we agree to transmit to the GDS depositary and the custodian a copy of the notice thereof in the form given to owners. If requested by us, the GDS depositary will, at our expense, arrange for the prompt mailing of such notices to all owners.

We will be required to file certain reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to the Exchange Act. Such reports will be available for review and copying at the public reference facilities of the Securities and Exchange Commission. We are exempt from the rules under the Exchange Act prescribing the furnishing and content of proxy statements.

Changes Affecting Deposited shares

Upon any change in par value, split-up, consolidation or any other reclassification of deposited securities or upon any recapitalization, reorganization, merger or consolidation or sale of assets affecting us or to which it is a party, any securities which shall be received by the GDS depositary or the custodian in exchange for, in conversion of or otherwise in respect of deposited securities shall be treated as new deposited securities under the deposit agreement, and the GDS depositary may execute and deliver new GDRs, or call for the surrender of outstanding GDRs to be exchanged for additional GDRs specifically describing such new deposited securities.

Amendment and Termination of the Deposit Agreements

The form of GDRs and the deposit agreement may at any time be amended by agreement between us and the GDS depositary and, except as provided in the next sentence, such amendment shall require no consent from owners. Any amendment which imposes or increases any fees or charges (other than taxes and other governmental charges and expenses of the GDS depositary), or which otherwise prejudices any substantial existing rights of owners, will not take effect as to outstanding GDRs until the expiration of 30 days after notice of such amendment has been given to the owners. Each owner, at the time such amendment becomes effective, will be deemed, by continuing to hold such GDR or GDRs, to consent and agree to such amendment and to be bound by the deposit agreement as amended thereby.

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Whenever so directed by us, the GDS depositary will terminate the deposit agreement by mailing notice of such termination to the owners of all GDRs then outstanding at least 90 days prior to the date fixed in such notice for such termination. The GDS depositary may likewise terminate the deposit agreement if, at any time 90 days after the GDS depositary shall have delivered to us a notice of its election to resign, a successor depositary shall not have been appointed and accepted its appointment as provided in the deposit agreement. If any GDRs remain outstanding after the date of termination, the GDS depositary thereafter will discontinue the registration of transfers of GDRs, will suspend the distribution of dividends to the owners thereof, will not give any further notices or perform any further acts under the deposit agreement except the collection of dividends and other distributions pertaining to the deposited securities, the sale of property and rights as provided in the deposit agreement and the delivery of deposited securities together with dividends or other distributions, in exchange for surrendered GDRs upon payment of the GDS depositary's fee for such cancellations.

At any time after the expiration of one year from the date of termination, the GDS depositary may sell the deposited securities and hold the net proceeds, together with any cash then held, unsegregated and without liability for interest, for the pro rata benefit of the owners of GDRs which have not theretofore been surrendered and such owners will thereupon become general creditors of the GDS depositary with respect to such net proceeds.

Governing Law

The deposit agreement and the GDRs, and all the rights thereunder, are governed by and will be interpreted in accordance with the laws of the State of New York; *provided, however*, that all matters relating to the due authorization, execution, issuance and delivery of the convertible notes, our capacity and matters relating to the legal requirements necessary to qualify as *obligaciones negociables* under Argentine law (including the conversion right, its readjustment and protection rules), will be governed by the Argentine negotiable obligations law and other applicable laws and regulations in Argentina.

Charges of GDS Depositary

The following charges shall be incurred by any party depositing or withdrawing shares or by any party surrendering GDRs or to whom GDRs are issued (including without limitation, issuance pursuant to a stock dividend or stock split declared by us or an exchange of stock regarding the GDRs or deposited securities), whichever applicable:

taxes and other governmental charges,

such registration fees as may from time to time be in effect for the registration of transfers of shares generally on our register (or our appointed agent for transfer and registration of the shares) and applicable to transfers of shares to the name of the GDS depositary or its nominee or the custodian or its nominee on the making of deposits or withdrawals hereunder,

such cable, telex and facsimile transmission expenses as are expressly provided in the deposit agreement to be at the expense of persons depositing shares or owners,

such expenses as are incurred by the GDS depositary in the conversion of foreign currency,

a fee not in excess of US\$5.00 per 100 GDS (or portion thereof) for the execution and delivery of GDRs pursuant to the deposit of shares or other deposited securities or distribution in shares or other deposited securities and the surrender of GDRs for withdrawal of shares and other deposited securities,

a fee not in excess of US\$0.02 per GDS (or portion thereof), for any cash distribution made pursuant to the deposit agreement, and

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a fee for the distribution of shares or Rights, such fee being an amount equal to the fee for the execution and delivery of GDSs which would have been charged as a result of the deposit of such securities (treating all such securities as if they were shares), but which securities are instead distributed by the depositary to owners.

General

Neither the GDS depositary nor us nor any of their directors, employees, agents or affiliates shall incur any liability to any owner if, by reason of any present or future provision of any law or regulation of the United States, Argentina or of any other country, or any governmental or regulatory authority or stock exchange, or by reason of any provision, present or future, of our by-laws, or by reason of any provision of or governing any deposited securities, or by reason of an act of God or war or other circumstances beyond its control, the GDS depositary or us or any of their directors, employees, agents or affiliates shall be prevented, delayed or forbidden from, or subjected to any civil or criminal penalty on account of, doing or performing any act or thing which by the terms of the deposit agreement or the deposited securities it is provided shall be done or performed. Our obligations and those of the GDS depositary under the deposit agreement are expressly limited to performing their respective duties specified therein without negligence or bad faith.

The GDRs are transferable on the books of the GDS depositary, *provided* that the GDS depositary may close the transfer books at any time or from time to time, after consultation with us, when deemed expedient by it in connection with the performance of its duties under the deposit agreement or at our written request. As a condition precedent to the execution and delivery, registration of transfer, split-up, combination or surrender of any GDR or the transfer or withdrawal of any deposited securities, we, the GDS depositary or the custodian may require payment from the presenter of the GDRs or the depositor of the shares of a sum sufficient to reimburse it for any tax or other governmental charge and any stock transfer or registration fee with respect thereto and payment of any applicable fees payable by the owners.

The GDS depositary may refuse to deliver GDRs, register the transfer of any GDRs, make any distributions or deliver any deposited securities until it has received such proof of citizenship, residence, exchange control approval, legal or beneficial ownership or other information as it may deem necessary or proper or as we may require. The delivery of GDRs against deposits of shares or the registration of transfers of GDRs may be suspended during any period when the transfer books of the GDS depositary or we are closed if such action is deemed necessary or advisable by the GDS depositary or us, in good faith, at any time or from time to time in accordance with the deposit agreement.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE WARRANTS

The warrants will be issued pursuant to a warrant agreement between us and the Bank of New York, as warrant agent. The following summary of certain provisions of the warrant agreement and the warrants does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the warrant agreement and the warrants, including the definitions of certain terms contained in the warrant agreement and warrants.

General

The warrants are freely transferable and each warrant will be exercisable during the 17th through the 22nd days of each February, May, September and November (to the extent that such dates are business days in Buenos Aires and in New York City), commencing with the 17th through the 22nd days of February, 2008. The warrants will automatically expire on _____, 2012. Prior to its expiration, each warrant will entitle its holder to purchase 0.3334 common shares for an exercise price of _____ per common share. As a result, three warrants must be exercised to purchase each common share. The exercise price will be determined by our board of directors and will be published by us together with the subscription price on _____, 2007. If as of the payment date of the warrant exercise price payment in U.S. dollars is legally prevented in Argentina, holders of warrants will be entitled to pay the exercise price in Argentine pesos in an amount equal to the Argentine peso equivalent (determined on the basis of the seller's reference exchange rate (*tipo de cambio vendedor*) published by Banco de la Nación Argentina and if such information is not available, by Bloomberg, for the purchase of pesos in exchange of U.S. dollars on the business day preceding the payment date of the exercise price of the warrants of the U.S. dollar exercise price of the warrants. The exercise price and the number of common shares issuable on exercise of a warrant are both subject to adjustment in certain cases. See _____ Changes Affecting Warrants below.

We have agreed that until the earlier to occur of the exercise or expiration of all the warrants, we will keep a registration statement current with respect to the issuance of our common shares from time to time upon exercise of the warrants. We will apply for the listing of the warrants in the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (*Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires*).

The warrants may be exercised by surrendering to us the warrant certificates evidencing such warrants, if any, with the accompanying form of election to exercise, properly completed and executed, together with payment of the exercise price. Payment of the exercise price may be made in the form of cash or a certified or official bank check payable to the order of us. Within five days that are business days in both Buenos Aires and New York City, after the submission to us of a properly completed and duly executed election to exercise, and payment in full of the exercise price, we will register new common shares the warrant agent will deliver or cause to be delivered, to or upon the written order of such holder, stock certificates representing the number of whole warrant shares. Certificates for warrants will be issued in registered form as definitive warrant certificates. We or the warrant agent may require payment of a sum sufficient to cover any tax or other governmental charge that may be imposed in connection with any registration or transfer or exchange of warrants.

Fractional Shares

No fractional common share will be issued upon exercise of the warrants. We will accept exercises of warrants for whole, new common shares only and will round down any warrant exercise submitted for fractional, new common shares to the nearest whole number of new common shares. As a result, you must exercise three warrants to purchase each common share.

Unexercised Warrants

Unexercised warrants will not entitle their holders to any rights to vote at or attend our shareholders meetings or to receive any dividends in respect of our common shares. The holders of the warrants have no right to vote on matters submitted to our stockholders and have no right to receive cash dividends until such time as they are registered holders of the common shares or GDSs underlying such warrants. The holders of the warrants are not entitled to share in our assets in the event of the liquidation, dissolution or winding up of our affairs.

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Changes Affecting Warrants

Adjustment of the exercise price and the number of our common shares that may be purchased pursuant to the warrants.

If any corporate restructuring or action regarding our common shares is approved, different from any of those mentioned herein and which may have an impact on or represent a reduction of rights to the holders of the warrants, we will use our best efforts to negotiate with the holders of the warrants to set forth new exercise conditions, seeking to preserve the rights originally granted to the warrant, its economic and corporate value, the amount of underlying shares and their exercise price.

Both the exercise price and the number of our common shares that may be purchased by exercising the warrants shall be subject to adjustments in order to preserve the value of the warrants.

(a) Stock splits, combinations, etc. If at any time after the date of issuance of the common shares issued pursuant to this offering, split, subdivide or combine our common shares, the exercise price prevailing at that time shall be reduced pro rata in the event of split or subdivision and increased pro rata in the event of combination.

(b) Reclassification, mergers, etc. In case of any reclassification or change of our outstanding common shares issuable upon exercise of the warrants, or in case of any consolidation or merger with or into another corporation (other than a merger in which we are the continuing corporation and which does not result in any reclassification or change of the then outstanding common shares or other stock issuable upon exercise of the warrants) or in case of any sale or conveyance to another corporation of all or substantially all of our assets, then, as a condition of such reclassification, change, consolidation, merger, sale or conveyance, we or such a successor or purchasing corporation, as the case may be, shall forthwith make lawful and adequate provision whereby the holder of warrants then outstanding shall have the right thereafter to receive on exercise of the warrants a number of shares of the successor or purchasing corporation equal to that resulting from application of the exchange relation established for the reclassification, combinations or merger with respect to the underlying shares acquired pursuant to the exercise of the warrants.

(c) Issuance of options or convertible securities. If we shall, at any time or from time to time after the date hereof, issue, sell, distribute or otherwise grant in any manner to all holders of our common shares any rights to subscribe for or to purchase, or any warrants or options for the purchase of, our common shares or any stock or securities convertible into or exchangeable for our common shares, whether or not such any rights to subscribe for or to purchase, or any warrants or options for the purchase of, our common shares or any stock or securities convertible into or exchangeable for our common shares are immediately exercisable, and the price per share at which common shares are issuable upon the exercise of such rights to subscribe for or to purchase, or any warrants or options for the purchase of, our common shares or any stock or securities convertible into or exchangeable for our common shares determined by dividing (i) the aggregate amount, if any, received or receivable by us as consideration for the issuance, sale, distribution or granting of such rights to subscribe for or to purchase, or any warrants or options for the purchase of, our common shares or any stock or securities convertible into or exchangeable for our common shares, plus the minimum aggregate amount of additional consideration, if any, payable to us upon the exercise of all such rights to subscribe for or to purchase, or any warrants or options for the purchase of, our common shares or any stock or securities convertible into or exchangeable for our common shares, plus, in the case of our common shares or any stock or securities convertible into or exchangeable for our common shares, the minimum aggregate amount of additional consideration, if any, payable upon the conversion or exchange of all such of our common shares or any stock or securities convertible into or exchangeable for our common shares, by (ii) the total maximum number of our common shares issuable upon the exercise of all such rights to subscribe for or to purchase, or any warrants or options for the purchase of, our common shares or any stock or securities convertible into or exchangeable for our common shares shall be less than the Current Market Price per common share on the record date for the issuance, sale, distribution or granting of such rights to subscribe for or to purchase, or any warrants or options for the purchase of, our common shares or any stock or securities convertible into or exchangeable for our common shares (the Distribution) then, effective upon such Distribution, the exercise price shall be reduced to the price

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determined by multiplying the exercise price in effect immediately prior to such Distribution by a fraction, the numerator of which shall be the sum of (i) the number of our common shares outstanding (exclusive of any treasury shares) immediately prior to such Distribution multiplied by the Current Market Price per common share of on the date of such Distribution plus (ii) the consideration, if any, received by us upon such Distribution, and the denominator of which shall be the product of (A) the total number of our common shares outstanding (exclusive of any treasury shares) immediately after such Distribution multiplied by (B) the Current Market Price per common share on the record date for such Distribution. For purposes of the foregoing, the total maximum number of common shares issuable upon exercise of all such rights to subscribe for or to purchase, or any warrants or options for the purchase of, our common shares or any stock or securities convertible into or exchangeable for our common shares shall be deemed to have been issued as of the date of such Distribution and thereafter shall be deemed to be outstanding and we shall be deemed to have received as consideration therefore such price per share, determined as provided above.

The Current Market Price per common share at any date shall be the average of the daily closing prices for the shorter of (i) the 20 consecutive trading days ending on the last full trading day on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires) prior to the time and date of the earlier to occur of (A) the date as of which the Current Market Price is to be computed and (B) the last full trading day on such exchange or market before the commencement of ex dividend trading in our common shares relating to the event giving rise to the adjustments required by paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d) (the Time of Determination); and (ii) the period commencing on the date next succeeding the first public announcement of the issuance, sale, distribution or granting in question through such last full trading day prior to the Time of Determination; provided that in the case of a firm commitment underwritten public offering, the Current Market Price shall mean the closing price of our common shares on the day of the pricing of such offering. The closing price for any day shall be the last reported sale price regular way or, in case no such reported sale takes place on such day, the average of the closing bid and asked prices regular way for such day, in each case on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires).

(d) Dividends and Distributions. If we shall, at any time or from time to time after the date hereof, distribute to all holders of our common shares, any dividend as provided for under section 234 of the Argentine Corporations Law, in cash or in kind, or other distribution of cash, evidences of our indebtedness, other securities or other properties or assets, or any options, warrants or other rights to subscribe for or purchase any of the foregoing, then (A) the exercise price shall be decreased pro rata by the percentage in which the distribution exceeds 3% of the Current Market Price as defined above; and (B) the number of common shares purchasable upon the exercise of each warrant shall be increased to a number determined by multiplying the number of common shares so purchasable immediately prior to the record date for such distribution by a fraction, the numerator of which shall be the exercise price in effect immediately prior to the adjustment required by clause (A) of this sentence and the denominator of which shall be the exercise price in effect immediately after such adjustment. The adjustments required by this paragraph (d) shall be made whenever any such distribution occurs retroactive to the record date for the determination of stockholders entitled to receive such distribution.

(e) Issuance of additional common shares. If at any time we shall (except as hereinafter provided) issue or sell any additional of our common shares for consideration in an amount per additional common share less than the Current Market Price (as defined above), then the number of our common shares for which the warrants are exercisable shall be adjusted to equal the product obtained by multiplying the number of common shares for which the warrants are exercisable immediately prior to such issue or sale by a fraction (A) the numerator of which shall be the number of our common shares outstanding immediately after such issue or sale, and (B) the denominator of which shall be the sum of (1) the number of our common shares outstanding immediately prior to such issue or sale, and (2) the aggregate consideration received from the issuance or sale of the additional common shares divided by the Current Market Price (as defined above). No adjustment shall be made under this paragraph (e) for issuances of shares of our common stock (i) with respect to options issued under stock options plans as currently in effect or in effect from time to time or (ii) upon exercise of the warrants.

(f) Deferral of certain adjustments. No adjustment to the exercise price (including the related adjustment to the number of shares of our common shares purchasable upon the exercise of each warrant) shall be required

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hereunder unless such adjustment, together with other adjustments carried forward as provided below, would result in an increase or decrease of at least two percent (2%) of the exercise price; provided that any adjustments which by reason of this paragraph (f) are not required to be made shall be carried forward and taken into account in any subsequent adjustment. No adjustments need to be made for a change in the par value of our common shares.

(g) Changes in options and convertibles securities. If the exercise price provided for in any rights to subscribe for or to purchase, or any warrants or options for the purchase of, our common shares or any stock or securities convertible into or exchangeable for our common shares referred to in paragraph (c) above, the additional consideration, if any, payable upon the conversion or exchange of any stock or securities convertible into or exchangeable for our common shares, or the rate at which any stock or securities convertible into or exchangeable for our common shares are convertible into or exchangeable for our common shares shall change at any time (other than under or by reason of provisions designed to protect against dilution upon an event which results in a related adjustment), the exercise price then in effect and the number of common shares purchasable upon the exercise of each warrant shall forthwith be readjusted (effective only with respect to any exercise of any warrant after such readjustment) to the exercise price and number of our common shares so purchasable that would then be in effect had the adjustment made upon the issuance, sale, distribution or granting of such rights to subscribe for or to purchase, or any warrants or options for the purchase of, our common shares or any stock or securities convertible into or exchangeable for our common shares been made based upon such changed purchase price, additional consideration or conversion rate, as the case may be, but only with respect to such rights to subscribe for or to purchase, or any warrants or options for the purchase of, our common shares or any stock or securities convertible into or exchangeable for our common shares as then remain outstanding.

(h) Other adjustments. In the event that at any time, as a result of an adjustment, the holders of the warrants shall become entitled to receive any of our securities other than our common shares, thereafter the number of such other securities so receivable upon exercise of the warrants and the exercise price applicable to such exercise shall be subject to adjustment from time to time in a manner and on terms as nearly equivalent as practicable to the provisions with respect to our common shares contained herein.

Reservation of Common Shares

We have authorized and reserved for issuance such number of shares of our common shares as shall be issuable upon the exercise of all outstanding warrants. Such common shares, when paid for and issued, will be duly and validly issued, fully paid and non-assessable, free of preemptive rights and free from all taxes, liens, charges and security interests with respect to the issue thereof.

Amendment of the Warrant Agreement

From time to time, we and the warrant agent, without the consent of the holders of the warrants, may amend or supplement the warrant agreement for certain purposes, including, without limitation, curing defects or inconsistencies or making any change that does not materially and adversely affect the interests of the holders of the warrants. Any amendment or supplement to the warrant agreement that has a material and adverse effect on the interests of the holders of the warrants shall require the written consent of the holders of a majority of the then outstanding warrants. The consent of each holder of the warrants affected shall be required for any amendment pursuant to which the exercise price would be increased or the number of warrant shares purchasable upon exercise of warrants would be decreased (other than pursuant to adjustments provided in the warrant agreement).

Governing Law

The warrant agreement and the warrants, and all the rights thereunder, are governed by and will be interpreted in accordance with the laws of the State of New York, except for the rights relating to the underlying common shares which will be governed by the laws of Argentina.

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TAXATION

Certain United States Federal Income Tax Consequences

The following summary describes certain United States federal income tax consequences of the ownership of GDS rights, common share rights, common shares, GDSs and warrants (collectively, "Equity Securities") by U.S. Holders (as defined below) as of the date hereof. Except where noted, it deals only with Equity Securities held as capital assets and does not deal with special situations, such as those of dealers in securities or currencies, financial institutions, regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts, tax-exempt entities, insurance companies, traders in securities that elect to use the mark-to-market method of accounting for their securities, persons holding Equity Securities as part of a hedging, integrated, conversion or constructive sale transaction or a straddle, persons owning 10% or more of our voting stock, persons liable for alternative minimum tax, investors in pass-through entities or persons whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar.

As used herein, the term "U.S. Holder" means a beneficial holder of an Equity Security that is for United States federal income tax purposes:

an individual citizen or resident of the United States;

a corporation (or other entity treated as a corporation for United States federal income tax purposes) created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia;

an estate the income of which is subject to United States federal income taxation regardless of its source; or

a trust:

if it is subject to the primary supervision of a court within the United States and one or more United States persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust; or

that has a valid election in effect under applicable United States Treasury regulations to be treated as a United States person.

The discussion below is based upon the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), and regulations, rulings and judicial decisions thereunder as of the date hereof, and such authorities may be repealed, revoked or modified so as to result in United States federal income tax consequences different from those discussed below. In addition, this summary is based, in part, upon representations made by the GDS depository to us and assumes that the deposit agreement, and all other related agreements, will be performed in accordance with their terms.

PERSONS CONSIDERING THE PURCHASE, OWNERSHIP OR DISPOSITION OF EQUITY SECURITIES SHOULD CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS CONCERNING THE UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES IN LIGHT OF THEIR PARTICULAR SITUATIONS AS WELL AS ANY CONSEQUENCES ARISING UNDER THE LAWS OF ANY OTHER TAXING JURISDICTION.

If a partnership holds Equity Securities, the tax treatment of a partner will generally depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. U.S. Holders that are partners of a partnership holding Equity Securities should consult their own tax advisors.

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Issuance of GDS Rights or Common Share Rights

A U.S. Holder will not be subject to United States federal income taxation with respect to the receipt of GDS rights or common share rights.

Basis and Holding Period of the GDS Rights and Common Share Rights

Except as provided in the following sentence, the basis of the GDS rights or common share rights distributed to a U.S. Holder will be zero. However, if either (i) the fair market value of the GDS rights or common share rights is 15% or more of the fair market value (on the date of distribution) of the GDSs or common shares with respect to which they are distributed or (ii) the U.S. Holder of the GDS rights or common share rights irrevocably elects, in such holder's United States federal income tax return for the taxable year in which the GDS rights or common share rights are received, to allocate part of the basis of such GDSs or common shares to such GDS rights or common share rights, then upon exercise or sale of the GDS rights or common share rights the U.S. Holder's basis in such GDSs or common shares will be allocated between such GDSs or common shares and the GDS rights or common share rights in proportion to the fair market values of each on the date of distribution of the GDS rights or common share rights. No basis will be allocated to any such GDS rights or common share rights that lapse. A U.S. Holder will include its holding period in GDSs or common shares with respect to which the GDS rights or common share rights were distributed in determining the holding period of the GDS rights or common share rights.

Sale of Common Share Rights

Subject to the discussion under "Passive Foreign Investment Company" below, for United States federal income tax purposes, a U.S. Holder will recognize taxable gain or loss upon the sale or other disposition of common share rights (including the sale by the GDS rights agent of common share rights corresponding to unexercised GDS rights of a U.S. Holder) in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized for the common share rights (or, in the case of unexercised GDS rights, distributions by the depositary with respect to the sale of the underlying common share rights) and the U.S. Holder's tax basis in the GDS rights or common share rights. Such gain or loss will generally be treated as capital gain or loss. Capital gain of individuals derived with respect to capital assets held for more than one year are eligible for reduced rates of taxation. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations under the Code. Gain or loss recognized by a U.S. Holder on a sale of common share rights generally will be treated as United States source gain or loss for United States foreign tax credit purposes.

Expiration of the GDS Rights or Common Share Rights

If a U.S. Holder does not exercise GDS rights prior to the end of the subscription period, such U.S. Holder generally will recognize no gain or loss, except to the extent of gains from distributions by the depositary with respect to the sale of common share rights represented by unexercised GDS rights, as discussed in "The Rights Offering." If a U.S. Holder does not exercise common share rights prior to the end of the subscription period, it will recognize no gain or loss.

Exercise of the GDS Rights or Common Share Rights

U.S. Holders of GDS rights or common share rights will not recognize any gain or loss upon the exercise of the GDS rights or common share rights. The aggregate basis of GDSs or common shares and warrants acquired upon exercise of GDS rights or common share rights will be equal to the sum of such U.S. Holder's basis in the GDS rights or common share rights exercised and the amount paid upon exercise of those GDS rights or common share rights. The basis of the GDSs or common shares and warrants will be determined by allocating such aggregate basis among the GDSs or common shares and the warrants received in proportion to the relative fair market values of these securities on the date the GDS rights or common share rights are exercised. The holding period of GDSs or common shares and warrants acquired upon exercise of GDS rights or common share rights will begin on the date the GDS rights or common share rights are exercised.

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GDSs

If you hold GDSs, for United States federal income tax purposes, you generally will be treated as the owner of the underlying common shares that are represented by such GDSs. Accordingly, deposits or withdrawals of common shares for GDSs will not be subject to United States federal income tax.

The United States Treasury has expressed concerns that intermediaries in the chain of ownership between holders of GDSs and the issuer of the securities underlying the GDSs may be taking actions that are inconsistent with the claiming of foreign tax credits for holders of GDSs. Such actions would also be inconsistent with the claiming of the reduced rate of tax, described below, applicable to dividends received by certain non-corporate holders. Accordingly, the analysis of the creditability of Argentinean taxes and the availability of the reduced rate of tax for dividends received by certain non-corporate holders, each as described below, could be affected by actions taken by intermediaries in the chain of ownership between the holder of an GDS and our company.

Taxation of Warrants

The exercise of a warrant to purchase common shares generally will not constitute a taxable event. Accordingly, a U.S. Holder generally will not recognize gain or loss upon the exercise of a warrant. Rather, a U.S. Holder will recognize taxable gain or loss if and when such U.S. Holder disposes of the common shares received pursuant to the exercise of the warrant in a taxable transaction. A U.S. Holder's aggregate tax basis in the common shares received pursuant to the exercise of the warrant will be equal to the amount paid upon the exercise of the warrant plus the U.S. Holder's basis in the warrant. The holding period of the common shares received pursuant to the exercise of the warrant would begin on the day that the warrant is exercised.

If a warrant is allowed to lapse unexercised, a U.S. Holder will recognize a capital loss equal to such U.S. Holder's basis in the warrant. Such loss will be long-term if the warrant has been held for more than one year. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations under the Code.

The exercise price of the warrants will be adjusted in certain circumstances. Under Section 305(c) of the Code, adjustments (or failures to make adjustments) that have the effect of increasing a holder's proportionate interest in our assets or earnings may in some circumstances result in a deemed distribution to such holder. Adjustments to the exercise price made pursuant to a bona fide reasonable adjustment formula that has the effect of preventing the dilution of the interest of the holders of the warrants, however, will generally not be considered to result in a deemed distribution to holders. Certain of the possible exercise price adjustments provided in the warrants (including, without limitation, adjustments in respect of taxable dividends to holders of our common shares) may not qualify as being pursuant to a bona fide reasonable adjustment formula. If such adjustments are made, a holder of a warrant will be deemed to have received a distribution even though such holder has not received any cash or property as a result of such adjustments. Any deemed distributions will be taxable as a dividend, return of capital, or capital gain in accordance with the earnings and profits rules under the Code. U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the possible application of Section 305(c) of the Code.

Taxation of Dividends

Subject to the discussion under "Passive Foreign Investment Company" below, distributions on our common shares or GDSs (including amounts withheld to reflect Argentinean withholding taxes) will be taxable as dividends to the extent paid out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits, as determined under United States federal income tax principles. Such dividends will be includable in your gross profit as ordinary income on the day actually or constructively received by you, in the case of our common shares, or by the depository, in the case of our GDSs. Such dividends will not be eligible for the dividends received deduction allowed to corporations. With respect to United States non-corporate investors, certain dividends received before January 1, 2011 from a qualified foreign corporation may be subject to reduced rates of taxation. A foreign corporation is treated as a qualified foreign corporation with respect to dividends received from that corporation on common shares (or GDSs backed by such common shares) that are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States. United States Treasury Department guidance indicates that our GDSs (which are listed on the

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NYSE), but not our common shares, are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States. Thus, we do not believe that dividends that we pay on our common shares that do not underlie GDSs currently meet the conditions required for these reduced tax rates. Furthermore, there can be no assurance that our GDSs will be considered readily tradable on an established securities market in later years. Non-corporate holders that do not meet a minimum holding period requirement during which they are not protected from the risk of loss or that elect to treat the dividend income as investment income pursuant to Section 163(d)(4) of the Code will not be eligible for the reduced rates of taxation regardless of our status as a qualified foreign corporation. In addition, the rate reduction will not apply to dividends if the recipient of a dividend is obligated to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property. This disallowance applies even if the minimum holding period has been met. Non-corporate U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the application of these rules given their particular circumstances.

The amount of any dividend paid in Pesos will equal the U.S. dollar value of the Pesos received calculated by reference to the exchange rate in effect on the date the dividend is actually or constructively received by you, in the case of our common shares, or by the depository, in the case of our GDSs, regardless of whether the Pesos are converted into U.S. dollars. If the Pesos received as a dividend are not converted into U.S. dollars on the date of receipt, you will have a tax basis in the Pesos equal to their U.S. dollar value on the date of receipt. Any gain or loss realized on a subsequent conversion or other disposition of the Pesos will be treated as United States source ordinary income or loss.

Subject to certain complex conditions and limitations, Argentinean withholding taxes on dividends may be treated as foreign taxes eligible for credit against your United States federal income tax liability. For purposes of calculating the foreign tax credit, dividends paid on our common shares or GDSs will be treated as income from sources outside the United States and will generally constitute passive income. If you do not elect to claim a credit for any foreign taxes paid during a taxable year, you may instead claim a deduction in respect of such foreign taxes. Further, in certain circumstances, if you:

have held our common shares or GDSs for less than a specified minimum period during which you are not protected from risk of loss, or

are obligated to make payments related to the dividends, you will not be allowed a foreign tax credit for foreign taxes imposed on dividends paid on our common shares or GDSs. The rules governing the foreign tax credit are complex. You are urged to consult your tax advisors regarding the availability of the foreign tax credit under your particular circumstances.

To the extent that the amount of any distribution (including amounts withheld to reflect Argentinean withholding taxes) exceeds our current and accumulated earnings and profits for a taxable year, as determined under United States federal income tax principles, the distribution will first be treated as a tax-free return of capital, causing a reduction in the adjusted basis of our common shares or GDSs (thereby increasing the amount of gain, or decreasing the amount of loss, to be recognized by you on a subsequent disposition of our common shares or GDSs), and thereafter as capital gain recognized on a sale or exchange (as discussed below under Taxation of Capital Gains). Consequently, such distributions in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits would generally not give rise to foreign source income and you would generally not be able to use the foreign tax credit arising from any Argentinean withholding tax imposed on such distributions unless such credit can be applied (subject to applicable limitations) against United States federal income tax due on other foreign source income in the appropriate category for foreign tax credit purposes. However, we do not expect to keep earnings and profits in accordance with United States federal income tax principles. Therefore, you should expect that a distribution will generally be treated as a dividend (as discussed above).

Distributions of our common shares or GDSs that are received as part of a pro rata distribution to all of our shareholders generally will not be subject to United States federal income taxes.

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Passive Foreign Investment Company

Based on the current and projected composition of our income and the valuation of our assets, including goodwill, we do not believe we were a passive foreign investment company (PFIC) for United States federal income tax purposes for the taxable year ending June 30, 2007, and we do not currently expect to become a PFIC, although there can be no assurance in this regard.

In general, we will be a PFIC for any taxable year in which:

at least 75% of our gross profit is passive income; or

at least 50% of the value (determined based on a quarterly average) of our assets is attributable to assets that produce or are held for the production of passive income.

For this purpose, cash is a passive asset and passive income generally includes dividends, interest, royalties, and rents (other than royalties and rents derived in the active conduct of a trade or business and not derived from a related person). If we own at least 25% by value of the stock of another corporation, we will be treated, for purposes of the PFIC tests, as owning our proportionate share of that other corporation's assets and receiving our proportionate share of its income.

The determination of whether we are a PFIC is made annually. Accordingly, it is possible that we may become a PFIC in the current or any future taxable year due to changes in the fair market value of our assets or income composition. If we are a PFIC for any taxable year during which you hold our Equity Securities, you will be subject to special tax rules discussed below.

If we are a PFIC for any taxable year during which you hold our Equity Securities, you will be subject to special tax rules with respect to any excess distribution received and any gain realized from a sale or other disposition, including a pledge, of Equity Securities. Distributions received in a taxable year that are greater than 125% of the average annual distributions received during the shorter of the three preceding taxable years or your holding period for the common shares or GDSs will be treated as excess distributions. Under these special tax rules:

the excess distribution or gain will be allocated ratably over your holding period for the Equity Securities;

the amount allocated to the current taxable year, and any taxable year prior to the first taxable year in which we become a PFIC, will be treated as ordinary income; and

the amount allocated to each other year will be subject to tax at the highest tax rate in effect for that year and the interest charge generally applicable to underpayments of tax will be imposed on the resulting tax attributable to each such year.

If we are a PFIC for any taxable year during which you hold our Equity Securities and any of our non- United States subsidiaries is also a PFIC, a U.S. Holder would be treated as owning a proportionate amount (by value) of the common shares of the lower tier PFIC for purposes of the application of these rules. You are urged to consult your tax advisors about the application of the PFIC rules to any of our subsidiaries.

In addition, non-corporate U.S. Holders will not be eligible for reduced rates of taxation on any dividends received from us prior to January 1, 2011, if we are a PFIC in the taxable year in which such dividends are paid or in the preceding taxable year. You will be required to file Internal Revenue Service Form 8621 if you hold our Equity Securities in any year in which we are classified as a PFIC.

In certain circumstances, in lieu of being subject to the excess distribution rules discussed above, you may make an election to include gain on our Equity Securities as ordinary income under a mark-to-market method,

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provided that our common shares or GDSs are regularly traded on a qualified exchange or other market. Our common shares are listed on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (*Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires*), which must meet certain trading, listing, financial disclosure and other requirements to be treated as a qualified exchange under applicable United States Treasury regulations for purposes of the mark-to-market election, and no assurance can be given that the common shares are or will continue to be regularly traded for purposes of the mark-to-market election. Our GDSs are currently listed on the NYSE, which constitutes a qualified market, although there can be no assurance that the GDSs are or will be regularly traded.

If you make an effective mark-to-market election, you will include in each year as ordinary income the excess of the fair market value of our Equity Securities at the end of the year over your adjusted tax basis in our Equity Securities. You will be entitled to deduct as an ordinary loss each year the excess of your adjusted tax basis in our Equity Securities over their fair market value at the end of the year, but only to the extent of the net amount previously included in income as a result of the mark-to-market election.

Your adjusted tax basis in our Equity Securities will be increased by the amount of any income inclusion and decreased by the amount of any deductions under the mark-to-market rules. If you make a mark-to market election, it will be effective for the taxable year for which the election is made and all subsequent taxable years unless our common shares or GDSs are no longer regularly traded on a qualified exchange or the Internal Revenue Service consents to the revocation of the election. You are urged to consult your tax advisors about the availability of the mark-to-market election, and whether making the election would be advisable in your particular circumstances.

In some cases, holders of Equity Securities in a PFIC may be able to avoid the rules described above by electing to treat the PFIC as a qualified electing fund under Section 1295 of the Code. This option will not be available to you because we do not intend to comply with certain calculation and reporting requirements necessary to permit you to make this election.

You are urged to consult your tax advisors concerning the United States federal income tax consequences of holding our Equity Securities if we are considered a PFIC in any taxable year.

Taxation of Capital Gains

Subject to the discussion under *Passive Foreign Investment Company* above, for United States federal income tax purposes, you will recognize taxable gain or loss on any sale, exchange, redemption or other taxable disposition of our common shares or GDSs in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized for the common shares or GDSs and your tax basis in the common shares or GDSs. Such gain or loss will generally be capital gain or loss. Capital gains of non-corporate shareholders derived with respect to capital assets held for more than one year are eligible for reduced rates of taxation. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations under the Code. Any gain or loss recognized by you will generally be treated as United States source gain or loss for United States foreign tax credit purposes.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

In general, information reporting will apply to dividends in respect of our common shares or GDSs and the proceeds from the sale, exchange or redemption of our common shares or GDSs that are paid to you within the United States (and in certain cases, outside the United States), unless you are an exempt recipient such as a corporation. A backup withholding tax may apply to such payments if you fail to provide a taxpayer identification number or certification of other exempt status or fail to report in full dividend and interest income.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules will be allowed as a refund or a credit against your United States federal income tax liability provided the required information is timely furnished to the Internal Revenue Service.

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Argentine Taxation

The following discussion is a summary of certain Argentine tax considerations associated with an investment in, ownership or disposition of common share rights, GDS rights, common shares, GDSs and warrants by (i) an individual holder that is resident in Argentina, (ii) an individual holder that is neither domiciled nor resident in Argentina, (iii) a legal entity organized under the laws of Argentina and (iv) a legal entity that is not organized under the laws of Argentina that does not have a permanent establishment in Argentina and is not otherwise doing business in Argentina on a regular basis. The discussion is for general information only and is based on current Argentine tax laws. Moreover, while this summary is considered to be a correct interpretation of existing laws in force as of the date of this prospectus, no assurance can be given that the courts or administrative authorities responsible for the administration of such laws will agree with this interpretation or that changes in such laws or interpretations will not occur.

PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS ARE URGED TO CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISOR REGARDING THE PARTICULAR TAX CONSEQUENCES ARISING UNDER ANY TAXING JURISDICTION.

Taxation of Dividends

Dividends, either in cash, common shares or kind approved by our shareholders are currently exempt from Argentine withholding or other taxes.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, according to Argentine law, income tax will be applied to the amount of dividends distributed in excess of a company's net taxable income determined in accordance with general income tax regulations for the fiscal years preceding the date of the distribution of such dividends. The legislation requires that companies withhold 35% of the amount of distributed dividends in excess of the net taxable income of such distribution, as determined in accordance with the income tax law. The withholding would not be applied to the payment of future dividends derived out of retained earnings obtained in the fiscal years ended prior to December 30, 1998. Dividends distributed by an Argentine company are not subject to this tax to the extent that those dividends arise from dividend income or other distributions received by such company from other Argentine companies.

Taxation of Capital Gains

Due to certain amendments made to the Argentine Income Tax Law, it is not entirely clear whether certain amendments concerning payment of income tax on capital gains arising from the sale, exchange or other disposition of common shares are in effect or not. Although Opinion No. 351 of the National Treasury General Attorney Office clarified the legal status of certain matters affecting the tax treatment of capital gains certain issues still remain unclear.

Resident individuals

Under what we believe to be a reasonable interpretation of existing applicable tax laws and regulations: (i) income derived from the sale, exchange or other disposition of common share rights, GDS rights, common shares, GDSs and warrants by resident individuals who do not sell or dispose of Argentine common shares on a regular basis would not be subject to Argentine income tax, and (ii) although there still exists uncertainty regarding this issue, income derived from the sale, exchange or other disposition of common share rights, GDS rights, common shares, GDSs and warrants by resident individuals who sell or disposes of Argentine common shares on a regular basis should be exempt from Argentine income tax.

Foreign beneficiaries

Capital gains obtained by non residents or foreign entities from the sale, exchange or other disposition of common share rights, GDS rights, common shares, GDSs and warrants are exempt from income tax. Pursuant to a

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reasonable interpretation of existing applicable laws and regulations, and although the matter is not completely free from doubt, such treatment should also apply to those foreign beneficiaries that qualify as offshore entities for Argentine tax law purposes. For this purpose, an offshore entity is any foreign legal entity which pursuant to its by-laws or to the applicable regulatory framework: (i) its principal activity is to invest outside the jurisdiction of its incorporation and/or (ii) cannot perform in such jurisdiction certain transactions.

Local entities

Capital gains obtained by Argentine entities (generally entities organized or incorporated under Argentine law, certain traders and intermediaries, local branches of non Argentine entities, sole proprietorships and individuals carrying on certain commercial activities in Argentina) derived from the sale, exchange or other disposition of common share rights, GDS rights, common shares, GDSs and warrants are subject to income tax at the rate of 35%.

Losses arising from the sale, exchange or other disposition of common share rights, GDS rights, common shares and GDSs can be applied only to offset such capital gains arising from the sale, exchange or other disposition of these securities.

As warrants could qualify as speculative derivative financial instruments within the meaning of Argentine Income Tax Law, losses arising from the sale, exchange or other disposition of warrants could be applied only to offset such capital gains arising from the sale, exchange or other disposition of these types of securities.

WE RECOMMEND PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS TO CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISOR REGARDING THE PARTICULAR TAX CONSEQUENCES CONCERNING THE SALE OR OTHER DISPOSITIONS OF COMMON SHARES, GDSs, COMMON SHARE RIGHTS, GDS RIGHTS AND WARRANTS.

Value Added Tax

The sale, exchange, disposition, or transfer of common share rights, GDS rights, common shares, GDSs and warrants is not subject to Value Added Tax.

Personal Assets Tax

Shares and GDSs

Law No. 25,585 issued on April 24, 2002 and published in the Official Gazette on May 15, 2002 (and applicable to personal assets held as of December 31, 2002) introduces amendments to Law No. 23,966 and imposes the personal assets tax on common shares and GDSs held by individuals and undivided estates domiciled or located in Argentina or abroad and legal entities not domiciled in Argentina, separately from other assets.

This amendment imposes the obligation to pay the personal assets tax on the Argentine private issuer of the common shares and GDSs, and authorizes it to seek recovery of the amount so paid, without limitation, by way of withholding or by foreclosing on the assets that gave rise to such payment. The tax is levied on the proportional equity value of the common shares as reflected in the most recent balance sheet closed as of December 31 of the taxable year, at the rate of 0.5% without any non-taxable minimum being applicable.

Our shareholders approved the absorption of personal asset tax for the years 2002 to 2006. There can be no assurance that in the future this tax will be absorbed by the Company.

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Warrants

Resident individuals

Individuals domiciled in Argentina whose personal assets exceed a total amount of Ps.102,300 are subject to an Argentine personal assets tax. The personal assets tax would be levied on the holders of the warrants. The tax is determined by applying a 0.5% rate on any amount over Ps.102,300. However, if the total value of such assets exceeds the sum of Ps.302,300 the applicable rate is 0.75% on any amount over Ps.102,300.

Foreign beneficiaries

Individuals domiciled or located abroad are subject to this tax at a rate of 0.75% of all their assets located in Argentina, in accordance with a special system of rules for payment of the tax by substitute obligors. Under this system, there is no tax liability if the amount payable is equal to or less than Ps.255,750. The personal assets tax would be levied on the holders of the warrants.

Foreign entities that are holders of warrants are not subject to the personal assets tax.

Local entities

Argentine entities, generally entities organized or incorporated under Argentine law, are not subject to the personal assets tax.

Tax on Minimum Notional Income (Impuesto a la Ganancia Mínima Presunta, IGMP)

Companies domiciled in Argentina, partnerships, foundations, sole proprietorships, trusts, certain mutual funds organized in Argentina, and permanent business establishments owned by foreign persons, among other taxpayers, shall apply a 1% rate to the total value of assets held by such persons, above an aggregate nominal amount of Ps.200,000. Nevertheless, common shares and GDSs issued by entities subject to such tax are exempt from paying the IGMP.

Gross Profit Tax

The gross profit tax is a local tax; therefore, the rules of the relevant provincial jurisdiction should be considered, which may levy this tax on the customary purchase and sale, exchange or other disposition of common shares, GDSs, common shares rights, GDS rights, warrants and/or the collection of dividends at an average rate of 3%, unless an exemption is applicable. In the particular case of the City of Buenos Aires, any transaction involving common shares, GDSs, common share rights, GDS rights and warrants and/or the collection of dividends and revaluations is exempt from this tax.

There is no gross profit tax withholding system applicable to the payments made to foreign beneficiaries.

Stamp Tax

The stamp tax is a local tax that is generally levied on the instrumentation of onerous acts executed within a certain territorial jurisdiction or outside a certain territorial jurisdiction but with effects in such jurisdiction.

In the City of Buenos Aires, the stamp tax has been repealed for all those acts that do not imply an onerous conveyance of real property or the lease of real property. However, most provincial tax authorities maintain this tax in effect for all acts in general; therefore, the instruments which implement onerous transactions (including issuance, subscription, placement and transfer) involving common share rights, GDS rights, common shares, GDSs and warrants, executed in other jurisdictions, or with effects in those jurisdictions, could be deemed to be subject to this tax.

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Tax on Credits and Debits in Bank Accounts

This tax is levied upon debits and credits in bank accounts and upon other transactions which, due to their special nature and characteristics, are similar or could be used in substitution for a checking account, such as payments on behalf of or in the name of third parties, procedures for the collection of securities or documents, drafts and transfers of funds made by any means, when these transactions are performed by local banks.

The tax law and its regulations provide several exemptions to this tax. For example, it does not apply to entities recognized as exempt from income tax, to debits and credits relating to salaries, to retirement and pension emoluments credited directly by banking means and withdrawals made in connection with such credits and to credits in checking accounts originating from bank loans.

The general rate of the tax is 0.6%. An increased rate of 1.2% applies in cases in which there has been a substitution for the use of a checking account.

Court and Other Taxes

In the event that it becomes necessary to institute legal actions in relation to the common shares, GDSs and warrants in Argentina, a court tax (currently at a rate of 3.0%) will be imposed on the amount of any claim brought before the Argentine courts sitting in the City of Buenos Aires.

Argentina imposes neither an estate nor gift tax on a decedent, donor, legatee or donee. No Argentine tax is imposed on the deposit or withdrawal of common shares in exchange for GDSs. Other than the taxes discussed above, no other Argentine taxes are applicable to an investment in common shares or GDSs. At present, there is no national tax specifically applicable to the transfer of securities.

Tax Treaties

Argentina has entered into tax treaties with several countries. There is currently no tax treaty or convention in effect between Argentina and the United States.

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We estimate that our expenses in connection with this offering and the Argentine offering, other than underwriting discounts and commissions, will be as follows:

Expenses	Amount (in US\$)	Percentage of net proceeds of this offering (%)
Securities and Exchange Commission registration fee	US\$	
NYSE listing fee		
National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. filing fee		
Printing and engraving expenses		
Legal fees and expenses		
Accountant fees and expenses		
Miscellaneous costs ⁽¹⁾		
Total	US\$	

(1) Includes the fees of the *Comisión Nacional de Valores* and the *Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires*.

All amounts in the table are estimated except the Securities and Exchange Commission registration fee, the NYSE listing fee, the NYSE filing fee and the *Comisión Nacional de Valores* and *Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires* fees.

The depositary has agreed to pay some of these expenses on our behalf, subject to certain conditions.

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LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the GDSs will be passed upon for us by Simpson Thacher & Bartlett LLP, New York, New York. The validity of the rights, common shares and other matters governed by Argentine law will be passed upon for us by the law firm Zang, Bergel & Viñes, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Saúl Zang and Salvador D. Bergel are partners of the law firm of Zang, Bergel & Viñes. Juan C. Quintana Terán is a consultant of the law firm of Zang, Bergel & Viñes. Saúl Zang serves as first vice-chairman of our board of directors. Salvador D. Bergel and Juan C. Quintana Terán serve as an alternative members of our board of directors.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements of IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima as of June 30, 2006 and 2007 and for each of the three years in the period ended June 30, 2007 included in this prospectus have been so included in reliance on the report of Price Waterhouse & Co. S.R.L., Buenos Aires, Argentina, member firm of PricewaterhouseCoopers, an independent registered public accounting firm, given on the authority of said firm as experts in auditing and accounting.

The consolidated financial statements of Banco Hipotecario as of June 30, 2006 and 2007 and for each of the three years in the period ended June 30, 2007 included in this prospectus have been so included in reliance on the report of Price Waterhouse & Co. S.R.L., Buenos Aires, Argentina, member firm of PricewaterhouseCoopers, an independent registered public accounting firm, given on the authority of said firm as experts in auditing and accounting.

The audited statement of revenue and certain expenses of the Bouchard Building for the year ended June 30, 2006, included in this prospectus has been so included in reliance on the report of Price Waterhouse & Co. S.R.L., Buenos Aires, Argentina, member firm of PricewaterhouseCoopers, independent registered public accounting firm, given on the authority of said firm as experts in auditing and accounting.

The audited statement of revenue and certain expenses of the Bank Boston Tower Building for the year ended June 30, 2007, included in this prospectus has been so included in reliance on the report of Price Waterhouse & Co. S.R.L., Buenos Aires, Argentina, member firm of PricewaterhouseCoopers, independent registered public accounting firm, given on the authority of said firm as experts in auditing and accounting.

The audited statement of revenue and certain expenses of the República Building for the year ended June 30, 2007, included in this prospectus has been so included in reliance on the report of Price Waterhouse & Co. S.R.L., Buenos Aires, Argentina, member firm of PricewaterhouseCoopers, independent registered public accounting firm, given on the authority of said firm as experts in auditing and accounting.

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FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus contains statements that constitute forward-looking statements, in that they include statements regarding the intent, belief or current expectations of our directors and officers with respect to our future operating performance. Such statements include any forecasts, projections and descriptions of anticipated cost savings or other synergies. Words such as anticipate, expect, intend, plan, believe, seek, variations of such words, and similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. You should be aware that any such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and may involve risks and uncertainties, and that actual results may differ materially and adversely from those set forth in the forward-looking statements. Unless required by law, we undertake no obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise. However, you should carefully review the risk factors set forth in other reports and documents that we may file from time to time with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially and adversely include but are not limited to:

changes in general economic, business or political or other conditions in Argentina or changes in general economic or business conditions in Latin America;

changes in capital markets in general that may affect policies or attitudes toward lending to or investing in Argentina or Argentine companies;

changes in exchange rates or regulations applicable to currency exchanges or transfer;

unexpected developments in pending litigation;

increased costs;

unanticipated increases in financing and other costs or the inability to obtain additional debt or equity financing on attractive terms; and

the factors discussed under Risk Factors .

You should not place undue reliance on such statements which speak only as of the date that they were made. These cautionary statements should be considered in connection with any written or oral forward-looking statements that we might issue in the future. We do not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to such forward-looking statements after filing of this prospectus to reflect later events or circumstances or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

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WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We have filed a Registration Statement on Form F-3 with the SEC regarding this offering. This prospectus, which is part of the registration statement, does not contain all the information included in the registration statement, and you should refer to the registration statement and its exhibits to read that information. Reference in this prospectus to any of our contract or other documents are not necessarily complete, and you should refer to the exhibits attached to the registration statement for copies of the actual contract or document. We are subject to the informational reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and under such act, we file reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. You can read our SEC filings, including the registration statement, over the internet at the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. You may also read and copy any document we file with the SEC at the following SEC location:

Public Reference Room

Station Place

100 F Street, N.E., Room 1580

Washington, DC 20549

Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference rooms. You may also obtain copies of this document by mail from the Public Reference Section of the SEC, located at the address above, at prescribed rates. You may also request a copy of those filings, at no cost, by writing to Maria Cecilia Poch at our office at Bolívar 108, 1 Piso, (C1066AAD), Buenos Aires, Argentina or calling +54 (11) 4323-7449. Our website is www.irsa.com.ar.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of

IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and the related consolidated statements of income, of changes in shareholders equity and of cash flows present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima and its subsidiaries at June 30, 2007 and 2006, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended June 30, 2007 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Argentina. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits of these statements in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Accounting principles generally accepted in Argentina vary in certain significant respects from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and as allowed by Item 18 to Form 20-F. Information relating to the nature and effect of such differences is presented in Note 28 to the consolidated financial statements.

PRICE WATERHOUSE & Co. S.R.L.

By /s/ Andrés Suarez (Partner)
Andrés Suarez
Buenos Aires, Argentina

August 31, 2007

Table of Contents**IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima****Consolidated Balance Sheets****as of June 30, 2007 and 2006**

(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

	2007	2006
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and banks (Notes 4.a. and 29.e.)	Ps. 218,356	Ps. 103,018
Investments (Notes 4.b. and 29.e.)	638,351	130,420
Mortgages and leases receivable, net (Notes 4.c. and 29.e.)	169,623	114,911
Other receivables and prepaid expenses (Notes 4.d. and 29.e.)	114,085	52,159
Inventories (Note 4.e.)	35,375	81,280
Total current assets	1,175,790	481,788
Non-Current Assets		
Mortgages and leases receivable, net (Notes 4.c. and 29.e.)	42,442	33,044
Other receivables and prepaid expenses (Notes 4.d. and 29.e.)	81,202	97,882
Inventories (Note 4.e.)	220,828	80,830
Investments (Notes 4.b. and 29.e.)	673,273	647,981
Fixed assets, net (Note 29.a.)	2,027,311	1,413,212
Intangible assets, net (Note 29.b.)	2,822	3,599
Subtotal	3,047,878	2,276,548
Negative goodwill, net	(78,769)	(18,215)
Total non-current assets	2,969,109	2,258,333
Total Assets	Ps. 4,144,899	Ps. 2,740,121
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities		
Trade accounts payable (Notes 4.f. and 29.e.)	Ps. 195,870	Ps. 127,369
Mortgages payable (Notes 4.l. and 29.e.)	17,538	18,407
Customer advances (Notes 4.g. and 29.e.)	88,810	64,847
Short-term debt (Notes 4.i. and 29.e.)	196,655	123,733
Salaries and social security payable (Note 4.h.)	26,841	14,823
Taxes payable (Notes 4.j. and 29.e.)	64,712	33,928
Other liabilities (Notes 4.k. and 29.e.)	61,656	36,121
Total current liabilities	652,082	419,228
Non-Current Liabilities		
Trade accounts payable (Notes 4.f. and 29.e.)	40,942	1,196
Mortgages payable (Notes 4.l. and 29.e.)	4,557	14,722
Customer advances (Note 4.g.)	63,908	41,482

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Long-term debt (Notes 4.i. and 29.e.)	1,217,866	280,560
Taxes payable (Note 4.j.)	29,556	14,926
Other liabilities (Notes 4.k. and 29.e.)	38,864	32,252
Total non-current liabilities	1,395,693	385,138
Total Liabilities	2,047,775	804,366
Minority interest	450,410	449,989
SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY	1,646,714	1,485,766
Total Liabilities and Shareholders Equity	Ps. 4,144,899	Ps. 2,740,121

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

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Table of Contents**IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima****Consolidated Statements of Income****for the years ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005**

(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

	2007	2006	2005
Revenues	Ps. 738,756	Ps. 577,680	Ps. 369,889
Costs (Note 29.d)	(311,647)	(243,831)	(168,074)
Gross profit	427,109	333,849	201,815
Gain from recognition of inventories at net realizable value	20,737	9,063	17,317
Selling expenses	(113,709)	(60,105)	(36,826)
Administrative expenses	(141,427)	(96,882)	(70,670)
Subtotal	(234,399)	(147,924)	(90,179)
Net income from retained interest in securitized receivables (Note 16)	3,254	2,625	423
Gain from operations and holdings of real estate assets, net (Note 7)	2,568	12,616	27,938
Operating income	198,532	201,166	139,997
Amortization of goodwill	(1,472)	(1,080)	(1,663)
Gain on equity investees	40,026	41,657	67,207
Financial results, net (Note 8)	4,099	(40,926)	(11,848)
Other expenses, net (Note 9)	(14,100)	(18,263)	(14,089)
Income before taxes and minority interest	227,085	182,554	179,604
Income tax and MPIT	(87,539)	(58,791)	(53,207)
Minority interest	(32,449)	(27,190)	(23,152)
Net income	Ps. 107,097	Ps. 96,573	Ps. 103,245
Earnings per share (Note 18):			
Basic net income per share	Ps. 0.24	Ps. 0.25	Ps. 0.37
Diluted net income per share	Ps. 0.20	Ps. 0.23	Ps. 0.23

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

Table of Contents**IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima****Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity****for the years ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005**

(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

	Common stock (Note 5.a.)	Inflation adjustment of common stock (Note 5.c.)	Shareholders' contributions		Legal reserve (Note 5.d.)	Reserve for new developments (note 5.c.)	Retained earnings (Accumulated deficit)	Shareholders equity
			Additional paid-in-capital (Note 5.a.)	Total				
Balances as of June 30, 2004	Ps. 248,803	Ps. 274,387	Ps. 595,505	Ps. 1,118,695	Ps. 19,447	Ps.	Ps. (178,288)	Ps. 959,854
Conversion of debt into common shares	52,449		31,001	83,450				83,450
Exercise of warrants	56,015		49,665	105,680				105,680
Net income for the year							103,245	103,245
Balances as of June 30, 2005	Ps. 357,267	Ps. 274,387	Ps. 676,171	Ps. 1,307,825	Ps. 19,447	Ps.	Ps. (75,043)	Ps. 1,252,229
Conversion of debt into common shares	55,961		37,360	93,321				93,321
Exercise of warrants	22,220		21,423	43,643				43,643
Accumulated losses absorption of approved by shareholders meeting held 11/29/05			(75,043)	(75,043)			75,043	
Net income for the year							96,573	96,573
Balances as of June 30, 2006	Ps. 435,448	Ps. 274,387	Ps. 659,911	Ps. 1,369,746	Ps. 19,447	Ps.	Ps. 96,573	Ps. 1,485,766
Conversion of debt into common shares	16,641		11,252	27,893				27,893
Exercise of warrants	12,880		13,078	25,958				25,958
Appropriation of retained earnings approved by shareholders meeting held 10/31/06					4,829	91,744	(96,573)	

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Net income for the year 107,097 107,097

Balances as of June 30, 2007	Ps. 464,969	Ps. 274,387	Ps. 684,241	Ps. 1,423,597	Ps. 24,276	Ps. 91,744	Ps. 107,097	Ps. 1,646,714
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements****for the years ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005**

(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima**Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows****for the years ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005**

(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

	2007	2006	2005
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net income for the year	Ps. 107,097	Ps. 96,573	Ps. 103,245
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash flows from operating activities:			
Income tax and MPIT	87,539	58,791	53,207
Depreciation and amortization	98,299	81,313	74,961
Minority interest	32,449	27,190	23,152
Accruals for director's fees	14,464	13,778	13,700
Allowances and provisions	38,612	23,916	14,538
Gain on equity investees	(40,026)	(41,657)	(67,207)
Gain from operations and holdings of real estate assets, net	(2,568)	(12,616)	(27,938)
Financial results	(39,716)	24,252	(27,605)
Gain from recognition of inventories at net realizable value	(20,737)	(9,063)	(17,317)
Goodwill impairment	635		
Gain from sale of inventories		(44,020)	(15,501)
Changes in certain assets and liabilities, net of non-cash transactions and the effects of acquisitions:			
(Increase) decrease in current investments	(29,833)	10,279	(4,532)
Increase in non-current investments	(35,587)	(26,433)	
Increase in mortgages and leases receivables	(79,732)	(80,339)	(49,189)
(Increase) decrease in other receivables	(79,555)	8,128	8,763
Decrease (increase) in inventories	28,967	25,070	(7,418)
(Increase) decrease in intangible assets	(762)	112	(2,323)
Increase in trade accounts payable	65,148	55,980	21,048
(Decrease) increase in customer advances, salaries and social security payable and taxes payable	(12,759)	(28,378)	11,975
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	9,622	(2,157)	(17,667)
Increase in accrued interest	21,542	13,966	5,598
Net cash provided by operating activities	163,099	194,685	93,490
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Credit default swap agreement			(11,733)
Payment for acquisition of subsidiary net of cash acquired	(56,093)	(4,231)	(4,163)
Acquisition of undeveloped parcels of land	(9,297)	(62,082)	(681)
Acquisition of fixed assets	(410,080)	(54,119)	(79,316)

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Increase in non-current investments		(2,302)	(13,772)
Decrease in minority interest	(40,420)	(7,251)	(17,017)
Guarantee deposit	9,111	(8,610)	
Sale of IRSA Telecommunications N.V.		1,719	
Loans granted to third parties	(3,995)		
Increase in goodwill		684	
Loans granted to related parties		(375)	
Net cash used in investing activities	(510,774)	(136,567)	(126,682)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from settlement of swap agreement		1,190	15,840
Proceeds from short-term and long-term debt	1,199,675	45,066	117,241
Payment of short-term and long-term debt	(292,158)	(82,474)	(167,255)
Collateral deposit			(5,822)
Exercise of warrants	25,958	43,642	105,680
Payment of cash dividends by subsidiaries to minority shareholders	(23,175)	(12,715)	(10,300)
Payment of seller financing of Mendoza Plaza Shopping S.A.		(5,150)	
Decrease in mortgages payable	(18,042)	(25,561)	
Settlement of debt with related companies		(765)	(2,516)
Net cash provided (used in) by financing activities	892,258	(36,767)	52,868
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	544,583	21,351	19,676
Cash and cash equivalents as of the beginning of the year	163,940	142,589	122,913
Cash and cash equivalents as of the end of the year	Ps. 708,523	Ps. 163,940	Ps. 142,589

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Table of Contents**IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements****for the years ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005**

(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima**Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows****for the years ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005 (continued)**

(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

	2007	2006	2005
Supplemental cash flow information:			
Cash paid during the year for:			
Interest	Ps. 43,968	Ps. 51,342	Ps. 47,768
Income tax	17,603	11,440	1,452
Non-cash investing and financing activities:			
Conversion of debt into common shares	Ps. 27,893	Ps. 93,322	Ps. 83,450
Increase in inventory through a decrease in undeveloped parcels of land		33,006	25,979
Liquidation of interest in credit card receivables	8,873	10,364	3,348
Increase in fixed assets through a decrease in undeveloped parcels of land	66,958	1,626	13,371
Increase in inventory through a decrease in fixed assets		1,422	6,084
Increase in fixed assets through an increase in other receivables and prepaid expenses	12,161	348	
Increase in fixed assets through a decrease in inventory	1,521	293	123
Increase in other receivables through a decrease in fixed assets		71	
Increase in other receivables through a decrease in intangible assets		12	
Increase in fixed assets through a decrease in other investments		8	
Increase in intangible assets through a decrease in fixed assets		6	2,126
Increase in fixed assets through an increase in mortgages payable			49,749
Increase in credit card receivables			7,501
Increase in fixed assets through a decrease in other receivables			103
Increase in fixed assets through a decrease in non-current investments			596
Increase in fixed assets through a decrease in trade accounts payable			926
Increase in costs of issuance of debt through an increase in trade accounts payables	1,691		
Increase in short-term and long-term debt through a decrease in other liabilities	2,614		
Decrease in inventory through a decrease in mortgages payables	3,632		
Seller financing for acquisition of Palermo Invest S.A.	27,522		
Increase in fixed assets through an increase in mortgages payable	8,649		
	2007	2006	2005
Acquisitions of subsidiary companies:			
Cash and cash equivalents	29,417		1,238
Fair market value of inventories	66,057		
Fair market value of fixed assets acquired	158,549		85,675
Fair market value of other assets acquired (1)	5,661	4,320	11,902
Fair market value of liabilities assumed	(47,491)	(89)	(67,516)

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Net assets acquired	212,193	4,231	31,299
Minority interest	(36,029)		(16,310)
Goodwill	(10,036)		
Purchase price	166,128	4,231	14,989
Seller financing	(80,618)		(9,587)
Purchase price paid	85,510	4,231	5,402
Less: cash and cash equivalents acquired	(29,417)		(1,238)
Net cash paid for the acquisition	56,093	4,231	4,164

2007

Acquisitions of minority interest:

Fair market value of inventories acquired	2,111		
Fair market value of fixed assets acquired	42,599		
Fair market value of other assets acquired	24,615		
Fair market value of liabilities assumed	(1,098)		
Net assets acquired	68,227		
Minority interest	47,689		
Goodwill	(48,004)		
Purchase price	67,912		
Seller financing	(27,492)		
Purchase price paid	40,420		

(1) In 2006, includes fair market value of undeveloped parcels of lands for 4,222.

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IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the years ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005

(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

1. Organization and description of business

IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima (IRSA), is a real estate company incorporated under the laws of Argentina which, through its investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures (IRSA and subsidiaries are collectively referred hereinafter as IRSA or the Company), is primarily involved in (i) the acquisition and development of residential properties primarily for sale and the acquisition of undeveloped land reserves either for future development or sale, (ii) the acquisition, development and operation of office and other non-shopping center properties primarily for rental purposes, (iii) the acquisition, development and operation of shopping center properties, (iv) the acquisition and operation of luxury hotels, (v) credit card operations and (vi) other non-core activities. The Company is the only Argentine real estate company whose shares are listed and traded on both the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (BASE) and the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE).

2. Preparation of financial statements

a. Basis of presentation

The consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles used in Argentina, as set forth by the Federación Argentina de Consejos Profesionales de Ciencias Económicas (FACPCE) and implemented, adapted, amended, revised and/or supplemented by the Consejo Profesional de Ciencias Económicas de la Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires (CPCECABA) (collectively Argentine GAAP). In addition, the Company must comply with the regulations of the *Comisión Nacional de Valores* (CNV), the National Securities Commission in Argentina. Argentine GAAP and the regulations of the CNV, as applicable, differ in certain significant respects from generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (US GAAP). Such differences involve methods of measuring the amounts shown in the consolidated financial statements, as well as additional disclosures required by US GAAP and Regulation S-X of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). A description of the significant differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP as they relate to the Company are set forth in Note 28 to these consolidated financial statements.

Additionally as discussed in Note 3.m. in order to comply with the regulations of the CNV, the Company recognized deferred income tax assets and liabilities on a non-discounted basis. This accounting practice represented a departure from Argentine GAAP but did not have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements for the years ended June 30, 2006 and 2005. As further discussed in Note 2.d., in December 2005 and January 2006, the CPCECABA issued revised accounting standards. One of these standards requires companies to account for deferred income taxes on an undiscounted basis, thus aligning the accounting to that of the CNV. Since the CNV adopted the CPCECABA standards effective for fiscal years beginning as from January 1, 2006, there is no longer a difference on this subject between Argentine GAAP and the CNV regulations.

As discussed in Note 2.c., in order to comply with the regulations of the CNV, the Company discontinued inflation accounting as from February 28, 2003. The application of this CNV regulation represented a departure from Argentine GAAP. However, such departure did not have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

b. Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries over which the Company has effective control. Investments in companies in which the Company exercises significant influence, but not control, are accounted for under the equity method. Investments in joint ventures and/or jointly controlled operations in which the company exercises joint control are accounted for under the proportionate consolidation method. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

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

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Table of Contents**IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements****for the years ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005**

(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

2. Preparation of financial statements (continued)**b. Principles of consolidation (continued)**

A description of the subsidiaries over which the Company has effective control, with their respective percentage of capital stock owned, is presented as follows:

	Percentage of capital stock owned as of June 30, (i)		
	2007	2006	2005
Controlled companies			
Ritelco S.A. (Ritelco)	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Palermo Invest S.A. (Palermo Invest) (v)	100.00%	66.67%	66.67%
Abril S.A. (Abril) (ii)		83.33%	83.33%
Pereiraola S.A. (Pereiraola) (ii)	100.00%	83.33%	83.33%
Baldovinos S.A. (Baldovinos) (ii)		83.33%	83.33%
Hoteles Argentinos S.A. (Hoteles Argentinos)	80.00%	80.00%	80.00%
Patagonian Investment S.A. (Patagonian Investment) (iii) and (vi)	100.00%		
Buenos Aires Trade & Finance Center S.A. (BAT&FCSA) (iv)			100.00%
Alto Palermo S.A. (Alto Palermo or APSA)	62.48%	61.54%	60.69%
Llao Llao Resorts S.A. (Llao Llao Resorts or LLR)	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%
Rummaala S.A. (Rummaala) (iii) and (Note 27)	100.00%		
Canteras Natal Crespo S.A. (Canteras Natal Crespo)	50.00%	43.18%	
CYRSA S.A. (CYRSA) (vii)	100.00%		
Solares de Santa María S.A. (Solares de Santa María) (iii)	90.00%		
Inversora Bolívar S.A.(Inversora Bolívar)	100.00%	66.67%	

- (i) Percentage of equity interest owned has been rounded and does not contemplate the effects of the potential conversion of irrevocable contributions into common shares.
- (ii) Equity interest in Abril, Pereiraola and Baldovinos were held 50% directly by the Company and 50% indirectly through its subsidiary Palermo Invest. In fiscal year 2007, Baldovinos was merged with and into Inversora Bolívar, subsidiary consolidated with Palermo Invest. See Note 2.f. for details.
- (iii) See Note 2.f. for details.
- (iv) Merged with and into the Company effective December 1, 2005.
- (v) Equity interest in Palermo Invest was held 98% directly by the Company and 2% indirectly through its wholly owned subsidiary Patagonian Investment.
- (vi) Formed on July 21, 2006.
- (vii) Formed on April 13, 2007 to develop specific projects.

Proportionate consolidation

The Company exercises joint control over Metroshop (through APSA) and Canteras Natal Crespo. As required by Technical Resolution No. 21 Equity Method of Accounting, Consolidation of Financial Statements and Related Party Transactions (RT No. 21), under Argentine GAAP, the

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Company accounted for this investment under the proportionate consolidation method. Accordingly, these financial statements reflect the Company's pro rata equity interest in these investments on a line-by-line basis.

c. Presentation of financial statements in constant Argentine pesos

On August 22, 1995, the Argentine government issued Decree No. 316/95 discontinuing the requirement that financial information be restated for inflation for any date or period after August 31, 1995. Effective September 1, 1995 in accordance with CNV resolutions and Argentine GAAP, the Company began accounting for its financial transactions on a historical cost basis, without considering the effects of inflation. Prior to September 1, 1995, the financial statements were prepared on the basis of general price level accounting, which reflected changes in purchasing power of the Argentine Peso in the historical financial statements. The financial statement information of periods prior to August 31, 1995 was restated to pesos of general purchasing power as of August 31, 1995. The August 31, 1995 balances, adjusted to the general purchasing power of the Peso at that date, became the historical cost basis for subsequent accounting and reporting.

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IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the years ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005

(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

2. Preparation of financial statements (continued)

c. Presentation of financial statements in constant Argentine pesos (continued)

However, as a result of the inflationary environment in Argentina in 2002, the CPCECABA approved on March 6, 2002, a resolution reinstating the application of inflation accounting in financial statements as from January 1, 2002. This resolution provided that all recorded amounts restated for inflation through August 31, 1995, as well as those arising between that date and December 31, 2001 are to be considered stated in currency as of December 31, 2001.

On July 16, 2002, the Argentine government issued a decree, instructing the CNV to issue the necessary regulations for the acceptance of financial statements prepared in constant currency. On July 25, 2002, the CNV reinstated the requirement to submit financial statements in constant currency.

However, after considering inflation levels for the second half of 2002 and the first months of 2003, on March 25, 2003, the Argentine government repealed the provisions of the previous decree related to the inflation adjustment and instructed the CNV to issue the necessary regulations to preclude companies under its supervision from presenting price-level restated financial statements. Therefore, on April 8, 2003, the CNV issued a resolution providing for the discontinuance of inflation accounting as of March 1, 2003. The Company complied with the CNV resolution and accordingly recorded the effects of inflation until February 28, 2003.

Since Argentine GAAP required companies to discontinue inflation accounting as from October 1, 2003, the application of the CNV resolution represented a departure from Argentine GAAP. However, due to the low level of inflation rates during the period from March to September 2003, such a departure did not have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

d. Adoption by the CNV of CPCECABA accounting standards

The CNV issued General Resolutions 485 and 487 on December 29, 2005 and January 26, 2006, respectively adopting, with certain modifications, the new accounting standards previously issued by the CPCECABA through its Resolution CD 93/2005. These standards are to be mandatorily applied for fiscal years or interim periods corresponding to fiscal years beginning as from January 1, 2006. The standards were effective for the Company for the year ended June 30, 2007.

The most significant changes included in the accounting standards adopted by the CNV relate to (i) changes in the impairment test of long-lived assets, (ii) changes to deferred income tax accounting and (iii) accounting of deferred income taxes on a non-discounted basis.

Under the new standards, the carrying value of a long-lived asset is considered impaired by a company when the expected cash flows from such asset is separately identifiable and less than its carrying value. Expected cash flows are determined primarily using the anticipated cash flows discounted at a rate commensurate with the risk involved.

The new standards provide for the accounting treatment of differences between the tax basis and book basis of non-monetary items for deferred income tax calculation purposes when companies prepare price-level restated financial statements. The new accounting standard mandates companies to treat these differences as temporary differences but allows a one-time accommodation to continue treating these differences as permanent at the time of adoption of the standard. As a result, the Company elected to continue treating differences as permanent. As of June 30, 2007, the estimated effect of treating the differences as temporary would have been an increase in total liabilities of Ps. 176.0 million against

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(i) a decrease in retained earnings of Ps. 188.4 million and (ii) an additional gain of Ps. 12.4 million for the year ended June 30, 2007.

e. Reclassifications

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

f. Significant acquisitions, dispositions and development of businesses

In the preparation of these consolidated financial statements, unless otherwise indicated, the operating results of all acquired businesses have been included in the Company's consolidated financial statements since the date of the respective acquisition.

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for the years ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005

(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

2. Preparation of financial statements (continued)

f. Significant acquisitions, dispositions and development of businesses (continued)

Year ended June 30, 2007

Acquisition of plots of land in Bariloche

In December 2006, the Company's subsidiary, LLR acquired from an unrelated party a 129,533 square meters plot of land located in Colonia Nahuel Huapi, Bariloche in the Province of Rio Negro, Argentina, for an aggregate purchase price of US\$ 7 million. The transaction was financed US\$ 4.2 million in cash and US\$ 2.8 million through the assumption of a first-degree mortgage on the property. The mortgage, bearing interest at a fixed rate of 7% per annum, will be payable in 36 monthly installments of US\$ 86 each, beginning on January 14, 2007.

Acquisition of additional interest in Palermo Invest

In October 2006, the Company acquired the remaining 33.33% of Palermo Invest from GSEM/AP Holdings, L.P. for an aggregate purchase price of US\$ 18 million. Palermo Invest is a corporation whose main activity is the purchase and holding of equity securities of entities whose principal businesses are real estate and investment in equity securities and other form of investment. The transaction was financed US\$ 9.0 million in cash and US\$ 9.0 million through a note payable in three annual installments of US\$ 3.0 million each, beginning on October 4, 2007. The note will accrue interest at a fixed rate of 9% per annum.

Purchase of additional 50% of E-Commerce Latina S.A. shares

On January 2007, the Company's subsidiary APSA acquired the remaining 50% in E-commerce Latina S.A., through which the Company offered its products via internet on the altocity.com website. Effective March 1st, 2007, the website was deactivated. However, E-commerce Latina S.A. started new business activities. E-commerce Latina S.A. restructured its business activities away from internet-based operations. Activity was not significant as of June 30, 2007.

Bid for the acquisition of Patio Olmos

In November 2006, the Company's subsidiary APSA submitted a bid for the acquisition of a property known as Edificio Ex Escuela Gobernador Vicente de Olmos (Olmos) located in Cordoba, Argentina for Ps. 32.5 million. The Company made a down payment of Ps. 9.7 million under the terms of the bidding process. The property, which is located in the City of Cordoba, is a 5,147 square meter four-story building comprising commercial space, parking lots and movie theatres. The property is subject to a 40-year concession contract granted to an unrelated party for the commercial use of the building. Pursuant to the concession granted in 1990 from the Provincial Government of Cordoba, the licensee should pay the owner of the building a monthly concession fee actually amounting to Ps. 10.1 increasing in Ps. 2.5 every 47 months. The closing of the purchase is subject to several regulatory approvals. On January 15, 2007, the Company was served notice of certain objections from the Argentine Antitrust Authority seeking to enjoin the Company from completing the bid. In addition, in January 2007, the National Commission for the Defense of Competition notified the Company of two claims filed against it. One claim was filed by an individual and the other by the actual licensee of the concession. As of the date of these financial statements, these claims are still pending resolution.

Acquisition of Rummaala

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On January 16, 2007, the Company acquired the total shares of the company named Rummaala, the main asset of which is a plot of land located in Vicente Lopez, Province of Buenos Aires. The purchase price was US\$ 21,172, payable as follows: (i) US\$ 500 in cash paid in April 2006; (ii) US\$ 3,752 in cash and (iii) by delivering certain units of the building to be constructed in the land owned by Rummaala in the amount of US\$ 16,920, within a 4-year term as from the approval date of the plans by the related authorities or when the facilities be vacated, whichever last occurs. As security for compliance with the construction of the future building and transfer of the future units, the shares acquired were pledged. Simultaneously with the former transaction, Rummaala acquired a plot of land adjacent to its own property in the amount of US\$ 15,000, payable as follows: (i) US\$ 500 in cash paid in April 2006; (ii) by delivering certain units of buildings Cruceros I and II owned by the Company in the amount of US\$ 1,247 and (iii) by delivering certain units of the building to be constructed in the land acquired in the amount of US\$ 13,253, within a 40-month term considered as from the approval date of the plans by the related authorities or when the facilities be vacated, whichever last occurs. As security for compliance with the construction of the future building and transfer of the future units, the Company's property located at Suipacha 652 was mortgaged.

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(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

2. Preparation of financial statements (continued)

f. Significant acquisitions, dispositions and development of businesses (continued)

Panamerican Mall Project

In June 2006, the Company acquired from an unrelated party, Phillips Argentina S.A., a 28,741 square meters plot of land (the Phillips land) located in Saavedra, a neighborhood in the northern area of Buenos Aires, for an aggregate purchase price of US\$ 17.9 million. The Company developed a project for the construction of a mall including a hypermarket, a movie theatre complex and office and/or residential buildings. For that purpose, in December 2006, the Company entered into a Construction, Management and Commercialization Agreement with an unrelated party, Centro Comercial Panamericano S.A. (CCP) to partner in the project. The Company incorporated Panamerican Mall S.A. (PAMSA) for this purpose. The Company contributed cash and the Phillips land to PAMSA amounting to Ps. 158.3 million. PAMSA acquired from CCP an adjacent property amounting to Ps. 36.9 million through cash and 20% of the stock of PAMSA. In addition, the Company and CCP committed to make capital contributions amounting to US\$ 37.8 million and US\$ 9.4 million, respectively, to complete the project.

Córdoba Shopping

On December 27, 2006, the Company acquired 100% interest in the Cordoba Shopping Villa Cabrera located in Cordoba, Argentina owned by Empalme S.A.I.C.F.A.I.G. (Empalme). The property, which is located in the Villa Cabrera neighborhood of the city of Cordoba, is a 35,000 square meter shopping center comprising 106 stores, a 12 movie theatre complex and a 1,500-vehicle parking lot. The interest was acquired for US\$ 13.3 million. The Company paid US\$ 7.3 million in cash and financed the remaining portion of the purchase price in three equal installments of US\$ 2 million each due every six months as from December 2007. This financing accrues interest at a fixed rate of 6% per annum. Governmental approval was obtained in December 2006.

Incorporation of Solares de Santa Maria – Sale of Santa Maria del Plata and sale of shares

In May 2007, the Company formed Solares de Santa Maria (Solares) and contributed cash in the amount of Ps. 310,000. Solares acquired the Ex Ciudad Deportiva Boca Juniors (Santa Maria del Plata) plot of land located in Buenos Aires for US\$ 100,000. On June 26, 2007, the Company sold in commission a 10% interest in Solares to Israel Sutton Dabbah.

Transfer of the administration of Abril

On May 24, 2006, the Company, together with its subsidiaries, Inversora Bolívar and Baldovinos revised the May 4, 2005 proposal submitted to the Residents Committee of Abril Club de Campo (the Club) pursuant to which the Company would transfer the Club s management and shares of Abril to the residents (the Letter of Offer). Under the Letter of Offer, the Company and its subsidiary Inversora Bolívar, will:

- 1- Contribute cash to Abril for Ps. 650 and repave the Club s roads and streets;
- 2- Transfer to Abril of two plots of land;

- 3- Pay severance to one dismissed employee of Abril;
- 4- Grant Abril a free and perpetual right of way and covenant not to build on certain premises;
- 5- Settle unpaid municipal taxes claimed by the Municipality where the Club is located if higher than amounts recognized as of September 30, 2005.

In June 2007, after compliance of the letter of Office, the Company transferred the Class A and Class B shares of Abril to a trust. The trustee, as instructed by the residents of the Club, elected three directors of the Board of Directors of Abril.

Acquisition of additional shares of Canteras Natal Crespo

In a series of transactions between December 2006 and January 2007, the Company increased its ownership interest in Canteras Natal Crespo to 55.93% for an aggregate purchase price of US\$ 645. Subsequently, in April 2007, the Company sold 5.93% to ECIPSA for US\$ 312. The Company's interest in Canteras Natal Crespo is 50% as of the date of these financial statements.

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(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

2. Preparation of financial statements (continued)

f. Significant acquisition, dispositions and development of businesses (continued)

Acquisition of the Bouchard Building

On March 15, 2007, the Company acquired from an unrelated party a 33,324 square meter office building known as Bouchard Building for an aggregate purchase price of US\$ 84,100. The transaction was fully paid in cash as of the date of these financial statements. The Argentine Antitrust Authority issued a resolution requiring the Company to inform the transaction as one of concentrating interests. The Company rejected this requirement and the case is still pending resolution.

Purchase option of Edificio República

On December 22, 2006, the Company entered into a Put and Call Option Agreement (the Agreement) with Banco Comafi S.A., as trustee of the Fideicomiso República (República Trust), for the acquisition of an office building known as Tucuman 1 República Building, located in Buenos Aires. The exercise of the call and put option is subject to certain conditions for closing and is exercisable within 60 days as from the fulfillment of those conditions. Upon transfer of title, the Company has to pay 50% of the purchase price of US\$ 74,000, while the remaining 50% has to be paid semi-annually in 5 installments accruing interest at a fixed rate of 8% per annum. The balance will be secured by a mortgage on the property.

Acquisition of the Dock Del Plata Building

In June 2005, the Company entered into a Credit Default Swap Agreement (the Agreement) with Credit Suisse International (CSI) pursuant to which the Company, provided certain conditions were met, would acquire a mortgage receivable for US\$ 10,000 on a 8,900 square meter office building known as Dock del Plata Building located in Puerto Madero, Buenos Aires. As guarantee for the Agreement, the Company paid a deposit US\$ 4,000. The Agreement was rescinded in November 2006 and the guarantee deposit was released. The Company executed the mortgage and acquired the building for US\$ 8,800 (using US\$ 4,000 of the deposit guarantee plus available cash of US\$ 4,800).

Year ended June 30, 2006

Investment in IRSA Telecomunicaciones N.V. (ITNV)

On August, 2005, a share purchase agreement was entered into by and between ITNV, Ritelco and Dolphin Fund PLC (another shareholder of ITNV) whereby ITNV acquired all the common shares held by those shareholders for US\$ 0.1470333852 per share. The amount of this transaction is US\$ 850, of which US\$ 604 correspond to Ritelco. On that date, ITNV cancelled the total amount of the transaction.

Acquisition of Canteras Natal Crespo

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006, the Company acquired from Ecipsa Holding S.A. (ECIPSA), a 43.18% equity interest in Canteras Natal Crespo. Such shares have equal percentage of votes. The total amount agreed for such purchase was US\$ 1,541.

Canteras Natal Crespo is a company located in the Province of Cordoba, Argentina, which primary operations are the development of own or third-party plots, countries, sale or rent of plots of land, real estate and house-building.

General Paz plot of land

On June 29, 2006 the Company's subsidiary, APSA acquired from Philips Argentina S.A. a plot of land located in the northern area of Buenos Aires, covering 28,741 square meters of surface area. The purchase price was US\$ 17.9 million, which was fully paid.

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(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

2. Preparation of financial statements (continued)

f. Significant acquisition, dispositions and development of businesses (continued)

Purchase of additional shares and convertible notes of APSA

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006 the Company acquired 759,393 shares of APSA for a total amount of Ps. 4.3 million. As a result of this transaction, the Company's ownership interest in APSA increased from 60.69% to 61.54%.

Sale of the Alcorta Plaza plot of land

On December 22, 2005, the Company subscribed a preliminary purchase contract with possession, by which the Company sold to RAGHSA S.A. the plot of land denominated Alcorta Plaza for a total price of US\$ 7.7 million. On March 13, 2006 the deed title of the building was registered and a first privilege degree mortgage guarantee was established on certain functional units to be used as offices and garages of the building property of RAGHSA S.A., located in Buenos Aires. The mortgage amounted to US\$ 4.4 million. The agreed terms and conditions of payment were determined in four installments of US\$ 1.9 million and 7.5% annual interest on the balance. The first three installments have been collected at the date of these financial statements.

Year ended June 30, 2005

Purchase of additional shares and convertible notes of APSA

On November 30, 2004, the Company purchased from GSEM/AP, a Goldman Sachs subsidiary, 3,061,450 units of APSA Convertible Notes with a nominal value of US\$ 1 per note and 4,458,080 shares of APSA, for a total consideration of US\$ 15.3 million. At the same time, in accordance with the shareholders agreement entered into with Parque Arauco S.A., the Company sold to Parque Arauco S.A. 1,004,866 units of APSA Convertible Notes and 1,463,284 shares at the same price paid to Goldman Sachs, totaling US\$ 5.1 million. As a result of this transaction, the Company's ownership interest in APSA increased from 53.81% to 60.69%.

Mendoza Plaza Shopping

On September 29, 2004, the Company's subsidiary, APSA, entered into a purchase agreement pursuant to which APSA acquired an additional 49.9% ownership interest in Mendoza Plaza Shopping for US\$ 5.3 million. APSA paid US\$ 1.77 million on December 2, 2004 and the remaining balance was paid in two equal annual installments of US\$ 1.77 million each on September 29, 2005 and 2006. Through this acquisition, APSA became the holder of record of 68.8% of the capital stock of Mendoza Plaza Shopping, the main activity of which is the operation of the Mendoza Plaza Shopping center in the city of Mendoza. APSA also entered into the following contracts in connection with debt owed by Mendoza Plaza Shopping:

(i) Put option with Banco de Chile S.A. (Banco de Chile), whereby Banco de Chile was entitled, although not obliged, to assign to APSA two defaulted credit agreements amounting to US\$ 18 million originally granted to Mendoza Plaza Shopping. As a result of the economic measures issued in Argentina in 2002, these financial agreements had been converted into Argentine pesos at the exchange rate of Ps. 1.0 per US Dollar and indexed based on the reference stabilization index (CER). On March 30, 2005 Banco de Chile executed the put option, transferring all the rights of the credit facilities to APSA in exchange for US\$ 8.5 million (Ps. 24.8 million).

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(ii) Call option with HSBC Bank Argentina S.A., whereby APSA was entitled, although not obliged, to acquire, and HSBC Bank Argentina S.A. was obliged to transfer, a defaulted loan agreement originally granted to Mendoza Plaza Shopping amounting to US\$ 7.0 million. As a result of the economic measures issued in Argentina in 2002, this financial agreement was converted into Argentine pesos at the exchange rate of Ps. 1.0 per US Dollar and indexed by the reference stabilization index (CER). On March 29, 2005 APSA transferred the purchase option to Mendoza Plaza Shopping, which exercised the option paying Ps. 6.8 million for the settlement of the loan (corresponding to the exercise price of Ps. 7.2 million net of rental fees collected by HSBC Bank Argentina S.A. as guarantee amounting to Ps. 0.4 million). This cash payment was funded through a loan granted by APSA.

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2. Preparation of financial statements (continued)

f. Significant acquisition, dispositions and development of businesses (continued)

(iii) APSA also entered into an agreement with Inversiones Falabella Argentina S.A. (Falabella), the remaining minority shareholder of Mendoza Plaza Shopping, pursuant to which, among other things, Falabella has the irrevocable right to sell to APSA (put option) its ownership interest in Mendoza Plaza Shopping for a total consideration of US\$ 3.0 million. The put option can be exercised until the last business day of October 2008. As of the date of issuance of these financial statements, such option has not been exercised.

On May 31, 2005 the shareholders of Mendoza Plaza Shopping approved the conversion of debt owed to APSA totaling Ps. 36.1 million into common shares. As a result of this transaction, APSA increased its ownership interest in Mendoza Plaza Shopping from 68.8% to 85.4%.

Alto Rosario Shopping

On November 9, 2004, the Company's subsidiary, APSA opened a new developed shopping center, Alto Rosario, in the city of Rosario, Province of Santa Fe, Argentina.

g. Use of estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting years. Significant estimates include those required in the accounting for barter transactions, gain from recognition of inventories at net realizable value, provisions and allowances for contingencies, impairment of long-lived assets, debt restructuring, deferred income asset and asset tax credit. Future actual results could differ from those estimates and evaluations made at the date of preparation of these financial statements.

3. Significant accounting policies

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

a. Revenue recognition

The Company primarily derives its revenues from domestic office and shopping center leases and services operations, credit card operations, the development and sale of properties, hotel operations and other non-core activities. See Note 6 for details on the Company's business segments.

Development and sale of properties

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The Company records revenue from the sale of properties when all of the following criteria are met:

- (i) the sale has been consummated;
- (ii) the Company has determined that the buyer's initial and continuing investments are adequate to demonstrate a commitment to pay for the property;
- (iii) the Company's receivable is not subject to future subordination; and

(iv) the Company has transferred to the buyer the risk of ownership, and does not have a continuing involvement in the property. The Company uses the percentage-of-completion method of accounting with respect to sales of development properties under construction effected under fixed-priced contracts. Under this method, revenue is recognized based on the ratio of costs incurred to total estimated costs applied to the total contract price. The Company does not commence revenue and cost recognition until such time as the decision to proceed with the project is made and construction activities have begun.

The percentage-of-completion method of accounting requires company's management to prepare budgeted costs (i.e. the estimated costs of completion) in connection with sales of properties and/or units. All changes to estimated costs of completion are incorporated into revised estimates during the contract period.

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3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

a. Revenue recognition (continued)

Leases and services from office and other buildings

Leases with tenants are accounted for as operating leases. Tenants are charged a monthly rent. Rental income is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease and unpaid rents are included in accounts receivable in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Leases and services from shopping center operations

Leases with tenants are accounted for as operating leases. Tenants are generally charged a rent which consists of the higher of (i) a monthly base rent (the **Base Rent**) and (ii) a specified percentage of the tenant's monthly gross retail sales (the **Percentage Rent**) (which generally ranges between 4% and 8% of tenant's gross sales). Furthermore, pursuant to the rent escalation clause in most leases, the tenant's Base Rent generally increases between 4% and 7% each year during the term of the lease.

For the years ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005, the majority of the tenants were charged with the Percentage Rent.

Certain lease agreements contain provisions, which provide for rents based on a percentage of sales or based on a percentage of sales volume above a specified threshold. The Company determines the compliance with specific targets and calculates the additional rent on a monthly basis as provided for in the contracts. Thus, these contingent rents are not recognized until the required thresholds are exceeded.

Generally, the Company's lease agreements vary from 36 to 120 months. Law No. 24,808 provides that tenants may rescind commercial lease agreements after the initial six months, upon not less than 60 days' written notice, subject to penalties which vary from one to one and a half months rent if the tenant rescinds during the first year of its lease, and one month of rent if the tenant rescinds after the first year of its lease.

The Company also charges its tenants a monthly administration fee, prorated among the tenants according to their leases, which varies from shopping center to shopping center, relating to the administration and maintenance of the common area and the administration of contributions made by tenants to finance promotional efforts for the overall shopping centers' operations. Administration fees are recognized monthly when earned.

In addition to rent, tenants are generally charged **admission rights**, a non-refundable admission fee that tenants may be required to pay upon entering into a lease and upon lease renewal. Admission right is normally paid in one lump sum or in a small number of monthly installments. Admission rights are recognized using the straight-line method over the life of the respective lease agreements.

The Company also derives revenues for parking lot fees charged to visitors. Parking revenues are recognized as services are performed.

Lease agent operations

The Company's subsidiaries FIBESA S.A. and Comercializadora Los Altos S.A. (formerly Altocity.com S.A.), wholly owned APSA's subsidiary act as leasing agents for the retail space available in certain of the Company's shopping centers. FIBESA's and Comercializadora Los Altos S.A. revenues are derived primarily from collected fees calculated as a percentage of the final rental income value. Revenues are recognized at the

time that the transaction is successfully concluded. A transaction is considered successfully concluded when both parties have signed the related lease contract.

Credit card operations

The Company, through its indirect subsidiary through APSA, Tarshop S.A. (Tarshop), derives revenues from credit card transactions which primarily are comprised of (i) merchant discount fees which are recognized when transactional information is received and processed by the Company; (ii) data processing services which consist of processing and printing cardholders statement of accounts, and which are recognized as services are provided; (iii) life and disability insurance charges to cardholders which are recognized on an accrual basis and (iv) interest income generated by financing by financing and lending activities.

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3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

a. Revenue recognition (continued)

Hotel operations

The Company recognizes revenues from its rooms, catering, and restaurant facilities as earned on the close of each business day.

b. Cash and cash equivalents

For purposes of the statements of cash flows, the Company considers all highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents. Cash equivalent consist of time deposits with original maturities of less than three months at date of purchase and mutual funds. Mutual funds are considered to be cash equivalents since original maturity is determined by reference to the frequency with which liquidity is available according to current Argentine GAAP guidance and practice.

c. Investments

(i) Current

Current investments primarily include mutual funds, time deposits and mortgage and government bonds. Time deposits are valued at cost plus accrued interest at year-end. Mutual funds and mortgage and government bonds are carried at market value at year-end.

Unrealized gains and losses on these investments are included within Financial results, net in the accompanying consolidated statements of income.

Current investments also include the current portion of the retained interests in transferred receivables pursuant to the securitization programs of Tarshop (See Note 16) and the retained interest in transferred mortgage receivables (See Note 15).

(ii) Non-current

a) Equity investments

The Company has an 11.76% investment in Banco Hipotecario S.A. (BHSA). This investment is accounted for under the equity method due to the significant influence of the Company on the decisions of BHSA and to the intention of holding the investment permanently. In accordance with regulations of the *Banco Central de la República Argentina* (BCRA) and also as imposed by the agreements signed by BHSA as a result of its financial debt restructuring process, there are certain restrictions on the distribution of profits by BHSA. The Company also has a 5.10% investment in Banco de Crédito y Securitización S.A. (BACSA).

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The financial statements of BHSA and BACSA are prepared in accordance with BCRA standards. For the purpose of valuation of the investment in the Company adjustments necessary to adequate the financial statements to Argentine GAAP have been considered.

The Company's purchase of Empalme, Palermo Invest and certain other businesses have been accounted for following the guidance in Technical Resolution No. 18, Specific Considerations for the Preparation of Financial Statements as explained in Note 2.f. The purchase price was allocated based on the fair value of each component. However, since the sum of the individual fair values of the identifiable tangible and intangible assets exceeded the purchase price paid, negative goodwill exists. Under Argentine GAAP, when negative goodwill exists after an acquiring entity initially assigns values to all assets acquired and liabilities assumed, RT No. 18 states that the entity must first reassess whether all acquired assets and assumed liabilities have been identified and properly valued. If an amount of negative goodwill still results after this reassessment, intangible assets acquired (including above and below market leases, in-place leases and tenant relationships, as applicable), are subject to reduction. If after all of these intangible assets are reduced to zero and an amount of negative goodwill still remains, the remaining unallocated negative goodwill is amortized under the straight-line method over the remaining weighted average useful life at the main tangible assets acquires Accordingly, pursuant to Argentine GAAP, the amount of negative goodwill was fully allocated to reduce the value of intangible assets acquired to zero and the remaining unallocated amount is amortized.

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3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

c. Investments (continued)

b) Retained interests in securitization programs

Non-current investments also include the retained interests in transferred receivables pursuant to the securitization programs of APSA's subsidiary, Tarshop (see Note 16).

Also include the Company's retained interests in securitized mortgage receivables pursuant to the securitization programs entered into by the Company (see Note 15).

c) Undeveloped parcels of land

The Company acquires undeveloped land in order to provide an adequate and well-located supply for its residential and office building operations. The Company's strategy for land acquisition and development is dictated by specific market conditions where the Company conducts its operations.

Land held for development and sale and improvements are stated at cost (adjusted for inflation as described in Note 2.c.) or estimated fair market value, whichever is lower. Land and land improvements are transferred to inventories or fixed assets, as appropriate, when the Company determines that the properties are to be marketed for sale, when construction commences or the land is leased.

The carrying amount does not exceed their respective estimated recoverable value at the end of this year.

During year ended June 30, 2002 and due to Argentina's crisis, the Company had recognized significant impairment losses in connection with certain parcels of undeveloped land (identified as Santa Maria del Plata, Torres Jardín IV, Caballito Project, Alcorta Plaza, Coto air space and Neuquén). In addition, during the years ended June 30, 2003 and 2007, the Company also recognized additional impairment losses totaling Ps. 9,628 and Ps. 20, respectively, in connection with other parcels of undeveloped land (mainly Padilla 902, Pilar, Constitución 1111, Benavidez and Rosario Project and Torres Jardín IV). As a result of an increase in their respective fair market values, during the years ended June 30, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007, the Company partially reversed these impairment losses, recognizing gains of Ps. 15,146 (Caballito Project, Alcorta Plaza, Coto Air Space, Neuquén, Torres de Caballito, Pilar, Torres Jardín IV and Constitución 1111), Ps. 3,585 (Torres Jardín IV, Padilla 902, Neuquén, Caballito Project, Alcorta Plaza and Coto air space), Ps. 6,421 (primarily Caballito Project, Coto air space and Merlo), and Ps. 20 (primarily Conil and Padilla 902) respectively. The impairment losses and gains associated with the reversal of previously recognized impairment charges have been included within Gain from operations and holdings of real estate assets, net in the accompanying consolidated statements of income.

d. Inventories

Inventories are comprised primarily of properties held for development and sale and to a lesser extent other minor inventories from hotel operations. A property is classified as held for sale upon determination by the Board of Directors that the property is to be marketed for sale in the normal course of business.

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Residential, office and other non-retail properties completed or under construction are stated at acquisition or construction cost (adjusted for inflation as described in Note 2.c.) less allowances for impairment or estimated fair market value, whichever is lower. The Company records impairment losses for certain inventories which have market values lower than costs. Costs include land and land improvements, direct construction costs, interest on indebtedness and real estate taxes. During the year ended June 30, 2006, the Company capitalized interest costs amounting to Ps. 222, in connection with the development of San Martin de Tours project.

Inventories on which the Company received down payments that fix the sales price and the terms and conditions of the contract assure reasonably the closing of the transaction and realization of the gain, are valued at net realizable value. See Gain from recognition of inventories at net realizable value in the consolidated statements of income.

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IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the years ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005

(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

d. Inventories (continued)

Properties held for sale are classified as current or non-current based on the estimated date of sale and the time at which the related receivable is expected to be collected by the Company.

In addition, inventory includes receivables representing the rights to receive certain property units. The units relating to the buildings called Torres Caballito, Benavidez and Dique III have been valued at acquisition or construction cost, as applicable.

During the years ended June 30, 2002 and due to Argentina's crisis, the Company had recognized significant impairment losses and during the years ended June 30, 2003 and 2006 the Company also recognized additional impairment losses totaling Ps. 844 and Ps. 206, respectively, in connection with certain properties classified as inventories (identified as Av. Madero 1020, Rivadavia 2768, Minetti D, Torres Jardín, Sarmiento 517, parking lots in Dock 13, Constitución 1111, Terrenos de Caballito, Padilla 902 and Torres de Abasto). As a result of an increase in their fair market values, during the years ended June 30, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007 the Company partially reversed previously recognized impairment losses, recognizing a gain of Ps. 6 (Rivadavia 2768), Ps. 297 (primarily in connection with Torres Jardín, Minetti D and parking lots in Dock 13), Ps. 11 (primarily in connection with Minetti D and Torres Jardín), and Ps. 101 (only Torres de Abasto). The impairment losses and gains associated with the reversal of previously recognized impairment charges have been included within Gain (loss) from operations and holdings of real estate assets, net in the consolidated statements of income.

e. Fixed assets, net

Fixed assets, net are comprised primarily of rental properties (including shopping centers), hotels and other property and equipment held for use by the Company.

Rental properties (including shopping centers)

Rental properties are carried at cost (adjusted for inflation as described in Note 2.c.), less accumulated depreciation and allowances for impairment. Accumulated depreciation is computed under the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which are estimated between 10 to 30 years for office buildings and related improvements and between 19 and 31 years for shopping centers. Expenditures for maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred. Significant renewals and improvements are capitalized and depreciated over their estimated remaining useful lives. At the time depreciable assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, the cost and the accumulated depreciation and allowances for impairment of the assets are removed from the accounts and any profit or loss is recognized. The Company capitalizes interest on long-term construction projects. During the year ended June 30, 2007 and 2005 APSA capitalized financial costs amounting to Ps. 7.1 million and Ps. 2.1 million, in connection with the construction of the Panamerican Mall and Shopping Alto Rosario.

During the year ended June 30, 2002 and due to Argentina's crisis the Company had recognized significant impairment losses in connection with certain properties (identified as Libertador 498, Maipú 1300, Avda. Madero 1020, Suipacha 652, Laminar Plaza, Reconquista 823, Constitución 1111, Dique 2 M10- Edificio C-, Libertador 602, Dock 2 M10 -Building A-, Avda. Madero 942, Avda. De Mayo 595, Costeros Dique IV and Sarmiento 517, Intercontinental Plaza, Alto Palermo Park, Alto Palermo Plaza, Thames, Hotel Intercontinental, Alto Avellaneda, Alto Noa, Abasto and other properties). In addition, during the years ended June 30, 2003 and 2005, the Company also recognized impairment losses

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totaling Ps. 1,892 in connection with certain properties (identified as Avda. Madero 1020, Reconquista 823, Avda. Madero 942, and Sarmiento 517) and Ps. 245 in connection with certain properties (identified as Lotes Abril Club de Campo), respectively. As a result of increases in their fair market values, during the years ended June 30, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007 the Company partially reversed the impairment losses, recognizing gains of Ps. 15,532, Ps. 47,880, Ps. 24,301, Ps. 6,390 and 2,467 (primarily Neuquén, Suipacha 654, Av. de Mayo 589, Reconquista 823, Constitución 1111, Torre Constitución 1159, and Sarmiento 517), respectively. The impairment losses and gains associated with the reversal of previously recognized impairments have been included within Gain from operations and holdings of real estate assets, net in the accompanying consolidated statements of income.

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(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)**e. Fixed assets, net (continued)**

Other property and equipment

Other property and equipment are carried at cost (adjusted for inflation as described in Note 2.c.), less accumulated depreciation at the end of the year. Accumulated depreciation is computed under the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, as specified below:

Asset	Estimated useful life (years)
Leasehold improvements	Lesser of lease term or asset useful life
Facilities	Between 10 and 20
Machinery and equipment	10
Vehicles	Between 3 and 5
Software	Between 3 and 5
Computer equipment	Between 3 and 4
Furniture and fixtures	Between 5 and 10
Other	10

During the year ended June 30, 2007, independent appraisals reassessed the appropriateness of the useful lives of the Company's office buildings and other properties. As a result of the work, the Company changed the useful lives of these properties and recognized an additional depreciation of Ps. 8.6 million related to these assets.

f. Intangible assets, net

Intangible assets are carried at cost, adjusted for inflation (as described in Note 2.c.), less accumulated amortization.

Preoperating and organization expenses

Represents primarily expenses incurred relating to pre-opening activities of certain shopping centers. These expenses are amortized on a straight-line basis over a three-year period commencing upon the opening of the shopping center.

Trademarks

Fees and expenses related to the registration of trademarks are amortized on a straight-line basis over 10 years.

g. Negative goodwill, net

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Goodwill represents the excess of cost over the fair value of net identifiable assets. Goodwill is being amortized under the straight-line method over a period not to exceed 10 years.

When the sum of the individual fair values of the identifiable tangible and intangible assets exceeds the purchase price paid, negative goodwill exists. Under Argentine GAAP, when negative goodwill exists after an acquiring entity initially assigns values to all assets acquired and liabilities assumed, RT No. 18 states that the entity must first reassess whether all acquired assets and assumed liabilities have been identified and properly valued. If an amount of negative goodwill still results after this reassessment, intangible assets acquired (including above and below market leases, in-place leases and tenant relationships, as applicable), are subject to reduction. If after all of these intangible assets are reduced to zero and an amount of negative goodwill still remains, the remaining unallocated negative goodwill is amortized under the straight-line method over the weighted average useful life of the main tangible assets acquired.

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the prevailing exchange rates as of year-end. Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into pesos at the prevailing exchange rates on the date of transaction settlement. Foreign currency transaction gains and losses are recorded within Financial results, net in the accompanying consolidated statements of income.

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for the years ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005

(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

h. Other receivables and liabilities

Certain other receivables and liabilities (value added tax, cash reserves and guarantee deposits) have been measured based on the best estimate of the amount receivable and payable, respectively, discounted at the interest rate that reflect the time-value of money and the estimate specific transactions risks at the time of incorporation to assets and liabilities, respectively. The remaining other receivables and liabilities have been valued at their nominal value plus interest, if any.

i. Financial receivables and liabilities

Financial receivables and payables have been valued at the amount deposited and collected, respectively, net of operating costs, plus accrued interests based on the interest rate estimated at the time of the transaction. In the case, the Company has the intention and feasibility of selling financial receivables after the year-end, those receivables are valued at their net realizable value.

j. Mortgages and leases receivable and trade accounts payable

Mortgages and leases receivable and trade accounts payable have been valued at the price applicable to spot operations at the time of the transaction plus accrued interest based on the internal rate of return.

k. Related party balances and other transactions

Receivables and payables with related parties generated by financial transactions and other sundry transactions have been valued in accordance with the terms agreed by the parties.

l. Income tax

The subsidiaries of the Company calculate their income taxes on a separate basis. The Company did not either calculate or pay income taxes on a consolidated basis for any of the years presented. The statutory income tax rate was 35% for all the years presented.

The Company records income taxes using the deferred tax method required by Technical Resolution No. 17 Overall Considerations for the Preparation of Financial Statements (RT 17). Accordingly, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recorded or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. A valuation allowance is recognized for that component of net deferred tax assets which is not recoverable.

As discussed in note 2.d the Company has treated the differences between the price-level restated amounts of assets and liabilities and their historical basis as permanent differences for deferred income tax calculation purposes.

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In accordance with CNV regulations, deferred tax assets and liabilities have not been discounted. Since Argentine GAAP required (for the Company's fiscal years ended June 30, 2006 and 2005) the accounting for deferred tax assets and liabilities on a discounted basis, the application of the CNV resolution represented a departure from generally accepted accounting principles until the Company's fiscal year ended June 30, 2006. However, such a departure did not have a significant effect on the 2006 and 2005 consolidated financial statements. As from July 1, 2006, there is no such difference between CNV regulations and Argentine GAAP, as discussed in Note 2.d.

m. Minimum Presumed Income Tax

The company and its subsidiaries are subject to the Minimum Presumed Income Tax Law (Impuesto a la Ganancia Mínima Presunta or MPIT). The MPIT is calculated on an individual entity basis at the statutory tax rate of 1%, and is based upon the taxable assets of each Argentine entity as of the end of the year. This tax is complementary to Income Tax and the Company is required to pay the greater of the income tax or the MPIT. Any excess of the MPIT over the income tax may be carried forward and recognized as a payment on account of any excess of income tax over MPIT occurring within the subsequent ten years. In the opinion of that the Company will utilize

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IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the years ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005

(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

m. Minimum Presumed Income Tax (continued)

such asset against future taxable income charges within the next ten years and, as a result, the Company has recognized the accumulated MPIT charge within Other current and non-current receivables, as appropriate, in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet. This tax credit has been recorded at its nominal value.

n. Customer advances

Customer advances represent payments received in advance in connection with the sale and lease of properties.

o. Mortgage payables

Mortgage payables includes the debt assumed in the acquisition of Bouchard 710 and LLR (see Notes 13 for details). For the year ended June 30, 2006 also included the debt assumed in the purchase of a plot of land where the Company constructed *San Martin de Tours* project.

p. Provisions for allowances and contingencies

The Company provides for losses relating to mortgage, lease and other accounts receivable. The allowance for losses is recognized when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the terms of the agreements. The allowance is determined on a one-by-one basis considering the present value of expected future cash flow or the fair value of collateral if the loan is collateral dependent, when applicable. While management uses the information available to make evaluations, future adjustments to the allowance may be necessary if future economic conditions differ substantially from the assumptions used in making the assessments. Management has considered all events and/or transactions that are subject to reasonable and normal methods of estimations, and the consolidated financial statements reflect that consideration.

The Company has certain contingent liabilities with respect to existing or potential claims, lawsuits and other proceedings, including those involving labor and other matters. The Company accrues liabilities when it is probable that future costs will be incurred and such costs can be reasonably estimated. Such accruals are based on developments to date, the Company's estimates of the outcomes of these matters and the Company's lawyers' experience in contesting, litigating and settling other matters. As the scope of the liabilities becomes better defined, there may be changes in the estimates of future costs, which could have a material effect on the Company's future results of operations and financial condition or liquidity.

q. Advertising expenses

The Company generally expenses advertising and promotion costs as incurred with the exception of advertising and promotion expenses incurred to market real estate projects and to launch new shopping centers.

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Advertising and promotion expenses were approximately Ps. 31.7 million, Ps. 19.5 million and Ps. 12.2 million for the years ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Advertising and promotion expenses to market real estate projects and to launch new shopping centers are capitalized as advertising expenses and preoperating expenses, respectively, within intangible assets.

r. Pension information

The Company does not maintain any pension plans. Argentine laws provide for pension benefits to be paid to retired employees from government pension plans and/or privately managed funds plan to which employees may elect to contribute. The Company does not sponsor any employee stock ownership plans.

s. Impairment of long-lived assets

The Company periodically evaluates the carrying value of its long-lived assets for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. The carrying value of a long-lived asset is considered impaired by the Company when the expected cash flows, from such asset is separately identifiable and less than its carrying value. In that event, a loss is recognized based on the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the fair market value of the long-lived asset. Fair market value is determined primarily using the anticipated cash flows discounted at a rate commensurate with the risk involved or based on independent appraisals.

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IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the years ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005

(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

s. Impairment of long-lived assets (continued)

Under Argentine GAAP, the impairment loss is recorded in the income statement against a liability account. This liability account is a contra account to fixed assets, which means that it is presented on the balance sheet as a direct reduction from the book value of the fixed assets to arrive at the fixed assets carrying value at any particular point in time. The liability account is depreciated over the useful life of the related asset decreasing depreciation expense each period. Under Argentine GAAP, a previously recognized impairment loss should only be reversed when there is a subsequent change in estimates used to compute the fair market value of the asset. In that event, the new carrying amount of the asset should be the lower of its fair market value or the net carrying amount the asset would have had if no impairment had been recognized. Both the impairment charge and the impairment reversal are recognized in earnings.

t. Vacation expenses

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

u. Derivative financial instruments

As part of its risk management, the Company may use financial instruments. The Company also engages in trading of certain financial instruments. In entering into these contracts, the Company assumes the risk that might arise from the possible inability of counter parties to meet the terms of their contracts. The Company does not expect any losses as a result of counterparty defaults. The Company applies Technical Resolution No. 20 (RT No. 20), Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities , which establishes accounting and reporting standards for derivative instruments and for hedging activities. RT No. 20 requires that an entity recognize all derivatives as either assets or liabilities in the balance sheet and measure those instruments at fair value. The accounting for changes in the fair value of a derivative depends on the intended use of the derivative and how it is designated. RT No. 20 prescribes that changes in the fair value of effective cash flow hedges are deferred as a separate component of the balance sheet and subsequently reclassified into earnings when the hedged items affect earnings. Gains and losses from fair value hedges are recognized in earnings in the period of any changes in the fair value of the related recognized asset or liability. Gains and losses on derivative instruments that are not designated as a hedging instrument are recognized in earnings in the period of change. For details on the Company's derivative instruments activity, see Note 14.

v. Monetary assets and liabilities

Monetary assets and liabilities are disclosed at their face value, adding or deducting the corresponding financial results.

w. Earnings per share

The Company is required to disclose earnings per share information for all years presented. Basic earnings per share (basic EPS) are computed by dividing the net income available to common shareholders for the years by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share (diluted EPS) are computed by dividing the adjusted net income for the year by the weighted-average

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number of common shares and potential common shares outstanding during the year.

In computing diluted EPS, income available to common shareholders used in the basic EPS calculation is adjusted to add back the after-tax amount of interest recognized for the year with respect to any debt convertible to common stock. Additional adjustments are made for any other income or loss items that would result from the assumed conversion of potential common shares. The weighted-average number of common shares outstanding is adjusted to include the number of additional common shares that would have been outstanding if the dilutive potential common shares had been issued. Diluted EPS is based on the most advantageous conversion rate or exercise price over the entire term of the instrument from the standpoint of the security holder. The calculation of diluted EPS excludes potential common shares if their effect is anti-dilutive. The Company has considered the dilutive effect of outstanding warrants and convertible debt in calculating diluted EPS.

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(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)**x. Deferred debt issuance costs**

Expenses incurred in connection with the issuance of debt are amortized over the term of the debt, applying effective interest method. Deferred financing costs are classified within short-term or long-term debts, as appropriate. Amortization of deferred financing costs is included within Financial results, net in the accompanying statements of income as a greater financing expense.

4. Details of balance sheet accounts**a. Cash and banks:**

	As of June 30,	
	2007	2006
Bank accounts	Ps. 213,478	Ps. 97,194
Cash on hand	4,067	4,760
Checks to be deposited	811	1,064
	Ps. 218,356	Ps. 103,018

b. Investments:

	As of June 30,	
	2007	2006
Current		
Mutual funds (iv)	Ps. 600,919	Ps. 108,732
Retained interests in securitized receivables (i)	22,104	10,319
Time deposits	5,024	6,431
Mortgage bonds issued by BHSA (Note 11)	2,073	2,704
Government bonds	6,620	1,287
TDFs		324
Retained interest in securitized mortgage receivables (ii)	106	184
Other investments	1,505	439
	Ps. 638,351	Ps. 130,420

Non-Current

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Equity investments:

BHSA	Ps. 301,672	Ps. 260,300
BACSA	5,181	4,782
E-Commerce Latina S.A. (Note 2.f.)		129

Retained interests in securitization programs:

Retained interests in securitized receivables (i)	55,683	37,814
TDFs		752
Retained interest in securitized mortgage receivables (ii)	687	2,126

Undeveloped parcels of land (iii):

Santa María del Plata	135,785	114,397
Puerto Retiro (Note 13)	54,861	46,518
Caballito (v)	36,681	36,622
Pereiraola	21,717	21,875
Torres Rosario	16,111	16,079
Air space Supermercado Coto Agüero 616	13,143	13,143
Caballito plot of land	9,223	9,223
Canteras Natal Crespo	5,559	4,427
Pilar	3,408	3,408
Torre Jardín IV	3,010	3,030
Share s purchase advances	1,108	
Padilla 902	94	92
General Paz plot of land (vi)		59,837
Dique IV		6,704
Others	9,310	5,319
Others	40	1,404

	Ps. 673,273	Ps. 647,981
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(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

4. Details of balance sheet accounts (continued)**b. Investments (continued):**

- (i) As part of its credit card securitization programs, Tarshop transfers credit card receivables to trusts in exchange for cash and certificates representing undivided interests in such receivables. Trusts debt securities represent debt certificates (TDFs) issued by trusts which are valued at amortized cost. Retained interests in transferred credit card receivables represent equity certificates (CPs) issued by trusts which are accounted for under the equity method of accounting (See Note 16 for details).
- (ii) Represents retained interests in the Company's securitization program described in Note 15.
- (iii) Shown net of allowances for impairment losses mentioned in Note 3.c.
- (iv) As of June 30, 2007 includes: Ps. 96,687 corresponding to common investment fund Dolphin Fund PLC, Ps. 3,085 corresponding to NCH Development Partner fund, Ps. 1,749 corresponding to Goal Capital Plus - Class B - Banco Itau fund, Ps. 3,056 corresponding to Premier Renta Plus - Banco Superville fund, Ps. 6,280 corresponding to Delta Ahorro Pesos - Raymond James Argentina fund, Ps. 1,813 corresponding to Fima Ahorro - Banco Galicia fund, Ps. 2,603 corresponding to 1784 Ahorro Pesos - Class A - Standard Bank fund, Ps. 503 corresponding to Gainvest fund not considered as cash for the purpose of the statement of cash flows, and as of June 30, 2006: Ps. 3,174 corresponding to NCH Development Partner fund, Ps. 49,976 corresponding to common investment fund Dolphin Fund PLC and Ps. 1,091 corresponding to Gainvest funds not considered as cash for the purpose of the statement of cash flows.
- (v) Encumbered in relation with a tax claim from the Federal Administration of Public Revenues (AFIP)
- (vi) Transferred to fixed assets

c. Mortgages and leases receivable, net:

	As of June 30,	
	2007	2006
Current		
Credit card receivables	Ps. 86,333	Ps. 58,316
Leases and services receivables	51,079	24,119
Checks to be deposited	31,626	26,155
Debtors under legal proceedings (i)	24,905	25,202
Pass-through expenses receivables (ii)	15,342	10,014
Hotel receivables	7,910	5,595
Receivables from the sale of properties (iv)	6,735	8,313
Related parties (Note 11)	910	295
Mortgage receivables (iii)	859	945
Less:		
Allowance for doubtful accounts (Note 29.c.)	(56,076)	(44,043)
	Ps. 169,623	Ps. 114,911
Non-Current		
Credit card receivables	Ps. 43,509	Ps. 21,076
Mortgage receivables (iii)	888	1,088

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Receivables from the sale of properties		12,213
Less:		
Allowance for doubtful accounts (Note 29.c.)	(1,955)	(1,333)
	Ps. 42,442	Ps. 33,044

-
- (i) Comprised of Ps. 1.3 million and Ps. 2.0 million related to mortgage receivables and Ps. 23.6 million and Ps. 23.3 million related to leases receivables, as of June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively.
 - (ii) Represents receivables for common area maintenance and other operating expenses passed through to tenants of shopping centers.
 - (iii) Mortgage receivables consist of fixed-rate mortgage receivables from several borrowers. At June 30, 2007, the amount due from the largest individual borrower was Ps. 478 at a contractual interest rate of 10%.
 - (iv) Mainly relates to one pending installment of US\$ 1.9 million accruing interest at a rate of 7.5% per annum from the sale of Alcorta Plaza land.

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(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

4. Details of balance sheet accounts (continued)**d. Other receivables and prepaid expenses:**

	As of June 30,	
	2007	2006
Current		
Related parties (Note 11)	Ps. 38,904	Ps. 6,542
Prepaid expenses and services	20,028	7,322
Value Added Tax (VAT)	17,640	5,344
MPIT	16,595	7,321
Loans Granted	4,290	
Miscellaneous debtors	3,303	8,164
Receivable from trust guarantee fund (v) and (Note 16)	2,926	1,100
Gross revenue tax prepayment	1,242	790
Guarantee deposits (i)	1,208	10,252
Income tax prepayment	978	1,638
Guarantee of defaulted credits (Note 23)	785	280
Tax on personal assets to be recovered	287	836
Future contracts receivable	129	
Down payments for acquisitions (ii)		2,064
Debtors under legal proceedings		470
Others	5,770	36
	Ps. 114,085	Ps. 52,159
Non-Current		
Deferred income tax (Note 17)	Ps. 25,402	Ps. 47,936
MPIT	21,250	26,000
Receivable from trust guarantee fund (v) and (Note 16)	18,976	5,586
VAT	10,637	1,186
Guarantee of defaulted credits (Note 23)	3,096	3,655
Mortgage receivable (iv)	2,208	2,208
Allowance for doubtful mortgage receivable (iv) and (Note 29 c.)	(2,208)	(2,208)
Gross revenue tax prepayment.	1,153	883
Guarantee deposits	606	434
Related parties (Note 11)	84	51
Credit default swap agreements (iii)		12,234
Others	781	669
Less:		
Present value other receivables	(783)	(752)

-
- (i) As of June 30, 2006 the balance relates to a guarantee deposit held by Deutsche Bank in favor of the owner of an undeveloped land, Argentimo S.A. amounting to US\$ 3 million. The deposit was part of an agreement between APSA, Argentimo S.A. and a developer, Constructora San José S.A., pursuant to which the Company acquired a parcel of land to build a commercial center and a dwelling and/or office buildings. The guarantee deposit was released on December 26, 2006 (See Note 2.f.). At June 30, 2007 the balance is mainly comprised of restricted cash of Ps. 0.3 million related to deposits required as collateral for certain labor lawsuits of the Company and Ps. 0.9 million related to attached funds in connection with Llao Llao Litigation (See Note 21 for details).
 - (ii) Represents advances paid for the acquisition of Rummaala (see Note 2.f.).
 - (iii) As of June 30, 2006, represents a guarantee deposit payment of US\$ 4 million under a credit default swap agreement (the Agreement). (See Note 2.f. for details).
 - (iv) Corresponds to a loan granted to an unaffiliated third party, which is collateralized by a mortgage on certain properties. During fiscal year 2001, this debtor filed for bankruptcy. As a result, the Company recognized an allowance for the entire balance based on the opinion of its legal counsel.
 - (v) The accounts receivable financial trusts as credit protection for investors include the contingency funds of financial trust that as of June 30, 2007 amounted to Ps. 11.9 million. They are restricted availability credits until settlement in accordance with the respective prospectuses.

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4. Details of balance sheet accounts (continued)**e. Inventories:**

	As of June 30,	
	2007	2006
Current		
Plot 1 c) Dique III (ii)	Ps. 13,068	Ps. 15,587
Torres de Rosario (vii)	6,338	7,325
San Martín de Tours	3,929	14,211
Abril / Baldovinos	2,646	5,670
Benavidez (iv)	2,722	2,329
Dock 13 Puerto Madero	1,595	1,605
Edificios Cruceros (iii)	487	3,629
Plot 1 d) Dique III (i)		25,549
Down payment (v)		1,773
Other inventories	4,590	3,602
	Ps. 35,375	Ps. 81,280
Non-Current		
Rummaala plot of land (Vicente Lopez) (v)	Ps. 115,623	Ps.
Plot 1 e) Dique III (ii)	41,808	41,808
Plot 1 c) Dique III (ii)	26,799	7,274
Caballito (vi)	22,663	22,663
Benavidez (iv)	7,273	6,213
Abril / Baldovinos	6,662	2,872
	Ps. 220,828	Ps. 80,830

- (i) On May 18, 2005, the Company entered into a preliminary agreement with an unrelated party, DYPSA Desarrollos y Proyectos S.A. (DYPSA) pursuant to which the Company would sell to DYPSA an undeveloped plot of land of Dique III (identified as plot 1d) for a total purchase price of US\$ 8,500. The Company received US\$ 2,150 as down payment and the remaining balance of US\$ 6,350 was to be received at the time of signing the deed and effective transfer of property which was originally scheduled for November 2005. The inventory was valued at net realizable value (Ps. 23.9 million) as of June 30, 2005 and a gain of Ps. 15 million recognized accordingly. After several postponements, in January 2006 DYPSA paid an additional US\$ 1,000 out of the remaining balance. The transfer of property and signing of deed and property documents was executed with Alvear Palace Hotel S.A. and Desarrollos Premium Plus S.A. on July 17, 2006, at which time the Company received the outstanding balance of US\$ 5,350.
- (ii) On September 7, 2004, the Company entered into a barter and option agreement with DYPSA pursuant to which the Company
- (i) exchanged an undeveloped parcel of land of Dique III (identified as plot 1c) of its property for the future delivery of housing units,

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- parking lots and storage spaces representing an aggregate 28.5% of the housing area of a 37-storey building to be constructed by DYPSA on plot 1c within a maximum period of 36 months and (ii) granted an option to DYPSA to acquire an undeveloped plot of land of Dique III (identified as plot 1e) of its property within a maximum term of 548 days as from the signing date of the deed on plot 1c and subject to the completion of certain work-in-progress in the 37-storey building. As a result, the Company signed the deed of conveyance of plot 1c and the option for plot 1e in November 2004. The parties valued the transactions at a price of US\$ 8,030 and US\$ 10,800 for plots 1c and 1e, respectively. As guarantee for the first transaction, DYPSA set up a first degree mortgage on plot 1c in favor of the Company for the total value of the respective transaction. In May 2006, DYPSA accepted the option to acquire plot 1e on an exchange basis and both parties increased the value of the transaction to US\$ 13,530. As consideration for plot 1e, DYPSA will deliver housing units, individual storage spaces and parking lots representing an aggregate 31.5% of the housing area of a 40-storey building to be constructed by DYPSA on plot 1e within a maximum period of 36 months. As guarantee for this transaction, DYPSA set up a first degree mortgage on plot 1e in favor of the Company for the original value of the respective transaction. On March 29, 2007, DYPSA transferred to the Company the possession of all of the individual storage spaces and parking lots in a total amount of US\$ 487, corresponding to the barter for the plot 1 c).
- (iii) During the year ended June 30, 2004, the Company sold a parcel of land in exchange for 40 housing units of the building to be constructed in the acquired land. The housing units to be received were originally valued at the price established in the contract amounting to Ps. 5.8 million and as a result the Company recognized a loss of Ps. 0.8 million.
 - (iv) On May 21, 2004, the Company sold to Desarrolladora El Encuentro S.A. (DEESA) an undeveloped parcel of land located in Benavidez, Province of Buenos Aires, in exchange for US\$ 980 in cash and 110 residential

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(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

4. Details of balance sheet accounts (continued)**e. Inventories (continued)**

plots to be subdivided by DEESA in the acquired land which were valued at US\$ 3,000. As a guarantee of the obligations assumed for this transaction, DEESA set up a first mortgage on the acquired land in favor of the Company amounting to US\$ 3,000 and made a guarantee payment of US\$ 500 to the Company. This balance does not accrue interest and will be returned as work progresses (50% at the time of certification of 50% of progress and the remaining upon certification of 90% of work progress). On December 26, 2006 the Company reimbursed US\$ 250 of the guarantee deposit to DEESA.

(v) See Note 2.f.

(vi) On May 4, 2006, the Company entered into a barter agreement with an unrelated party, Koad S.A. (Koad) pursuant to which the Company exchanged an undeveloped parcel of land of its property for the future delivery of units of property in a building complex to be constructed by Koad on the land. Both parties valued the transaction in US\$ 7,500. As consideration for the transaction, Koad made a down payment of US\$ 50 and will settle the remaining balance through the delivery of 118 apartments and 55 parking units within a maximum period of 1,188 days. However, the final number of units to be received is subject to certain adjustments, depending on completion of milestone dates contemplated in the agreement. Koad encumbered the yet-to-be constructed building with a first-degree mortgage in favor of the Company in the amount of US\$ 7,450 and two insurance policies aggregating US\$ 2,500.

(vii) Valued at net realizable value.

f. Trade accounts payable:

	As of June 30,	
	2007	2006
Current		
Suppliers (i)	Ps. 159,152	Ps. 96,407
Accruals	34,094	26,300
Related parties (Note 11)	1,149	2,904
Foreign suppliers	1,010	1,024
Other	465	734
	Ps. 195,870	Ps. 127,369
Non-Current		
Debt for the purchase of plot of land (see Note 4 e.(v))	Ps. 40,806	Ps.
Suppliers	95	

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Related parties (Note 11)	41	150
Foreign suppliers		1,010
Accruals		36
	Ps. 40,942	Ps. 1,196

(i) Includes accounts payable to merchants for credit card operations.

g. Customer advances:

	As of June 30,	
	2007	2006
Current		
Admission rights	Ps. 30,563	Ps. 23,659
Lease advances (i)	28,839	12,302
Customers advances	26,898	26,520
Down payment received for the sale of Rosario plot of land (ii)	2,510	2,366
	Ps. 88,810	Ps. 64,847
Non-Current		
Admission rights (Note 3.a.)	Ps. 35,531	Ps. 29,803
Lease advances (i)	28,377	11,679
	Ps. 63,908	Ps. 41,482

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(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

4. Details of balance sheet accounts (continued)**g. Customer advances (continued):**

- (i) Lease advances include current and non-current balances of Ps. 1.2 million and Ps. 3.7 million as of June 30, 2007 respectively, and Ps. 1.2 million and Ps. 5.0 million as of June 30, 2006, respectively, related to advances received from Hoyts Cinemas (Hoyts) for the construction of the movie theater complexes at the Abasto and Alto Noa Shopping Centers. These advances accrue interest at the six-month LIBOR plus 2-2.25%. As of June 30, 2007 the six-month LIBOR was 5.39%. Based on the agreement between the Company and Hoyts, the Company settles the advances by offsetting them against lease expense owed by Hoyts for the spaces it rents. As mentioned in Note 26, as of June 30, 2007 includes Ps. 16.3 million related to advances received from NAI International II, Inc. for the acquisition of a movie theater complex and a portion of parking facilities in the Cordoba Shopping.
- (ii) As of both June 30, 2007 and 2006 represents a payment received from Villa Hermosa S.A. in connection with a preliminary sale contract for a plot of land that is currently an integral part of the property located in Rosario (Torres de Rosario), on which the Company plans to build a residential building. The liability is disclosed net of expenses incurred by the Company on behalf of Villa Hermosa S.A. The preliminary purchase contract referred to above was subscribed on December 9, 2005.

h. Salaries and social security payable:

	As of June 30,	
	2007	2006
Provision for vacation and bonuses	Ps. 20,257	Ps. 10,632
Salaries and social security payable	6,385	3,852
Other	199	339
	Ps. 26,841	Ps. 14,823

i. Short-term and long-term debt:

	As of June 30,	
	2007	2006
Short-term debt		
IRSA Non-Convertible and Convertible Notes (i)	Ps. 75,076	Ps. 882
Deferred debt issuance costs (i)	(910)	
APSA Non-Convertible and Convertible Notes (ii)	8,539	2,161
Deferred debt issuance costs (ii)	(1,016)	
Collateralized Notes (iii)	23,785	18,067

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Uncollateralized Loan Agreement (iii)	26,763	11,116
Seller financings (v)	22,357	12,934
HASA collateralized loan (Note 23)	1,228	783
Bank overdrafts including accrued interests	40,833	52,208
APSA Syndicated Loan (iv)		25,582

Ps. 196,655 Ps. 123,733

Long-term debt

IRSA Non-Convertible and Convertible Notes (i)	Ps. 463,950	Ps. 86,120
Deferred debt issuance costs (i)	(7,580)	
APSA Non-Convertible and Convertible Notes (ii)	573,090	47,812
Deferred debt issuance costs (ii)	(4,823)	
Seller financing (v)	76,841	
Collateralized Notes (iii)	57,191	79,265
Uncollateralized Loan Agreement (iii)	35,164	48,749
HASA collateralized loan (Note 23)	17,900	18,516
Uncollateralized loans (vi)	6,133	98

Ps. 1,217,866 Ps. 280,560

(i) See Note 10 for details of the issuance of IRSA Notes.

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(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

4. Details of balance sheet accounts (continued)**i. Short-term and long-term debt (continued):**

- (ii) In May 2007, APSA issued an aggregate amount of US\$ 170.0 million of non-convertible notes (the APSA Non-Convertible Notes) under the Global Program for up to US\$ 200 million authorized by the CNV on April 19, 2007. The APSA Non-Convertible Notes were issued at par in two series. Out of the total amount, US\$ 120.0 million were issued as Series I of APSA Non-Convertible Notes due May 11, 2017 and Ps. 154.0 million (equivalent to US\$ 50.0 million) were issued as Series II of APSA Non-Convertible Notes due June 11, 2012. Series I bear interest at a fixed rate of 7.875% per annum and Series II bear interest at a fixed rate of 11.0% per annum. Series I of APSA Non-Convertible Notes pay interest in cash semi-annually in arrears on May 11 and November 11 of each year, beginning on November 11, 2007. Series II of APSA Non-Convertible Notes pay interest in cash semi-annually in arrears on June 11 and December 11 of each year, beginning on December 11, 2007. Principal on the Series I APSA Non-Convertible Notes is fully paid at maturity while principal on the Series II APSA Non-Convertible Notes is paid semi-annually in seven equal and consecutive installments beginning on June 11, 2009.

On August 20, 2002, the Company's subsidiary, APSA, issued an aggregate amount of US\$ 50 million of uncollateralized convertible notes (the APSA Convertible Notes) in exchange for cash and the settlement of certain liabilities. The issuance was approved by the meeting of shareholders on December 4, 2001 and subsequently by the CNV on March 15, 2002. The issuance was authorized for listing on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange on July 8, 2002. Proceeds from the issuance were used to repay certain short-term debt aggregating Ps. 27.3 million and the redemption of previously issued APSA Senior Notes for a principal amount of Ps. 52.8 million. The APSA Convertible Notes accrue interest at a fixed annual interest rate of 10% payable semi-annually, are convertible at any time at the option of the holder into common shares of APSA of Ps. 0.10 par value per share and originally matured on July 19, 2006. A meeting of noteholders resolved to extend the maturity date of the APSA Convertible Notes through July 19, 2014 although the remaining terms and conditions were left unchanged. Argentine GAAP requires that an exchange of debt instruments with substantially different terms be considered a debt extinguishment and that the old instrument be derecognized. Argentine GAAP clarifies that from a debtor's perspective, an exchange of debt instruments between, or a modification of a debt instrument by, a debtor and a creditor shall be deemed to have been accomplished with debt instruments that are substantially different if the present value of the cash flows under the terms of the new debt instrument is at least 10 percent different from the present value of the remaining cash flows under the terms of the original instrument. The new debt instrument should be initially recorded at fair value and that amount should be used to determine the debt extinguishment gain or loss to be recognized. Fair value should be determined by the present value of the future cash flows to be paid under the terms of the new debt instrument discounted at a rate commensurate with the risks of the debt instrument and time value of money. If it is determined that the original and new debt instruments are not substantially different, then a new effective interest rate is to be determined based on the carrying amount of the original debt instrument and the revised cash flows. Based on the analysis performed, the Company concluded that the instruments were not substantially different and accordingly, the old instrument was not derecognized. The outstanding balance was reclassified as non-current in these consolidated financial statements. The outstanding balance of the APSA Convertible Notes as of June 30, 2007 amounts to US\$ 47.2 million, of which US\$ 31.7 million is held by the Company. Accordingly, balances shown reflect amount held by third parties after intercompany eliminations.

- (iii) In November 2002 the Company completed the refinancing of the financial debts for US\$ 117 million. The restructuring comprised a cash settlement of US\$ 13.6 million and new debt instruments in exchange for the balance. As a result, the Company issued US\$ 37.4 million Collateralized Notes, a US\$ 51 million Uncollateralized Loan Agreement and US\$ 15 million of IRSA Convertible Notes.

The Company issued US\$ 37.4 million Collateralized Notes which are due on November 20, 2009 (the Collateralized Notes). The Collateralized Notes bear interest at 3-month LIBOR plus 200 basis points. Interest is payable quarterly, having commenced in February 2003. Under Argentine GAAP, the new debt instrument was discounted using an 8% interest rate. The terms of the Collateralized Notes require the Company

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to maintain certain financial ratios and conditions, specific debt/equity ratios; moreover, they also restrict certain investments, the making of payments, the procurement of new loans and the sale of certain assets and other capital investments. In addition, the Company has mortgaged certain real estate properties (See Note 13 for details). The outstanding balance of the Collateralized Notes amounts to US\$ 21.7 million (equivalent to US\$ 26.1 million discounted at an interest rate of 8%). The Uncollateralized Loan Agreement due November 20, 2009 payable in 20 quarterly equal installments having commencing in February 2005. The Uncollateralized Loan Agreement accrues interest at differentiated rates as follows: US\$ 35 million of principal amount accrues interest at 3-month LIBOR plus 200 basis points while the remaining US\$ 16 million of principal amount accrues interest at a fixed rate that is progressively increased. Interest is payable quarterly having commenced in February 2003. The Uncollateralized Loan Agreement contains similar restrictions and

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(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

4. Details of balance sheet accounts (continued)**i. Short-term and long-term debt (continued)**

covenants as the Collateralized Notes. On July 25, 2003 the Company redeemed the mentioned US\$ 16 million for US\$ 10.9 million. In addition, on March 17, 2004, the Company redeemed US\$ 12 million for a total amount of US\$ 8.6 million. Additionally, the Company settled ten installments amounting to US\$ 6.9 million. As of June 30, 2007, the outstanding balance of the Uncollateralized Loan Agreement amounts to US\$ 13.4 million (equivalent to US\$ 16.1 million discounted at the interest rate of 8%).

- (iv) On April 5, 2005 Banco Rio de la Plata S.A. and Bank Boston N.A. granted the Company a syndicated loan in a total amount of Ps. 50 million, which will be amortized in four six-month equal and consecutive installments beginning on October 5, 2005. The syndicated loan accrued interest at a 7.875% fixed rate during the first year and accrues interest at a variable rate (Encuesta) plus 3% during the second year payable quarterly as from July 2005. The terms and conditions of the syndicated loan include various restrictive covenants, which among other things require the Company to maintain certain financial ratios. Proceeds from this loan were used to repay the balance of the Notes at their maturity for Ps. 48.4 million originally issued for an amount Ps. 85 million. On April 9, 2007 the total amount of the debt was cancelled.
- (v) The balance as of June 30, 2007 mainly includes: (a) Ps. 18.6 million of the amount owed for the acquisition of the shareholding of Empalme S.A.I.C.F.A. y G. This loan accrues 6% nominal annual interest, payable in 3 installments of US\$ 2.0 million each, due on December 22, 2007; June 19, 2008 and December 16, 2008. On June 25, the first installment was paid; (b) US\$ 9.0 million related to the purchase of 33.33% of the shareholding of Palermo Invest (See note 2.f.) and (c) US\$ 16.9 million related to the purchase of parcels of land in Vicente Lopez (See note 4.e.(v)).
- (vi) Mainly includes the banking and financial loans accounts include a loan from Banco de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires to Tarshop S.A. for Ps. 5.0 million, which is secured by Certificates of Participation related to the Fideicomisos Financieros Tarjeta Shopping Series XII, XIV, XVI and XVIII. Additionally, Certificates of Participation related to Fideicomisos Financieros Tarjeta Shopping Series XXI, XXIII, XXV and XXVI for Ps. 11.7 million were granted as a pledge to the Standard Bank (formerly Bank Boston N.A.) as guarantee.

j. Taxes payable:

	As of June 30,	
	2007	2006
Current		
Income tax provision, net	Ps. 38,743	Ps. 15,347
VAT payable	9,912	5,676
Gross revenue tax	4,226	3,217

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Income tax withholdings	5,520	1,045
Provision for tax on shareholders' personal assets	3,163	3,150
MPIT	1,661	4,061
VAT withholdings	178	555
Other	1,309	877
	Ps. 64,712	Ps. 33,928
Non-Current		
Deferred income tax (Note 17)	Ps. 27,300	Ps. 12,045
Gross revenue tax	2,256	2,881
	Ps. 29,556	Ps. 14,926

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(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

4. Details of balance sheet accounts (continued)**k. Other liabilities:**

	As of June 30,	
	2007	2006
Current		
Related parties (Note 11)	Ps. 25,682	Ps. 3,906
Accrual for directors fees, net of advances paid (Note 11) (iii)	13,089	13,478
Provision for contingencies (Note 29.c.) (i)	7,595	8,755
Provision for donations committed (Note 11)	4,363	2,500
Guarantee deposits	4,029	3,658
Contributed leasehold improvements (ii)	526	526
Others	6,372	3,298
	Ps. 61,656	Ps. 36,121
Non-Current		
Provision for contingencies (Note 29.c.) (i)	Ps. 12,732	Ps. 10,942
Related parties (Note 11)	11,070	7,801
Contributed leasehold improvements (ii)	10,421	10,947
Guarantee deposits	2,859	2,475
Other	1,918	112
Less:		
Present value other liabilities	(136)	(25)
	Ps. 38,864	Ps. 32,252

(i) This reserve relates to labor, tax and other miscellaneous matters. This balance also includes reserves the claims related to Shopping Neuquén further discussed in Note 20 and the Llao Llao litigation further discussed in Note 21. In the opinion of management and based on consultation with external legal counsel, the Company has established provisions for amounts which are probable of adverse occurrence and which, according to estimates developed by the Company's legal counsel, would meet all related contingencies and corresponding fees relating to these claims. The classification of contingency reserves as non-current liabilities was based on a review of the current facts and circumstances and consultation with external legal counsel. Management reassesses these matters as new facts are brought into management's attention.

(ii) Contributed leasehold improvements relate to improvements made by tenants in Abasto Shopping Center and Mendoza Plaza Shopping. Leasehold improvements are recorded as fixed assets based on construction costs incurred with a corresponding deferred liability. Leasehold improvements are amortized to income over the term of the leases. Such amortization, net of the related depreciation of the leasehold improvement, was not significant for the years ended June 30,

2007 and 2006.

(iii) Net of advances for Ps. 1,375 and Ps. 325 for the years ended June 30, 2007 and 2006.

I. Mortgage payables

	As of June 30,	
	2007	2006
Current		
Mortgage payable Bouchard 710 (Note 13) (i)	Ps. 14,755	Ps. 14,809
Mortgage payable San Martín de Tours (Note 13)		3,598
Mortgage payable Llao Llao (Note 13)	2,783	
	Ps. 17,538	Ps. 18,407
Non-Current		
Mortgage payable Llao Llao (Note 13)	Ps. 4,557	Ps.
Mortgage payable Bouchard 710 (Note 13) (i)		14,722
	Ps. 4,557	Ps. 14,722

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(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

4. Details of balance sheet accounts (continued)**1. Mortgage payables (continued)**

- (i) On July 1, 2005 the Company paid the first installment of the mortgage for the purchase of the Bouchard 710 Building for US\$ 422. Also on July 26, 2005 the Company modified one of the contract clauses of such mortgage, by which a partial anticipated cancellation of US\$ 3,203 was made and agreed to pay the remaining price balance of US\$ 13,625 in 34 equal, monthly and consecutive installments of US\$ 452 each (interest according to the French system were included with an annual rate of 8.5%). As of June 30, 2007 the company has cancelled twenty three principal installments for an amount of US\$ 8,854, being the balance of principal US\$ 4,771.

5. Shareholders equity**a. Common stock**

As of June 30, 2007, the Company had 464,969,156 authorized and outstanding shares of common stock, having a par value of Ps. 1.0 per share. Holders of the common stock are entitled to one vote for each share held of record on all matters submitted to a vote of shareholders. Following is a detail of the activity during the years ended June 30, 2005, 2006 and 2007:

	Common Stock			Approved by		Date of registration
	Shares issued	Par value	Additional paid-in-capital	Body	Date	
Balances as of June 30, 2004	Ps. 248,802,993	Ps. 248,803	Ps. 595,505			
Conversion of debt into common shares (Note 10.a)	52,448,952	52,449	31,001	Board of Directors Meeting	September 30, December 30, 2004; March 31, June 30, 2005	February 13, 2006
Exercise of warrants (Note 10.a)	56,014,503	56,015	49,665			
Balances as of June 30, 2005	Ps. 357,266,448	Ps. 357,267	Ps. 676,171			

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Conversion of debt into common shares (Note 10.a)	55,961,675	55,961	37,360			
Exercise of warrants (Note 10.a)	22,220,387	22,220	21,423	Board of Directors Meeting	January 17, February 3, February 20, March 30, April 17, September 29, 2006	February 13, December 5, November 29, 2006 February 2, 2007
Appropriation of accumulated deficit approved by shareholders meeting held 11/29/05			(75,043)			
Balances as of June 30, 2006	Ps. 435,448,510	Ps. 435,448	Ps. 659,911			
						November 29, 2006, February 28, June 26, 2007.
Conversion of debt into common shares (Note 10.a)	16,640,658	16,641	11,252	Board of Directors Meeting	September, 29, 2006, January 11, April 11, June 29 2007	11,412 shares are pending registration.
Exercise of warrants (Note 10.a)	12,879,988	12,880	13,078			
Balances as of June 30, 2007	Ps. 464,969,156	Ps. 464,969	Ps. 684,241			

b. Inflation adjustment of common stock

As mentioned in Note 2.c. the Company's consolidated financial statements were prepared on the basis of general price-level accounting which reflected changes in the purchase price of the peso in the historical financial statements through February 28, 2003. The inflation adjustments related to common stock and treasury stock were appropriated to inflation adjustment reserves that form part of shareholders' equity. According to CNV Rules, the

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5. Shareholders equity (continued)

b. Inflation adjustment of common stock (continued)

balances of the inflation adjustment reserves may be applied only towards the issuance of common stock to shareholders of the Company.

c. Restriction on the distribution of profits

In accordance with the Argentine Corporations Law and the Company's By-laws, 5% of the net and realized profit for the year calculated in accordance with Argentine GAAP plus (less) prior year adjustments must be appropriated by resolution of the shareholders to a legal reserve until such reserve equals 20% of the Company's outstanding capital (including inflation adjustment). This legal reserve may be used only to absorb losses.

By virtue of the Company's Uncollateralized Loan Agreement for US\$ 51 million and Collateralized Notes to become mature in November 2009, there are certain restrictions as regards payment of dividend and distributions or re-purchase of debt or shares (Restricted Payments). Restricted Payment will be done if the conditions that follow are complied with: (i) that at the time of becoming effective and as a consequence of same it did not happen nor it happen an assumption of non-compliance, and (ii) that during the previous calculation period it does not happen a violation of the financial commitments assumed by virtue of the above-mentioned contracts.

d. Reserve for new developments

Pursuant to a resolution of the Inspección General de Justicia, companies should indicate the intended use of the accumulated retained earnings balance of the period. Accordingly, a special reserve labeled as Reserve for New Developments is created. The accumulated retained earnings balance is transferred to this equity account. This reclassification has no impact on the total shareholders equity of the Company.

6. Segment information

The Company is required to disclose segment information in accordance with RT 18. RT 18 establishes standards for reporting information about operating segments in annual financial statements and requires reporting of selected information about operating segments in interim financial reports issued to shareholders. Operating segments are components of a company about which separate financial information is available that is regularly evaluated by the chief operating decision maker(s) in deciding how to allocate resources and assess performance. The statement also establishes standards for related disclosures about a company's products and services, geographical areas and major customers. The Company has determined that its reportable segments are those that are based on the Company's method of internal reporting. Accordingly, the Company has six reportable segments. These segments are Development and Sale of Properties, Office and Other Non-Shopping Center Rental Properties, Shopping Centers, Credit Card Operations, Hotel Operations and Financial Operations and Others.

A general description of each segment follows:

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Development and Sale of Properties

This segment includes the operating results of the Company's construction and ultimate sale of residential buildings business.

Office and Other Non-Shopping Center Rental Properties

This segment includes the operating results of the Company's lease and service revenues of office space and other non-retail building properties from tenants.

Shopping Centers

This segment includes the operating results of the Company's shopping centers principally comprised of lease and service revenues from tenants.

Credit Card Operations

This segment includes the operating result from operations with credit cards, which include commissions, financing income, charges to users by life and incapacity insurance and accounts summaries, among others.

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6. Segment information (continued)**Hotel Operations**

This segment includes the operating results of the Company's hotels principally comprised of room, catering and restaurant revenues.

Financial Operations and Others

This segment primarily includes revenues and associated costs generated from the sale of equity securities, other securities-related transactions and other non-core activities of the Company. This segment also includes the gains or losses on in equity investees of the Company relating to the banking activity.

Inter-segment transactions, if any, are accounted for at current market prices. The Company evaluates performance of its segments and allocates resources to them based on operating income. The Company is not dependent on any single customer.

The accounting policies of the segments are the same as those described in Note 3.

As of and for the year ended June 30, 2007:

	Office and other non-								
	Development and sale of properties	shopping center rental properties (a)	Shopping centers	Credit card operations	Hotel operations	Financial operations and others			Total
	Ps. 75,751	Ps. 55,683	Ps. 270,266	Ps. 212,965	Ps. 122,681	Ps. 1,410	Ps.	Ps.	738,756
Revenues									
Costs	(57,823)	(16,699)	(91,112)	(76,251)	(68,960)	(802)			(311,647)
Gross profit P	17,928	38,984	179,154	136,714	53,721	608			427,109
Gain from valuation of inventories at net realizable value	20,737								20,737
Selling expenses	(12,846)	(4,376)	(22,346)	(61,966)	(12,175)				(113,709)
Administrative expenses	(19,624)	(16,827)	(32,717)	(45,366)	(26,893)				(141,427)
Net income from retained interest in securitized receivables				3,254					3,254
(Loss) Gain from operations and holdings of real estate assets, net	(18)	1,845	741						2,568
Operating income	6,177	19,626	124,832	32,636	14,653	608			198,532

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Amortization of goodwill	286	1,044	(2,802)				(1,472)
(Loss) Gain on equity investees	(491)		(818)		(412)	41,747	40,026
Financial results, net	(7,088)	(6,256)	(28,190)	825	(5,268)	50,076	4,099
Other (expenses) income, net			(6,382)	3,034	160	(10,912)	(14,100)
(Loss) Income before taxes and minority interest	(1,116)	14,414	86,640	36,495	9,133	81,519	227,085
Income tax and MPIT	(11,786)	(1,987)	(40,798)	(15,455)	(3,102)	(14,411)	(87,539)
Minority interest	(4)	(326)	(22,000)	(8,719)	(1,400)		(32,449)
Net (loss) income	(12,906)	12,101	23,842	12,321	4,631	67,108	107,097
Acquisitions of fixed assets and intangible assets	2,895	263,104	157,857		57,115		480,971
Depreciation and amortization (b)	39	16,256	67,046	1,297	12,358		96,996
Non-current investments in affiliated companies						306,853	306,853
Operating assets	508,742	675,321	1,336,166	139,657	202,113		2,861,999
Non-operating assets	30,516	24,662	39,073	18,771	6,318	1,163,560	1,282,900
Total assets	Ps. 539,258	Ps. 699,983	Ps. 1,375,239	Ps. 158,428	Ps. 208,431	Ps. 1,163,560	Ps. 4,144,899
Operating liabilities	31,472	83,073	199,616	165,713	23,304		503,178
Non-operating liabilities	278,615	247,763	734,370	44,722	153,117	86,010	1,544,597
Total liabilities	Ps. 310,087	Ps. 330,836	Ps. 933,986	Ps. 210,435	Ps. 176,421	Ps. 86,010	Ps. 2,047,775

(a) Includes offices, commercial and residential premises.

(b) Included in operating income.

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(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

6. Segment information (continued)As of and for the year ended June 30, 2006:

	Development and sale of properties	Office and other non- shopping center rental properties (a)	Shopping centers	Credit card operations	Hotel operations	Financial operations and others	Total
	Ps. 103,966	Ps. 30,565	Ps. 215,003	Ps. 122,969	Ps. 103,763	Ps. 1,414	Ps. 577,680
Revenues							
Costs	(54,200)	(8,987)	(77,382)	(43,933)	(57,971)	(1,358)	(243,831)
Gross profit	49,766	21,578	137,621	79,036	45,792	56	333,849
Gain from valuation of inventories at net realizable value	9,063						9,063
Selling expenses	(1,797)	(1,020)	(15,700)	(30,900)	(10,688)		(60,105)
Administrative expenses	(12,807)	(11,315)	(25,837)	(25,925)	(20,998)		(96,882)
Net income from retained interest in securitized receivables				2,625			2,625
Gain from operations and holdings of real estate assets, net	52	2,619	9,499		446		12,616
Operating income	44,277	11,862	105,583	24,836	14,552	56	201,166
Amortization of goodwill			(856)	(224)			(1,080)
(Loss) Gain on equity investees			(1,599)		146	43,110	41,657
Financial results, net	(5,383)	(4,579)	(23,273)	106	(1,935)	(5,862)	(40,926)
Other expenses, net			(9,636)	(125)	(415)	(8,087)	(18,263)
Income before taxes and minority interest	38,894	7,283	70,219	24,593	12,348	29,217	182,554
Income tax and MPIT	(2,053)	(2,451)	(40,220)	(8,238)	(3,852)	(1,977)	(58,791)
Minority interest		(1,077)	(14,582)	(7,374)	(4,157)		(27,190)
Net income	36,841	3,755	15,417	8,981	4,339	27,240	96,573
Acquisitions of fixed assets and intangible assets	619	320	29,524	3,586	20,070		54,119
Depreciation and amortization (b)	253	7,903	62,337	815	9,671		80,979

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Non-current investments in affiliated companies			129			265,082	265,211
Operating assets	386,740	359,725	1,139,767	74,148	145,796		2,106,176
Non-operating assets	49,624	46,158	18,536	10,655	13,310	495,662	633,945
Total assets	Ps. 436,364	Ps. 405,883	Ps. 1,158,303	Ps. 84,803	Ps. 159,106	Ps. 495,662	Ps. 2,740,121
Operating liabilities	15,183	52,688	129,653	97,969	21,281		316,774
Non-operating liabilities	81,414	72,126	243,303	13,272	59,030	18,447	487,592
Total liabilities	Ps. 96,597	Ps. 124,814	Ps. 372,956	Ps. 111,241	Ps. 80,311	Ps. 18,447	Ps. 804,366

(a) Includes offices, commercial and residential premises.

(b) Included in operating income.

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(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

6. Segment information (continued)As of and for the year ended June 30, 2005:

	Development and sale of properties		Office and non-shopping center rental properties (a)		Shopping centers		Credit card operations		Hotel operations		Financial operations and others		Total	
	Ps.		Ps.		Ps.		Ps.		Ps.		Ps.		Ps.	
Revenues		32,311		19,431		165,529		64,558		87,120		940		369,889
Costs		(17,542)		(7,746)		(69,781)		(23,102)		(48,924)		(979)		(168,074)
Gross profit (loss)		14,769		11,685		95,748		41,456		38,196		(39)		201,815
Gain from valuation of inventories at net realizable value		17,317												17,317
Selling expenses		(1,961)		(922)		(10,655)		(13,496)		(9,792)				(36,826)
Administrative expenses		(10,080)		(9,771)		(16,548)		(14,837)		(19,434)				(70,670)
Net income from retained interest in securitized receivables								423						423
Gain from operations and holdings of real estate assets, net		521		12,228		13,093				2,096				27,938
Operating income (loss)		20,566		13,220		81,638		13,546		11,066		(39)		139,997
Amortization of goodwill						(1,421)		(242)						(1,663)
(Loss) Gain on equity investees						(1,989)				12,197		56,999		67,207
Financial results, net		(5,633)		(4,127)		(17,380)		96		(4,189)		19,385		(11,848)
Other (expenses) income, net						(8,371)		56		223		(5,997)		(14,089)
Income before taxes and minority interest		14,933		9,093		52,477		13,456		19,297		70,348		179,604
Income tax and MPIT		(13,089)		(1,784)		(28,751)		(4,864)		(1,179)		(3,540)		(53,207)
Minority interest				(2,112)		(16,317)		(899)		(3,824)				(23,152)
Net income		1,844		5,197		7,409		7,693		14,294		66,808		103,245
Acquisitions of fixed assets and intangible assets				20,370		48,458		2,463		8,025				79,316
Depreciation and amortization (b)		252		6,672		57,885		458		8,824				74,091

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Non-current investments in affiliated companies			808			219,432	220,240
Operating assets	343,803	364,420	1,093,242	31,538	133,035		1,966,038
Non-operating assets	55,442	58,766	3,586	7,092	2,136	431,366	558,388
Total assets	Ps. 399,245	Ps. 423,186	Ps. 1,096,828	Ps. 38,630	Ps. 135,171	Ps. 431,366	Ps. 2,524,426
Operating liabilities	11,040	68,129	99,139	48,776	20,313		247,397
Non-operating liabilities	96,332	72,266	296,788	11,365	44,735	57,475	578,961
Total liabilities	Ps. 107,372	Ps. 140,395	Ps. 395,927	Ps. 60,141	Ps. 65,048	Ps. 57,475	Ps. 826,358

(a) Includes offices, commercial and residential premises.

(b) Included in operating income.

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(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

7. Gain from operations and holdings of real estate assets, net:

	Year ended June 30,		
	2007	2006	2005
Gain from operation and holdings of real estate assets, net	Ps. 2,568	Ps. 12,616	Ps. 27,938
	Ps. 2,568	Ps. 12,616	Ps. 27,938

8. Financial results, net:

	Year ended June 30,		
	2007	2006	2005
Generated by assets:			
Net unrealized gain on investments and others	Ps. 53,441	Ps. 10,782	Ps. 17,752
Interest income	22,197	12,312	4,870
Gain on derivative instruments (Note 14)	665	2,942	6,533
Interest on discounting assets	(31)	456	173
Foreign exchange (loss) gain	(4,893)	21,546	(3,519)
	Ps. 71,379	Ps. 48,038	Ps. 25,809
Generated by liabilities:			
Interest expense and others (Note 29.f.)	Ps. (66,642)	Ps. (49,710)	Ps. (47,232)
Foreign exchange (loss) gain	(749)	(39,274)	7,504
Interest on discounting liabilities	111	20	(134)
Discounts			2,205
	(67,280)	(88,964)	(37,657)
Financial results, net	Ps. 4,099	Ps. (40,926)	Ps. (11,848)

9. Other expenses, net:

	Year ended June 30,		
	2007	2006	2005
Other income:			
Recovery of allowance for doubtful accounts, net	Ps. 3,127	Ps. 8	Ps. 78
Easement income (i)		2,428	
Other	1,892	822	615

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	Ps. 5,019	Ps. 3,258	Ps. 693
Other expenses:			
Provision for contingencies	Ps. (3,031)	Ps. (373)	Ps. (2,312)
Tax on shareholders' personal assets	(7,110)	(5,848)	(6,977)
Donations	(7,390)	(2,921)	(4,203)
Recovery (loss) on fire damages (net of insurance recoveries)	1,773	(5,788)	
Unreimbursed expenses	(298)	(1,743)	
Unrecoverable VAT	(2,252)	(2,743)	(839)
Other	(811)	(2,105)	(451)
	(19,119)	(21,521)	(14,782)
Other expenses, net	Ps. (14,100)	Ps. (18,263)	Ps. (14,089)

- (i) As of June 30, 2006, the charge relates to the termination of the easement agreement with Riocruz S.C.S. On February 2, 1999, Mendoza Plaza Shopping S.A. had entered into an easement agreement with one anchor tenant, C&A, for an aggregate purchase price of US\$ 2.9 million. Easement revenue was amortized to income under the straight-line method over the term of the agreement. In September 2005, Mendoza Plaza Shopping S.A. acquired from Riocruz S.C.S. the retail space where the C&A store was located, and consequently, the easement agreement was terminated.

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IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the years ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005

(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

10. Issuance of IRSA Notes

a) Convertible Notes

On November 21, 2002, the Company issued US\$ 100 million of 8% convertible notes due 2007 (the IRSA Convertible Notes) with non-detachable warrants to acquire additional shares of common stock (the Warrants) in exchange for US\$ 85.0 million in cash and the settlement of certain liabilities (See Note 4.i.). In accordance with the agreement, the IRSA Convertible Notes are convertible, at any time, at the option of the holder, into a fixed number of common shares of the Company. The agreement provides for an original conversion price of US\$ 0.55713, which only can be adjusted as a result of anti-dilution provisions. Once converted, the holder has the right to acquire an additional equal number of shares at the exercise price of US\$ 0.66856 per share. The exercise price of the warrants is also adjusted as a result of anti-dilution provisions. Under Argentine GAAP no proceeds were allocated to the conversion feature and warrants. Proceeds from the issuance of the IRSA Convertible Notes were mainly used to the settlement and restructuring of the debts outstanding at that date and for working capital needs.

As a result of the distribution of treasury shares approved by the shareholders in November 2002, effective December 20, 2002 the conversion price and the warrants exercise price was decreased to US\$ 0.54505 and to US\$ 0.65406, respectively.

During the years ended June 30, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007, certain holders of IRSA Convertible Notes (aggregating US\$ 81.1 million) exercised their conversion rights and, as a result, the Company issued 12,531 shares, 23,734,388 shares, 52,448,952 shares, 55,961,675 shares and 16,640,658 shares of common stock, respectively. During the years ended June 30, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007, the Company also issued 104,171,679 shares of common stock in exchange for US\$ 68.1 million in cash as a result of the exercise of warrants. As of June 30, 2007, the outstanding balance of the IRSA Convertible Notes amounted to US\$ 18.9 million.

b) Issuance of Non-Convertible Note

In February 2007, the Company issued US\$ 150.0 million of non-convertible notes (the Non-Convertible Notes) due February 2017 under the Global Program for up to US\$ 200 million authorized by the CNV in December 2006. The Non-Convertible Notes bear interest at a fixed rate of 8.5% per annum. The Non-Convertible Notes pay interest in cash semi-annually in arrears on February 2 and August 2 of each year, beginning on August 2, 2007. Principal on the Non-Convertible Notes is fully paid at maturity.

Table of Contents**IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements****for the years ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005**

(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

11. Balances and transactions with related parties

The following is a summary of the balances and transactions with related parties:

Company	Relation	Description of Transaction /caption	Income (loss) included in the statement of income for the year ended June 30,			Balance receivable (payable) as of June 30,		
			2007	2006	2005	2007	2006	
Red Alternativa S.A.	Subsidiary of ITNV, equity investee of the Company (sold in 2006)	Rental Income Sales and Developments	Ps.	Ps.	Ps.	168	Ps.	Ps.
						30		
Altocity.com S.A.	Subsidiary of E-Commerce Latina S.A., an equity investee of the Company	Other receivables and prepaid expenses (current) Other liabilities (current) Rental income Sales and developments Trade accounts payable (current)				19		596
				2		30		(471)
								(1)
Alternativa Gratis S.A.	Subsidiary of ITNV, equity investee of the Company	Sales and development				38		
Hoteles Sheraton de Argentina S.A.C.	Shareholder of HASA, subsidiary of the Company	Other liabilities (current) Other liabilities (non current)					(452)	(77)
							(232)	
BHSA	Equity investee of the Company (i)	Other receivables and prepaid expenses (current) Investments (current) Results from holding and operations Short term debts Long term debts Other liabilities (current)					113	2,704
			12	49			2,073	(2)
								(22)
							(56)	
BACSA	Equity investee of the Company and subsidiary of BHSA (i)	Mortgages and leases receivables, net (current)					56	23
Cresud S.A.C.I.F. y A.	Shareholder of the Company	Mortgages and leases receivables, net					430	133

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		(current)				
		Other receivables and prepaid expenses				
		(current)			1,895	878
		Trade accounts payable (current)			(232)	(1,550)
		Trade accounts payable (non-current)			(41)	(150)
		Other liabilities (current)			(919)	
		Short and long-term debts- IRSA				
		Convertible Notes			(37,495)	(37,411)
		Accrued interest	(2,960)	(7,124)	9,965	
		Sales and developments	2,146	607	405	
		Cost of services	(390)		(53)	
Dolphin Fund Management S.A.	Related party (iii)	Accrued interest	1,400			
		Results from holding and operations	46,817	(32)	16,269	
Dalor	Related company of a minority shareholder of Tarshop	Other Liabilities (current)				(100)

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Table of Contents**IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements****for the years ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005**

(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

11. Balances and transactions with related parties (continued)

Company	Relation	Description of Transaction /caption	Income (loss) included in the statement of income for the year ended June 30,			Balance receivable (payable) as of June 30,	
			2007 Ps.	2006 Ps.	2005 Ps.	2007 Ps.	2006 Ps.
E-Commerce Latina S.A.	Equity investee	Other receivables and prepaid expenses (current) Investments (non-current)					129
Estudio Zang (legal advisory)	Shareholders of law firm are directors of the Company	Cost of legal services Trade accounts payable (current)	(3,286)	(1,612)	(1,083)	(303)	(179)
Grupo Sutton	Shareholder of Llao Llao Resorts S.A., subsidiary of the Company	Accrued interest Other liabilities (current) Other liabilities (non-current) Other receivables and prepaid expenses (current)		(244)		(18,221)	(118)
						(10,826)	(6,875)
						26,652	
Fundación IRSA	(iv)	Donations Sales and developments Mortgages and leases receivables, net (current) Other receivables and prepaid expenses (current)	(2,543)	(2,597)	(4,053)		
				14		14	14
						4	
Bass Hotels & Resorts BV	Shareholder of Nuevas Fronteras S.A., subsidiary of the Company	Trade accounts payable (current) Sales and developments		2,629	2,110	(535)	(318)
Cactus S.A.	Subsidiary of Cresud S.A.	Other receivables and prepaid expenses (current)				5	
Futuros y Opciones.com S.A.	Subsidiary of Cresud S.A.	Other receivables and prepaid expenses (current)				1	
Managers, Directors and other staff of the Company	(ii)	Mortgages and lease receivables (Director s Guarantee deposits) Other receivables and prepaid expenses (current) (personnel loans)				101	
						1,266	803

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		Other receivables and prepaid expenses (non-current) (personnel loans)			84	51
		Trade accounts payable (current)			(78)	
		Other liabilities (current)			(931)	
		Expenses to be recovered	(520)	8	6	
		Interest and exchange differences	(5)	(7)		
Mendoza Plaza Shopping S.A.		Accrued interest			(80)	
Falabella S.A.	Minority shareholder of Mendoza Plaza Shopping S.A., a subsidiary of the Company	Other liabilities (current)			(959)	(989)
		Other receivables and prepaid expenses (current)			268	164
		Other liabilities (non-current)				(926)
		Accrued interest	(80)	(305)	79	
		Other liabilities - Dividends				
Starwood	Shareholder of HASA, subsidiary of the Company	Other liabilities (current)			(447)	(113)
		Mortgages and leases receivables, net (current)				34
Leon Halac	Minority shareholder of Tarshop S.A., subsidiary of the Company	Other liabilities (current)				(771)

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(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

11. Balances and transactions with related parties (continued)

Company	Relation	Description of Transaction / caption	Income (loss) included in the statement of income for the year ended June 30,			Balance receivable (payable) as of June 30,	
			2007	2006	2005	2007	2006
Consultores Assets Management S.A.	(v)	Mortgages and leases receivables, net (current)	Ps.	Ps.	Ps.	Ps. 193	Ps. 75
		Other receivables and prepaid expenses (current)				48	13
		Trade accounts payable (current)					(1)
Metronec S.A.	Metroshop S.A. shareholder	Other liabilities (current)				(729)	(1,242)
		Trade accounts payable (current)					(855)
Metroshop S.A.	Subsidiary of Tarshop S.A., subsidiary of APSA	Other receivables and prepaid expenses (current)				8,320	4,057
		Trade accounts payable (current)					
		Other liabilities (current)				(2,226)	
Museo de los Niños	Related party	Other receivables and prepaid expenses (current)				57	6
		Montages and leases receivables (current)				21	
Parque Arauco S.A.	Shareholder of APSA	Accrued interest	(4,887)	(7,787)	(4,035)		
		Short term debt (current)				(2,124)	(2,158)
		Long term debt (non-current)				(47,856)	(47,748)
Directors	Related party	Other liabilities, accrual for directors fees					
		Administrative expenses	(14,727)	(14,859)	(11,168)		
		Other liabilities (current) (Director s fees)				(13,089)	(13,478)
		Short term debt (current)				(1)	(1)
		Long term debt (non-current)				(41)	(41)

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	Mortgages and leases receivables, net (current)	72	8
	Other liabilities (current)	(519)	
	Other liabilities (non-current)	(12)	
ECIPSA Holding S.A.	Mortgages and leases receivables, net (current)	23	8
	Other liabilities (current)	(223)	(25)
	Other receivables (current)	275	
	Trade accounts Payable (current)	(1)	

- (i) The Company is a shareholder of BHSA and Banco de Crédito y Securitización S.A.
- (ii) The Company provided loans and advances to employees, the balances of which amounted to Ps. 1,386 and Ps. 854 as of June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Such balances are to be repaid via scheduled payroll deductions.
- (iii) An open -ended investment fund which is related to our chairman Eduardo Elsztain.
- (iv) A not-for-profit organization whose chairman is Eduardo Elsztain.
- (v) A shareholder and director of Cresud (Shareholder of the Company) own 85% of the capital stock of Consultores Asset Management S.A. (CAM). Remaining 15% is owned by Cresud s first vice chairman of Board.

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11. Balances and transactions with related parties (continued)

Company	Relation	Description of transaction	Sale of goods and/or services for the year ended June 30,			Purchase of goods and/or services for the year ended June 30,		
			2007	2006	2005	2007	2006	2005
BACSA	Equity investee of the Company and subsidiary of BHSA	Expenses recovery	48					
Cresud S.A.C.I.F. y A.	Shareholder of the Company	Shared services	734	257	222	173	116	86
Cresud S.A.C.I.F. y A.	Shareholder of the Company	Expenses recovery	130	150	89	145	66	9
Cresud S.A.C.I.F. y A.	Shareholder of the Company	Director's fees			41			
Fundación IRSA	(i)	Director's fees	14	14				
Consultores Assets Management S.A.	(ii)	Expenses recovery	50	34				
Personnel	Employees	Interests	9	8	6			

(i) A not-for-profit organization whose chairman is Eduardo Elsztain.

(ii) A shareholder and director of Cresud (Shareholder of the Company) own 85% of the capital stock of CAM. Remaining 15% is owned by Cresud's first vice chairman of Board.

Table of Contents**IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**

(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

12. Additional information on assets and liabilities

The breakdown of main assets and liabilities as of June 30, 2007 is as follows:

	To mature in 3 months	To mature between 4 and 6 months	To mature between 7 and 9 months	To mature between 10 and 12 months	To mature in greater than 1 year	Past due	No fixed term		Total	
							Current	Non-Current		
Assets										
Investments	Ps. 461,062	Ps. 5,962	Ps. 3,721	Ps. 8,702	Ps. 55,683	Ps.	Ps. 158,904	Ps. 617,590	Ps. 1,311,624	
Mortgages and leases receivable, net	70,613	16,750	16,920	14,306	42,442	50,894	140		212,065	
Other receivables and prepaid expenses	40,149	55,093	6,425	7,063	52,893	2,622	2,733	28,309	195,287	
	Ps. 571,824	Ps. 77,805	Ps. 27,066	Ps. 30,071	Ps. 151,018	Ps. 53,516	Ps. 161,777	Ps. 645,899	Ps. 1,718,976	
Liabilities										
Trade accounts payable	Ps. 178,531	Ps. 11,793	Ps. 1,743	Ps. 2,357	Ps. 135	Ps. 1,323	Ps. 123	Ps. 40,807	Ps. 236,812	
Customer advances	29,385	17,671	16,252	18,367	63,908	4,945	2,190		152,718	
Salaries and social security payable	23,443	16	3,301				81		26,841	
Mortgage payables	4,588	4,685	4,782	3,483	4,557				22,095	
Short and long term debt	75,436	92,479	10,973	17,676	1,217,866		91		1,414,521	
Taxes payable	22,092	38,911	746	2,963	2,256			27,300	94,268	
Other liabilities	17,612	12,566	19,506	5,044	25,716	567	6,361	13,148	100,520	
	Ps. 351,087	Ps. 178,121	Ps. 57,303	Ps. 49,890	Ps. 1,314,438	Ps. 6,835	Ps. 8,846	Ps. 81,255	Ps. 2,047,775	

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	Accruing interest at a fixed rate		Accruing interest at a variable rate		Not accruing interest		Total
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	
Assets							
Investments	Ps. 461,923	Ps.	Ps. 128,515	Ps. 56,370	Ps. 47,913	Ps. 616,903	Ps. 1,311,624
Mortgages and leases receivable, net	2,054	372	4,365	414	163,204	41,656	212,065
Other receivables and prepaid expenses	39,433	21,955	16,829		57,823	59,247	195,287
	Ps. 503,410	Ps. 22,327	Ps. 149,709	Ps. 56,784	Ps. 268,940	Ps. 717,806	Ps. 1,718,976
Liabilities							
Trade accounts payable	Ps.	Ps. 115	Ps. 1,323	Ps.	Ps. 194,547	Ps. 40,827	Ps. 236,812
Customer advances			1,220	3,686	87,590	60,222	152,718
Salaries and social security payable					26,841		26,841
Mortgage payables	17,538	4,557					22,095
Short and long term debt	146,999	1,119,540	31,936	51,210	17,720	47,116	1,414,521
Taxes payable			46	192	64,666	29,364	94,268
Other liabilities	16,414	1,483		15,311	45,242	22,070	100,520
	Ps. 180,951	Ps. 1,125,695	Ps. 34,525	Ps. 70,399	Ps. 436,606	Ps. 199,599	Ps. 2,047,775

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13. Restricted assets

In a series of transactions, which occurred between 1999 and 2000, the Company acquired from an unrelated party, Puerto Retiro, whose sole asset is an undeveloped parcel of land in Retiro, Buenos Aires. Prior to the acquisition by the Company, Puerto Retiro had acquired land from Tandanor S.A. (Tandanor), a formerly state-owned entity, which had been acquired by Inversora Dársena Norte S.A. (Indarsa) in 1991 through a privatization process. The Argentine Government sustained Indarsa had not cancel the outstanding balance of the purchase price of Tandanor, and as a result petitioned the bankruptcy of Indarsa. Since the sole asset of Indarsa was its ownership interest in Tandanor, the Argentine Government was seeking to extend the bankruptcy procedures to any company or individual, which, according to its view, acted as a group, and therefore, in this process requested the bankruptcy of Puerto Retiro and other companies and individuals. In this connection, the bankruptcy court for the Buenos Aires District issued an order restraining the ability of Puerto Retiro to sell or dispose in any manner the land acquired from Tandanor. The Company is vigorously defending against this case. The management and legal advisors of the Company believe that there are legal and technical issues sufficient to consider that the request for bankruptcy will be denied by the court. However, taking the circumstances into account and the progress of the legal action, this position cannot be considered final. The Company's investment in Puerto Retiro amounts to Ps. 54.9 million at June 30, 2007.

During fiscal year 2003, the Company acquired a parcel of land in Barrio Parque (San Martin de Tours) for US\$ 310 in cash plus US\$ 750 to be paid through the transfer of title of 25% of future apartments to be built on the land. The Company mortgaged the land in favor of the seller as collateral. The property was transferred in March 2007.

The Company gave a first mortgage on the property identified as Bouchard 710 as guarantee of the amount owed for its purchase. The mortgage payable matures in May 26, 2008. At June 30, 2007, the mortgage payable amounted to US\$ 13,625.

The Company mortgaged certain real estate properties (13 functional units at Libertador 498, 71 complementary units in Laminar Plaza and 19 complementary units in Dique IV) in connection with the issuance of the Collateralized Notes. At June 30, 2007 mortgaged properties had a net book value of Ps. 81.0 million.

The Company gave a mortgage on the plot of land acquired in Bariloche. The mortgage matures in December 14, 2009. The mortgage payable amounted to US\$ 2,800 (see Note 2.f.).

The Company mortgaged the Sheraton Libertador Hotel property as guarantee for the payment of a loan obtained by Hoteles Argentinos, a subsidiary of the Company. The property had a net book value of Ps. 33.0 at June 30, 2007. For details of the debt, see Note 23.

At June 30, 2007, the Company had restricted cash amounting to Ps. 1.2 million of which Ps. 0.3 million are related to certain labor lawsuits of the Company and Ps. 0.9 are related to the Llao Llao litigation. Restricted cash is classified within other current receivables and prepaid expenses.

As security for the purchase of Rummaala's shares, the Company has pledged total shares acquired.

As security for the purchase of the plot of land adjacent to Rummaala's property, the Company has set up a first mortgage on a Company's real estate in the amount of US\$ 13,253 (see Note 2.f.).

Alto Palermo Group - Restricted assets

a)

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Short and long-term debt include Shopping Neuquén S.A.'s liability amounting to Ps. 42, corresponding to a mortgage set up on acquired land for Ps. 3,314.

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13. Restricted assets (continued)

- b) Short and long term debt includes a loan from Banco de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires from Tarshop S.A. (subsidiary of APSA) for Ps. 5.0 million, which is secured by interest in credit card receivables of the Tarjeta Shopping Financial Trusts Series XII, XIV, XVI and XVIII. Additionally, it has granted commercial pledge to Standard Bank (ex Bank Boston N.A.) Sucursal Buenos Aires, as guarantee, Participation Certificates of the Tarjeta Shopping Financial Trusts Series XXI, XXIII, XXV and XXVI for Ps. 11.7 million.
- c) Fixed assets include the cinema building located in the Córdoba Shopping Villa Cabrera which is levied with antichresis in rem right due to the financial debt that Empalme S.A.I.C.F.A. y G. has with NAI Internacional II Inc. (See Note 2.f.)
- d) In the caption name receivable for trust guarantee fund as credit protection for investors are included the contingency funds of the financial trusts that as of June 30, 2007 amount to Ps. 11.9 million. These are credits of restricted availability up to the time of liquidation, in accordance with the respective prospectus.
- e) As of June 30, 2007, under other current receivables, APSA has restricted funds according to the following detail:
 - I. Ps. 21, in relation to the case Saavedra Walter Ricardo against Alto Palermo S.A. and others about dismissal
 - II. Ps. 20, in relation to the case La Meridional Cía. de Seguros against Alto Palermo S.A. by collecting in pesos.
 - III. Ps. 53, in relation to the case Palma Claudio against Alto Palermo S.A. about dismissal .
- f) In relation with file number 25,030-I Alto Palermo S.A. against tax authorities on Recourse of Appeal , under court proceedings, the building located in 367 Olegario Andrade Avenue, Caballito, City of Buenos Aires is subject to a legal attachment, such building having a value of Ps. 36.7 million as of June 30, 2007 (recorded in non-current investments Undeveloped parcels of land).
- g) As of June 30, 2007 the amount of Ps. 32.6 million is recorded for pledged shares of Empalme S.A.I.C.F.A. y G.

14. Derivative financial instruments

Option and future contracts to purchase metals

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From time to time the Company engages in derivative instrument activity for trading purposes. As of June 30, 2007 the Company has 30 contracts for the purchase of 100 ounces of gold due in December 2007 at an average market price of US\$ 0.7. As guarantee for such contracts, the Company has deposits in the amount of US\$ 81 (equivalent to Ps. 247). As of June 30, 2006, there were no outstanding future contracts or guarantees or deposits related to derivative financial instruments. As of June 30, 2005, the Company had approximately 35 future contracts to purchase silver at an average price of US\$ 0.007075 per ounce with maturities through September 2005. As collateral for these contracts, the Company maintained deposits amounting to Ps. 358 as of June 30, 2005. The fair market value of these contracts amounted to Ps. (89) as of June 30, 2005. The deposit net of their fair market value was shown within other receivables and prepaid expenses in the accompanying balance sheet. During the years ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005, the Company recognized gains of Ps. 665, Ps. 2,942 and 1,311 related to these contracts.

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15. Mortgage receivable securitization

On November 2, 2001 the Company entered into a securitization program with Banco Sudameris (BS). Under this program, during the year ended June 30, 2002, the Company sold an aggregate amount of US\$ 26.6 million mortgage receivables to a trust in exchange for US\$ 10.0 million in cash, US\$ 3.3 million senior debt certificates (Class A), US\$ 2.6 million subordinated debt certificates (Classes B and C) and a US\$ 10.7 million equity interest (Class D). Mortgage receivables sold under this program were excluded from accounts receivable in the consolidated financial statements. The Company's retained interest in Class A, B and C debt securities were valued at cost plus accrued interest while the retained interest in Class D securities is accounted for under the equity method. At June 30, 2007 the Company's retained interest in Class D equity security amounted to Ps. 793. Class A, B and C debt certificates had been fully amortized at the end of the year.

16. Tarshop credit card receivables securitization

The Company has ongoing revolving year securitization programs through which Tarshop, a majority-owned subsidiary of APSA, transfers a portion of its customer credit card receivable balances to master trusts that issue certificates to public and private investors.

Under the securitization programs, Trusts may issue two types of certificates representing undivided interests in the Trust *Títulos de Deuda Fiduciaria* (TDF) and *Certificados de Participación* (CP), which represent debt, and equity certificates, respectively. Interest and principal services are paid periodically to the TDF holders throughout the life of the security. CPs are subordinated securities which entitle the CP holders to share pro rata in the cash flows of the securitized credit card receivables, after principal and interest on the TDFs and other fees and expenses have been paid. During the revolving period no payments are made to TDF and CP holders. Principal collections of the underlying financial assets are used by the Trust to acquire additional credit card receivables throughout the revolving period. Once the revolving period ends, a period of liquidation occurs during which: (i) no further assets are purchased and (ii) all cash collections are used to fulfill the TDF service requirements and (iii) the remaining proceeds are used to fulfill the CPs service requirements.

At the time of the securitization, Tarshop transfers credit card receivables to the trust in exchange for cash and retained interests in the trust (CPs). Part of the proceeds is retained by the trustee and maintained as a cash reserve to serve as collateral for the payment of amounts due on the TDFs. Cash reserves flow back to Tarshop on a monthly basis according to a schedule until all TDFs are fully paid. Cash reserves are stated at cost and are classified as *guarantee deposits* within the caption *Other receivables and prepaid expenses* in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. CPs are carried at their equity value based on financial statements issued by the trusts and classified as investments in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Gain or losses on CPs are reported as a component of net income in credit card trust. Tarshop recognizes a result on the sale of receivables when the carrying value of transferred credit card receivables differs from the amount of cash and CPs received. Results recognized on the sale of receivables are reported as a component of *Net income from retained interest in securitized receivables* in the accompanying statements of income. Expenses related to the securitization of receivables are expensed as incurred.

At June 30, 2007 the Company has twenty securitization programs outstanding, pursuant to which Tarshop has sold an aggregate amount of Ps. 751.7 million of its customer credit card receivable balances to Trusts in exchange for Ps. 642.0 million in cash proceeds, Ps. 43.3 million variable rate interest TDFs, and Ps. 66.4 million nominal value subordinated CPs. Under the securitization programs, the Trusts issued Ps. 27.5 million 10.25% fixed-rate interest TDFs, Ps. 18.2 million 11.50% fixed-rate interest TDFs, Ps. 60.5 million 12.00% fixed-rate interest TDFs, Ps. 253.40 million 12.50% fixed-rate interest TDFs and Ps. 282.4 million 13.00% fixed-rate interest TDFs. Except for certain TDFs acquired by Tarshop as mentioned above, the TDFs were sold to other investors through a public offering in Argentina. As mentioned above, as a credit protection for investors, the trusts has established cash reserves for losses amounting to Ps. 11.9 million.

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17. Income tax and MPIT

The Company accounts for income taxes using the deferred tax method whereby deferred tax asset and liability account balances are determined based on differences between financial reporting and tax based assets and liabilities and are measured using the enacted tax rates.

Income tax expense for the years ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005 consists of the following:

	2007	2006	2005
Current income and MPIT expense	Ps. 49,751	Ps. 51,858	Ps. 45,792
Deferred income tax expense	37,788	6,933	7,415
Income and MPIT expense	Ps. 87,539	Ps. 58,791	Ps. 53,207

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities at June 30, 2007 and 2006 are presented below:

	Balances as of beginning of year	Changes for the year	Balances at year-end
Deferred tax assets (liabilities):			
Cash equivalents	Ps.	Ps. 583	Ps. 583
Investments	(10,011)	(14,853)	(24,864)
Accounts receivable	5,747	3,894	9,641
Other receivables and prepaid expenses	(8,733)	68,296	59,563
Inventory	(7,002)	(19,847)	(26,849)
Fixed assets	(14,559)	(15,290)	(29,849)
Intangible assets	(630)	428	(202)
Short-term and long-term debt	(71)	(4,944)	(5,015)
Liabilities	10,613	(1,139)	9,474
Tax loss carryforwards (i)	90,808	(81,843)	8,965
Valuation allowance	(30,271)	26,926	(3,345)
Net deferred income tax asset (liability)	Ps.35,891	Ps. (37,789)	Ps. (1,898)

(i) Includes the effect of deferred taxes of the acquisition of Empalme and the PAMSA transaction, which do not impact earnings of the year.

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17. Income and MPIT (continued)

Income tax expense for the years ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005 differed from the amounts computed by applying the Company's statutory income tax rate to pre-tax income as a result of the following:

	Years ended June 30,		
	2007	2006	2005
Pretax income	Ps. 227,085	Ps. 182,554	Ps. 179,604
Statutory income tax rate	35%	35%	35%
Income tax expense at statutory tax rate on pretax income	79,480	63,894	62,861
Non-deductible expenses	5,888	4,416	(1,930)
Gain on equity investees	(14,009)	(14,580)	(23,522)
Change in valuation allowance	(32,019)	(14,453)	3,005
Inflation adjustment	35,449	17,566	14,365
Others, net	12,750	1,948	(1,572)
Income and MPIT expense	Ps. 87,539	Ps. 58,791	Ps. 53,207

As of June 30, 2007, the Company and its subsidiaries had accumulated tax loss carryforwards of approximately Ps. 14.9 million, which expire at various dates beginning 2007 and ending 2011.

18. Earnings per share

The following tables set forth the computation of basic and diluted net income per share under Argentine GAAP for all years presented:

	Year ended June 30,		
	2007	2006	2005
Numerator:			
Net income available to common shareholders	Ps. 107,097	Ps. 96,573	Ps. 103,245
Plus: income impact of assumed conversions:			
Interest expense on convertible debt	6,174	11,832	17,856
Foreign currency exchange loss (gain) on convertible debt	38	10,836	(5,250)
Net income available to common shareholders plus assumed conversions	Ps. 113,309	Ps. 119,241	Ps. 115,851
Denominator:			
Weighted-average number of shares outstanding	Ps. 444,904	Ps. 379,506	Ps. 280,282
Plus: incremental shares of assumed conversions:			
Convertible debt and warrants	113,690	143,130	221,098
Adjusted weighted-average number of shares	Ps. 558,594	Ps. 522,636	Ps. 501,380

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Basic and diluted EPS:

Basic EPS	Ps.	0.24	Ps.	0.25	Ps.	0.37
Diluted EPS	Ps.	0.20	Ps.	0.23	Ps.	0.23

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19. Supplementary cash flow information

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

	As of June 30,		
	2007	2006	2005
Cash and banks	218,356	103,018	98,244
Current investments	638,351	130,420	113,690
Total cash and banks and current investments as per balance sheet	856,707	233,438	211,934
Less: Items not considered cash and cash equivalents			
- Mutual funds	115,776	54,241	49,638
- Retained interest in transferred credit card receivable	106	184	10,488
- Government bonds	6,620	1,287	4,563
- Retained interest in transferred mortgage receivables	22,104	10,319	558
- Mortgage bonds issued by BHSA.	2,073	2,704	3,523
- Other investments	1,505	763	575
Cash and cash equivalents as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows	708,523	163,940	142,589

20. Shopping Neuquén S.A.

APSA's subsidiary, Shopping Neuquén S.A.'s sole asset is a 50,000 square meter undeveloped parcel of land located in Neuquén, Argentina, where APSA intends to develop a commercial project including the construction of a shopping center, a hypermarket, a hotel and residential buildings. In June 2001, Shopping Neuquén requested the Neuquén Municipality the extension of original deadlines for the completion of the project and the authorization to sell to third parties certain parcels of the acquired plot. The Municipal Government of Neuquén had originally rejected the request and had declared that the purchase of the plot was void. Accordingly, in January 2003, Shopping Neuquén requested an injunction measure and submitted all pertinent documents sustaining the reasons underlying the delay of the project. Shopping Neuquén also requested permission to submit a new schedule considering the economic situation of the country after the 2002 crisis. Since this new request had also been rejected by the Municipal Government, Shopping Neuquén filed an action before the Supreme Court of Neuquén seeking to declare all municipal decrees and resolutions against the Company null and void. In December 2004, Shopping Neuquén was served notice by the Supreme Court of Neuquén of the rejection of APSA's subsidiary action against the Municipal Government. Accordingly, Shopping Neuquén filed a petition seeking the case be brought before the National Supreme Court. This petition has not been resolved yet.

In December 2006, Shopping Neuquén signed an agreement of understanding (the Agreement) with the Municipality of Neuquén and the Provincial Government pursuant to which the rescheduling of the project's deadline as well as the sale of parcels to third parties was authorized and accepted. The Municipal Government of Neuquén enacted the ordinance on January 12, 2007. The Agreement provides for the submission of a new urban project and updated environmental studies within 120 days as from the date of the Agreement. The new project and studies were submitted by Shopping Neuquén on March 28, 2007. The Agreement establishes that Shopping Neuquén should submit all construction plans within a 150-day period after approval of the project plan by the Municipal Government. On May 10, 2007, the Municipal Government requested further explanations and delivered comments and recommendations on the project's plan. On July 17, 2007, Shopping Neuquén S.A. answered the Municipal Government's request and is currently waiting for the Municipal Government's decision over the feasibility of the project. When the construction plans are approved and registered with the Municipal Government, construction has to begin within a 90-day as

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from the registration date. The first stage of the project should comprise the construction of 21,000 square meter of the shopping center plus 10,000 square meter of the hypermarket, both to be completed within 22 months as from the commencement of construction. Should the Company default on the Agreement's obligations, the Agreement is declared null and void regardless of any potential actions brought against the Company by the Municipal and Provincial Governments.

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21. Llao Llao Resorts

LLao Llao Holdings S.A. (LLH) (in liquidation process following the merger with and into the Company), predecessor of Llao Llao Resorts (LLR), as operator of the Llao Llao Hotel was sued in 1997 by the National Parks Administration (NPA), a governmental entity, seeking collection of US\$ 2,870 in Argentine External Debt Bonds (EDB) relating to the unpaid balance of the additional sales price. The Court of First Instance sustained the demand. The Company appealed the sentence but it was rejected by the Court of Appeals which demanded the Company to pay NPA an amount of US\$ 3,799 including interest, penalties and attorney's fees. In March 2004, LLH paid NPA \$9,156 in cash and Argentine EDBs. In June 2004, NPA rejected the payment alleging that the amount deposited by LLH represented a partial payment and demanded that LLH make a 30-day renewable time deposit of that amount until the total debt was satisfied. The Court requested LLH to make the time deposit until the case is sentenced. Based on the Company's legal counsel, the Company reserved Ps. 4,561 (based on the difference between the amount paid and the claimed amount). All but one of the plaintiff's six attorneys filed a motion demanding their fees to be paid in US dollars and not in Argentine pesos. The Court sustained the claim and restricted Company's funds for an amount of Ps. 861. The Company contested vigorously and believes the demand is unjustified and onerous. However, based on the Company's legal counsel, the Company reserved an additional Ps. 1,021 to cover for potential losses on the case for two out of the six attorneys. The Company settled the claim with other three out of the six attorneys and agreed to pay each of them US\$ 68 in installments until February 2008. The sixth attorney, who had not appealed the pesification of her fees, filed a motion claiming payment for US\$ 95. The Company believes this claim is unjustified based on the sentence dictating the pesification of the fees. The case is still pending resolution. Based on the opinion of the Company's legal counsel, the Company reserved Ps. 155.

22. Investment in Banco Hipotecario S.A.

To help prevent widespread insolvencies, the Argentine government pledged to provide offsetting compensation to banks. The general principles of the compensation scheme were to: (1) maintain the peso value of each bank's net worth, and (2) leave the banks hedged in terms of currency. To that end, the Argentine government issued two types of bonds to banks. BHSa filed a presentation to seek compensation in the amounts of US\$ 360,811 in BODEN 2012 compensation bonds and US\$ 832,827 in BODEN 2012 coverage bonds. In September 2002 and October 2005, the BCRA credited US\$ 344,050 and US\$ 16,761 in BODEN 2012 compensation bonds, respectively, as compensation. BODEN 2012 compensation bonds are US-dollar denominated bonds that the BCRA offered to affected banks at a discounted price of Ps. 1.40 plus CER indexation to US\$ 1.00, to compensate for the consequences of creating a mismatch between a bank's dollar and peso position as a result of the pesification. In September 2005, the subscription process for BODEN 2012 coverage bonds commenced. As of June 30, 2007, the subscription amounts to US\$ 773,531.

In addition, in July 2007 the Bank requested an advance of Ps. 83,012 (through Dossier 27.551/07) to purchase US\$ 59,294 in National Government Bonds in US Dollars Libor Due 2012 (BODEN 2012) pursuant to the provisions of Section 29, subsections f) and g) of Decree No. 905/02 of the Executive Branch and regulations.

In order to guarantee the advance to be received, the Bank submitted as collateral a) Secured Bonds (BOGAR) for a face value of Ps. 83,012 and b) Mortgage Securities granted customers of the non-financial private sectors, in Situation 1, equivalent to Ps. 26,163.

As of June 30, 2007, BHSa has an aggregate asset receivable position with the non-financial public sector amounting to Ps. 3,234,211. On the other hand, liabilities from BCRA amount to Ps. 180,590, representing advances to subscribe BODEN 2012 bonds. The net exposure to the public sector (without considering liquid assets in BCRA accounts) amounts to Ps. 3,053,621 and Ps. 3,712,157 as of June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. BHSa intends to use a portion of the assets receivable with the public sector towards the subscription of BODEN 2012 coverage bonds.

Effective January 1, 2006, Communiqué A 3911 establishes that the exposure to the public sector cannot be higher than 40% of the total assets measured as of the last day of the previous month. On July 9, 2006, Communiqué

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22. Investment in Banco Hipotecario S.A. (continued)

A 4546 established that such limit be reduced to 35% effective July 1, 2007. BHSA's exposure to the public sector principally arises from the government's compensation for the asymmetric pesification. BHSA's exposure was 31% and 41% as of June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

23. Hoteles Argentinos mortgage loan

On January 5, 2001, the Extraordinary Shareholders Meeting of Hoteles Argentinos (HASA), subsidiary of the Company, entered into a long-term mortgage loan (the Mortgage Loan) with Bank Boston N.A. for US\$ 12,000, the proceeds of which were used to refinance existing debt. The loan was payable in 19 quarterly installments of US\$ 300 each and a final payment of US\$ 6,300 at maturity in January 2006. Following the crisis in Argentina, HASA defaulted on the loan after January 26, 2002. In March 2004, Bank Boston N.A. notified HASA of the loan assignment in favor of Marathon Master Fund Ltd. (MMF). In December 2004, the Company repurchased the loan from MMF and subsequently, in March 2005, sold the loan to Credit Suisse International (CSI). In April 2006, HASA and CSI entered into an agreement to revise the terms of the Mortgage Loan (the Revised Mortgage Loan). Under the Revised Mortgage Loan, HASA paid US\$ 2,000 as a partial payment. The remaining principal balance is payable as follows: US\$ 213 on March 15, 2008; US\$ 225 on September 15, 2008; US\$ 239 on March 15, 2009; US\$ 253 on September 15, 2009 and US\$ 5,070 on March 15, 2010. Interest was payable at a fixed rate of 12.07% per annum for the period March 15, 2006 through September 15, 2006. As from September 15, 2006, interest is payable semi-annually in arrears at a rate of six-month LIBO plus 7%. As part of the restructuring of the debt, a deed was signed between the Company and HASA's creditor, CSI, for the 80% of the value of the reorganized debt where the Company guarantees the fulfillment of HASA's debt. As a reward for the guarantee, the Company charges an interest at 6-month LIBOR plus 450 basis points.

24. Damages in Alto Avellaneda

On March 5, 2006, one of the shopping centers of APSA, Alto Avellaneda Shopping Mall was affected by a fire caused by an electrical failure in one of the stores. The fire produced no injuries to persons, or casualties, but caused significant damages to the property. The total area damaged by the fire represented 36 stores or 15.7% of the square meters built. The area was reopened for normal business between June and August 2006. APSA carries insurance coverage which covers fire damage. Days after June 30, 2007 part of the liquidation process related with the reconstruction work has been finished. The final indemnification amount obtained for this item amounts to Ps. 6.8 million. As of the issuance date of the financial statements, the final liquidation process is pending because of other items in the policies mentioned above, and the amount of Ps. 0.3 million has been collected as early payment.

25. Compensation plan for executive management

During fiscal year 2007, the Company's subsidiary APSA has developed a special compensation plan for its key managers (the Plan) by means of contributions to be made by the employees and by APSA.

Such Plan is directed to key managers and aims to retain them by increasing their total compensation package, granted to those who have met certain conditions. Participation and contributions under the Plan are voluntary. Once the invitation to participate has been accepted by the employee (the Participant), he/she is required to make two kinds of contributions: monthly contributions (salary based) and extraordinary contribution (annual bonus based). The suggested contribution to be made by Participants is up to 2.5% of their monthly salary and up to 15% of their annual bonus.

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25. Compensation plan for executive management (continued)

This Plan is intended to improve the compensation benefits of the key management employees who are encouraged to increase his/her compensation package by getting an extraordinary reward at the end of the Plan for those who have met certain conditions mentioned below.

APSA's contribution will be 200% of the employees' monthly contributions and 300% of the extraordinary employees' contributions.

The funds arising out of the Participants' contributions are transferred to a special independent vehicle created and located in Argentina as an Investment Fund approved by the National Securities Commission (CNV). Such funds (including the rents derived thereof) are freely redeemable upon request of the participants.

Funds arising out of contributions made by APSA under the Plan are transferred to another separate and independent vehicle (e.g., a trust fund).

Participants or their assigns, as the case may be, will have access to 100% of the benefits of the Plan (that is, APSA's contributions made on their behalf to the specially created vehicle) under the following circumstances:

- (i) ordinary retirement in accordance with applicable labor regulations;
- (ii) total or permanent incapacity or disability;
- (iii) death.

In case of resignation or termination without good cause, the manager will get the amounts arising out of APSA's contribution only if he or she has participated in the Plan for at least 5 years.

As of June 30, 2007 APSA's contributions amounted to Ps. 0.9 million.

26. Financing and occupation agreement with NAI Internacional II, INC.

As discussed in Note 2.f., the Company acquired Empalme in December 2006. Prior to the Company's acquisition, back in August 1996, Empalme had entered into a Financing and Occupancy Agreement with NAI INTERNACIONAL II, INC. (NAI) (the NAI Agreement) pursuant to which NAI financed the construction of a movie theatre complex and a portion of parking facilities in the Cordoba Shopping for up to US\$ 8.2 million. The financing accrued interest at LIBOR plus 1.5%. As part of the NAI Agreement, NAI had the right to occupy a portion of the building for a period of 10 years as from the commencement of NAI operations in October 1997, renewable for four additional periods of 5 years each. Interest payments under the NAI Agreement were to be offset against the lease payments to be received from NAI. The NAI Agreement originally established that in the event that any outstanding loans balance remained unpaid after the total lease period (together with renewals and extensions), the NAI Agreement would be further extended for the lower of a 10-year period or the period necessary to settle the loan. Any unpaid outstanding balance after that extension was to be forgiven by NAI. In July 2002, following the Argentine crisis, the NAI Agreement was amended to, among other matters, (i) specify the payments, (ii) establish a CER-adjustment indexing clause, and (iii) impose

restrictions to Empalme and/or third parties on the use of the space occupied by NAI.

27. Subsequent events

Call option exercised

During August 2007, the Company exercised a call option for the acquisition of the 75% of the capital stock and votes of a company primarily dedicated to the development of a cultural and recreational property in the Palermo neighborhood in the City of Buenos Aires.

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27. Subsequent events (continued)

Said option is subject to the accomplishment of certain basic conditions as the approval of the project by the respective authorities and the acquisition transaction by the Argentine Antitrust Authority, among others, which are pending as of the date of issuance of these financial statements.

The call option price was set in the amount of US\$ 0.6 million, which was fully offset as of the date of issuance of these financial statements. Should the conditions above-mentioned timely and properly complied with, the Company will make a total investment of US\$ 24.4 million to be performed not before than year 2008.

Acquisition of BankBoston Tower

On August 27, 2007, the Company acquired from an unrelated party the 50% of 31,635 square meter of leasable area office building known as BankBoston Tower for an aggregate purchase price of US\$ 54.000. The transaction was fully paid in cash. The Company is in the process of determining the purchase price allocation.

Agreement with Cyrela Brazil Realty S.A.

On August 14, 2007, the Company signed an agreement with Cyrela Brazil Realty S.A. Empreendimentos y Participaciones (CYRELA) under which CYRSA S.A., which will operate under the IRSA- CYRELA brandname, will develop residential projects in Argentina.

Both the Company and CYRELA are publicly traded companies and market leaders in each of their home countries. The companies and their shareholders have built a close and lengthy commercial relationship given past developments they have jointly been involved in such as Brazil Realty S.A. and BrasilAgro, both of them in Brazil. In this new partnership they both bring together their track records and expertise to position CYRSA S.A. as a solid, reliable player in the real estate market.

CYRSA S.A. will develop real estate projects targeted to diverse market segments, comprising high construction quality and a new concept of central infrastructure and amenities that will allow its customers to enjoy a new lifestyle, based on safety, comfort and service. At this stage, CYRSA S.A. will start up its operations with an initial investment of US\$ 60 million contributed by both partners on an equal basis.

Table of Contents**IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**

(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

28. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP

The Company's consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Argentine GAAP and the regulations of the CNV, which differ in certain significant respects from US GAAP. Such differences involve methods of measuring the amounts shown in the consolidated financial statements, as well as additional disclosures required by US GAAP and the Regulation S-X of the SEC.

As discussed in Notes 2.c, in order to comply with regulations of the CNV, the Company discontinued inflation accounting as from February 28, 2003. The application of the CNV regulations represented a departure from Argentine GAAP. However, such departure had not had a material effect on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

In addition, in accordance with the CNV regulations, deferred income taxes have been accounted for on an undiscounted basis. The CNV resolution represented a departure from Argentine GAAP. Such departure did not have a significant impact on these consolidated financial statements. However, as further discussed in Note 2.e. below, the CPCECABA issued revised accounting standards. One of these standards requires companies to account for deferred income taxes on an undiscounted basis, thus aligning the accounting to that of the CNV. Since the CNV adopted the CPCECABA standards effective for fiscal years beginning January 1, 2006, there is no longer a difference on this subject between Argentine GAAP and the CNV regulations.

I. Differences in measurement methods

The following reconciliation to US GAAP does not include the reversal of the adjustments to the consolidated financial statements for the effects of inflation through February 28, 2003, because the application of this standard represents a comprehensive measure of the effects of price level changes in the Argentine economy.

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

Reconciliation of net income:

	Year ended June 30,		
	2007	2006	2005
	Ps. 107,097	Ps. 96,573	Ps. 103,245
Net income under Argentine GAAP			
US GAAP adjustments:			
Impact of US GAAP adjustments on equity investees (Note 28.I.(a))	4,229	23,753	71,796
Accounting for marketable securities (Note 28.I.(b))	(49,105)	(6,262)	(15,372)
Depreciation of fixed assets (Note 28.I.(c))	541	(1,210)	417
Pre-operating and organization expenses (Note 28.I.(d))	694	1,120	(3,362)
Depreciation and amortization expense (Notes 28.I.(e) and (g))	6,477	2,715	3,290
Securitization accounting (Note 28.I.(f))	2,101	(6,739)	4,168
Present-value accounting (Note 28.I.(h))	(87)	(333)	(345)
Reversal of previously recognized impairment losses (Note 28.I.(i))	1,905	(7,431)	(23,939)
Accounting for convertible notes (Note 28.I.(j))	(2,047)	(6,758)	(8,521)
Reversal of gain recognized on troubled debt restructuring (Note 28.I.(k))	3,756	3,081	4,436
Accounting for real estate barter transactions (Note 28.I.(l))		(44,172)	(14,985)
Reversal of the result from valuation of inventories at net realizable value (Note 28.I.(m))	631	(3,705)	(18,087)
Reversal of capitalized exchange difference (Note 28.I.(w))	(432)		
Revenue recognition - real estate (Note 28.I.(x.1))	(1,522)		

Carry forward	Ps. 74,238	Ps. 50,632	Ps. 102,741
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Table of Contents**IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**

(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

28. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)**Reconciliation of net income:**

	Year ended June 30,		
	2007	2006	2005
Brought forward	Ps. 74,238	Ps. 50,632	Ps. 102,741
Amortization of fees related to APSA Senior Notes (Note 28.I.(o))			402
Software developed or obtained for internal use (Note 28.I.(p))	5	(101)	(49)
Accounting for increasing rate debt (Note 28.I.(q))	203	(9)	(194)
Debtors accounting for a modification of convertible debt instruments (Note 28.I.(t))	(161)	(18)	
Deferred revenues insurance & fees (Note 28.I.(v) and (y))	(5,330)	(8,219)	
Revenue recognition deferred commissions (Note 28.I.(x.3))	(2,132)		
Revenue recognition scheduled rent increases (Note 28.I.(x.2))	4,554		
Deferred income tax (Note 28.I.(r))	48,486	40,068	18,460
Minority interest (Note 28.I.(s))	(16,641)	7,593	8,038
Net income under US GAAP	Ps. 103,222	Ps. 89,946	Ps. 129,398

Earnings per share under US GAAP (Note 28.II.(i)):

Basic net income per common share	Ps. 0.23	Ps. 0.24	Ps. 0.46
Diluted net income per common share	Ps. 0.20	Ps. 0.23	Ps. 0.31

Reconciliation of shareholders equity:

	As of June 30,	
	2007	2006
Total shareholders equity under Argentine GAAP	Ps. 1,646,714	Ps. 1,485,766
US GAAP adjustments:		
Impact of US GAAP adjustments on equity investees (Note 28.I.(a))	(31,712)	(52,227)
Depreciation of fixed assets (Note 28.I.(c))	(9,691)	(10,232)
Pre-operating and organization expenses (Note 28.I.(d))	(3,309)	(4,003)
Mortgage payable with no stated interest rate (Note 28.I.(e))	(2,029)	(2,029)
Differences in basis related to purchase accounting (Note 28.I.(g.1))	48,197	48,197
Depreciation and amortization expense (Note 28.I.(e) and (g))	17,331	10,854
Securitization accounting (Note 28.I.(f))	3,361	672
Present-value accounting (Note 28.I.(h))	640	727
Reversal of previously recognized impairment losses (Note 28.I.(i))	(117,235)	(119,140)
Accounting for convertible notes (Note 28.I.(j))	466	2,513
Reversal of gain recognized on troubled debt restructuring (Note 28.I.(k))	(6,908)	(10,664)
Accounting for real estate barter transactions (Note 28.I.(l))	(59,838)	(59,838)
Reversal of the result from valuation of inventories at net realizable value (Note 28.I.(m))	(21,161)	(21,792)
Appraisal revaluation of fixed assets (Note 28.I.(n))	(3,953)	(3,953)

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Reversal of capitalized exchange difference (Note 28.I.(w))	(432)	
Revenue recognition – real estate (Note 28.I.(x.1))	(1,522)	
Software obtained for internal use (Note 28.I.(p))	(174)	(179)
Accounting for increasing rate debt (Note 28.I.(q))		(203)
Debtors accounting for a modification of convertible debt instruments (Note 28.I.(t))	930	1,091
Deferred revenues – insurance & fees (Note 28.I.(v) and (y))	(13,549)	(8,219)
Carryforward	Ps. 1,446,126	Ps. 1,257,341

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Table of Contents**IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**

(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

28. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

Brought forward	Ps. 1,446,126	Ps. 1,257,341
Cumulative effect of initial application of SAB 108 (Note 28.I.(y))	(3,755)	
Revenue recognition - Deferred commissions (Note 28.I.(x.3))	(2,132)	
Revenue recognition - Scheduled rent increases (Note 28.I.(x.2))	4,554	
Deferred income tax (Note 28.I.(r))	(162,487)	(193,581)
Minority interest (Note 28.I.(s))	76,433	94,604
Shareholders equity under US GAAP	Ps. 1,358,739	Ps. 1,158,364

Description of changes in shareholders equity under US GAAP:

	For the year ended June 30,	
	2007	2006
Shareholders equity under US GAAP at the beginning of the year	Ps. 1,158,364	Ps. 921,716
Cumulative effect of the initial application of SAB No. 108 (Note 28.I.(y))	(3,755)	
Issuance of common stock upon conversion of debt and exercise of warrants	29,521	78,181
Additional paid-in-capital common stock	22,951	47,580
Additional paid-in-capital warrants	1,379	12,312
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities	30,945	4,042
Unrealized loss on retained interest in securitization programs	(174)	1,043
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities on equity investees	16,286	3,544
Net income under US GAAP	103,222	89,946
Shareholders equity under US GAAP at the end of the year	Ps. 1,358,739	Ps. 1,158,364

(a) Impact of US GAAP adjustments on equity investees

Under Argentine GAAP, investments in companies in which the Company exercises significant influence, but not control, are accounted for under the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment is recorded at original cost and periodically increased (decreased) by the investor's proportionate share of earnings (losses) of the investee and decreased by all dividends received from the investor by the investee. The Company applies its percentage ownership interest to the financial statements of its equity method investments prepared under Argentine GAAP. For purposes of this reconciliation, the Company has assessed the impact of US GAAP adjustments on the Argentine GAAP financial statements of its equity investees. For the year ended June 30, 2007, the equity investees of the Company are BHSA, BACSA and Puerto Retiro. The fiscal year 2006 and 2005 also includes E-commerce Latina. Accordingly, the Company recognized a net gain of Ps. 4.2 million, Ps. 23.8 million and Ps. 71.8 million for the years ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

(b) Accounting for marketable securities

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Under Argentine GAAP, the Company's investments in mutual funds, government and mortgage bonds are carried at market value, with unrealized gains and losses included in the statement of income.

Under US GAAP, the Company has classified these investments as available-for-sale and carried them at market value with unrealized gains and losses, if any, included in stockholders' equity in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 115 - Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities (SFAS No. 115). The Company's investments are considered available for sale as these securities could potentially be sold in response to needs for liquidity, changes in the availability of and the yield on alternative instruments or changes in funding sources or terms.

During the years ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005, proceeds from the sale of available-for-sale securities were Ps. 1,307.7 million, Ps. 316.3 million and Ps. 284.6 million, respectively. Gross realized gain was Ps. 8.8 million, Ps. 6.7 million and Ps. 0.3 million for the years ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

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Table of Contents**IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**

(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

28. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)**(b) Accounting for marketable securities (continued)**

The Company's available-for-sale investments consist of the following:

	Cost	Fair Value	Gross unrealized Gain (loss)
June 30, 2005			
Mutual funds	Ps. 40,896	Ps. 41,058	Ps. 162
Dolphin Fund	27,883	46,886	19,003
Mortgage bonds	3,418	3,523	105
Government bonds	4,310	4,563	253
	Ps. 76,507	Ps. 96,030	Ps. 19,523
June 30, 2006			
Mutual funds	Ps. 54,601	Ps. 58,267	Ps. 3,666
Dolphin Fund	27,882	49,976	22,094
Mortgage bonds	2,712	2,704	(8)
Government bonds	1,254	1,287	33
	Ps. 86,449	Ps. 112,234	Ps. 25,785
June 30, 2007			
Mutual funds	Ps. 496,440	Ps. 502,212	Ps. 5,772
Dolphin Fund	27,882	96,687	68,805
Mortgage bonds	2,069	2,073	4
Government bonds	6,311	6,620	309
	Ps. 532,702	Ps. 607,592	Ps. 74,890

(c) Depreciation of fixed assets

Prior to 2007, certain office and apartment buildings of the Company were being depreciated over a useful life of 50 years under Argentine GAAP. For US GAAP purposes, these buildings were being depreciated over a useful life of 40 years. Accordingly, the US GAAP adjustment reflected higher depreciation charges for US GAAP purposes. As a result of this adjustment, the net book value of these assets for US GAAP purposes differs from the book value for Argentine GAAP purposes. As discussed in Note 3.e, in the year ended June 30, 2007, independent appraisers reassessed the appropriateness of the useful lives of the Company's office buildings and other properties. As a result of the work, the remaining useful lives of certain of these properties were reduced and no difference exists in the remaining useful life of these assets between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP. However, due to the different cost base of fixed assets for Argentine GAAP and US GAAP purposes, a

US GAAP reconciling item for depreciation still exists.

(d) Pre-operating and organization expenses

Under Argentine GAAP, the Company capitalizes certain costs related to pre-operating activities of the Company's shopping centers and expenses incurred in the organization of subsidiaries. These expenses are generally amortized on a straight-line basis over periods ranging from 3 to 5 years commencing upon the opening of the shopping center and/or launching of a project. Under US GAAP, these expenses are charged to expense as incurred.

(e) Mortgage payable with no stated interest rate

In 1991, the Company obtained a non-interest bearing mortgage with a face value of US\$ 3.3 million to acquire a property (Suipacha 652/64). Under Argentine GAAP, the Company did not make any fair value adjustment for this non-interest bearing mortgage. Under US GAAP however, and in accordance with Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 21, Interest on Receivables and Payables , the non-interest bearing mortgage held by the Company was recorded at the estimated market value of the note. The Company used an interest rate of 12%, which approximated its weighted-average borrowing rate, in determining the present value of this debt. This mortgage was fully repaid in November 1996. As a result, the carrying value of the acquired property was decreased by Ps. 2.0 million. This adjustment gives rise to differences in depreciation expense.

Table of Contents**IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**

(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

28. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)**(f) Securitization accounting**

As discussed in Notes 15 and 16, the Company directly or through subsidiaries enters into two-year revolving-period securitization programs, through which the Company and Tarshop, a majority-owned subsidiary of the Company transfers a portion of its mortgage receivables and credit card receivables to the trusts in exchange for cash and retained interests in the trusts (CPs). Part of the proceeds is retained by the trustee and maintained as a cash reserve to serve as collateral for the payment of amounts due on the TDFs. Cash reserves flow back to the Company on a monthly basis according to a schedule until all TDFs are fully paid.

Under Argentine GAAP, the Company recognizes a gain or loss on the sale of receivables when the carrying value of transferred receivables differs from the amount of cash and CPs received. Results recognized on the sale of receivables are reported as a component of Net income from retained interest in securitized receivables in the accompanying statements of income. Cash reserves are stated at cost and are classified as receivables from trust guarantee funds within the caption Other receivables and prepaid expenses in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. CPs are carried at their equity value based on financial statements issued by the trusts and are classified as investments in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Certain expenses associated with the securitization of receivables are capitalized and amortized over the term of the agreements.

Under US GAAP, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 140, Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities (SFAS No. 140). SFAS No. 140 was issued in September 2000 and replaced, in its entirety, SFAS No. 125. The Company was required to adopt the provisions of SFAS No. 140 prospectively for transactions beginning after March 31, 2001. Although SFAS No. 140 has changed many of the rules regarding securitizations under SFAS No. 125, it continues to require an entity to recognize the financial and servicing assets it controls and the liabilities it has incurred and to derecognize financial assets when control has been surrendered. The proceeds of securitized financial assets are allocated to the assets sold, the servicing asset or liability and retained interest, based on their estimated fair values at the transfer date in determining the gain on the securitization transaction. SFAS No. 140 and SFAS No. 125 also require an entity to recognize a servicing asset or servicing liability each time it undertakes an obligation to service financial assets that have been securitized and amortize it over the period of estimated net servicing income or loss. The Company has not recognized any servicing asset or liability since the estimated fair value of the servicing right was de minimus. In determining the estimated fair value, the Company considered the fees received as compensation for its servicing responsibilities (i.e. the fees received as compensation for the services rendered are similar to those that would be paid to a substitute servicer, should one be required, according to estimated market values).

The retained interests in mortgage and credit card receivables are treated as debt securities classified as available-for-sale in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 115 (SFAS No. 115), Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities and are carried at fair value. At the time of securitization, the retained interest is initially recorded at the basis allocated in accordance with SFAS No. 140. This original cost basis is periodically adjusted to fair value, which is based on the discounted anticipated future cash flows on a cash out basis. The cash out method projects cash collections to be received only after all amounts owed to investors have been paid. Adjustments to fair value (net of related deferred income taxes) are recorded as a component of other comprehensive income. SFAS No. 115 also states that for individual securities classified as available-for-sale an enterprise shall determine whether a decline in fair value below the amortized cost basis is other than temporary. In such event, accumulated unrealized losses included in other comprehensive income shall be reclassified into the statement of income. Cash reserves are considered retained interests and as such they are considered in calculating the gain or loss on the sale of receivables under US GAAP.

Provided below is an analysis of the securitization accounting adjustments, including a description of each significant component, where appropriate.

- The shareholders' equity adjustments represent the difference in the valuation of the Company's retained interests in the trusts related to securitization programs that qualified for sale treatment under US GAAP. Under Argentine GAAP, retained interests in the trusts are carried at their equity value. Under US GAAP those retained interests are considered available-for-sale securities in accordance with SFAS 115 and, as a

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result, are carried at their estimated fair market value. The US GAAP adjustments affecting shareholders' equity at June 30, 2007 and 2006 are as follows:

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Table of Contents**IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**

(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

28. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)**(f) Securitization accounting (continued)**

	2007	2006
Equity value as reported under Argentine GAAP	Ps. 74,145	Ps. 49,539
Less: retained interests related to securitization programs that did not qualify as a sale under		
US GAAP	(14,379)	(20,010)
Equity value reported under Argentine GAAP of retained interests related to securitization		
programs that qualified as a sale under US GAAP	Ps. 59,766	Ps. 29,529
Estimated fair market value of retained interests related to securitization programs that qualified		
as a sale under US GAAP	63,127	30,201
US GAAP adjustment	Ps. 3,361	Ps. 672

- The US GAAP adjustments affecting net income as reported under Argentine GAAP for the years ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005 are as follows:

	2007	2006	2005
Reversal of results recognized under Argentine GAAP (1)	Ps. 3,394	Ps. 1,150	Ps. 2,654
Recognition of results under US GAAP (2)	(1,294)	(7,889)	1,514
US GAAP adjustment	Ps. 2,100	Ps. (6,739)	Ps. 4,168

- (1) Includes the reversal of results reported in Net income from retained interest in securitized receivables in the Company's consolidated statements of income as well as the reversal of inflation accounting results reported within Financial results, net in the Company's consolidated statements of income.
- (2) Primarily includes the gain or loss recorded on the sale of receivables plus unrealized losses on retained interests considered other-than-temporary.

Regarding receivables transferred in connection with the Company's securitization programs that qualified for sale treatment under US GAAP, neither the Company nor the trustee have responsibility over any shortfall or failure in collecting the receivables which are the source of cash payment for the TDF holders. Furthermore, the agreements relating to the securitization stipulate that the rights of the beneficiaries (TDF holders) will not be affected by any financial or liquidity failure of either the trustee or the Company. The agreements also state that the transfer qualifies as a non-recourse transfer of receivables since if receivables are not collected in full, neither the trustee nor the Company is obligated to use its own cash flows to cover any potential shortfall or collection failure.

The following summarizes the changes in the balance of the Company's retained interest under US GAAP for the years ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005:

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	Cost	Estimated unrealized (loss) gain (i)	Fair value
Balance at June 30, 2004	Ps. 12,554	Ps. 3,978	Ps. 16,532
Retained interest in portfolios sold	12,909		12,909
Liquidation of retained interest	(1,977)		(1,977)
Unrealized loss		(376)	(376)
Balance at June 30, 2005	Ps. 23,486	Ps. 3,602	Ps. 27,088
Retained interest in portfolios sold	10,833		10,833
Liquidation of retained interest	(11,999)		(11,999)
Unrealized loss		4,279	4,279
Balance at June 30, 2006	Ps. 22,320	Ps. 7,881	Ps. 30,201
Retained interest in portfolios sold	39,062		39,062
Liquidation of retained interest	(6,725)		(6,725)
Unrealized gain		589	589
Balance at June 30, 2007	Ps. 54,657	Ps. 8,470	Ps. 63,127

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Table of Contents**IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**

(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

28. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)**(f) Securitization accounting (continued)**

(i) Unrealized gains for the years ended June 30, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007 were included as a component of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income in shareholders' equity.

The key economic assumptions used in measuring the fair value of retained interests at the time of and subsequent to a securitization are the estimated cash flows and the discount rate. The estimated cash flows have been discounted at rates that include charges for losses. The following represents the sensitivity of the current fair value of retained interest in securitizations at June 30, 2007 to changes to key assumptions:

Discount rate	Impact on fair value of a	
	5% interest rate increase	10% interest rate increase
	Ps. (980)	Ps. (1,898)

The above sensitivities are hypothetical and should be used with caution. As the amounts indicate, changes in fair value based on variations in assumptions generally cannot be extrapolated because the relationship of the change in assumption to the change in fair value may not be linear. Also, in this table, the effect of a variation in a particular assumption on the fair value of the retained interest is calculated without changing any other assumption. In reality, changes in one factor may result in changes in another, which might magnify or counteract the sensitivities.

The Company's managed credit card receivables consist of retained interests in mortgage and credit card receivable securitizations and investor's share of securitizations sold to unrelated parties without recourse. The Company records its retained interests in mortgage and credit card receivables securitizations on the consolidated balance sheet.

(g) Purchase accounting**(g.1) Differences in basis relating to purchase accounting**

The reconciling item of Ps. 48.2 million relates to various adjustments related to purchase accounting for business combinations which occurred prior to 2001. These adjustments resulted in a difference between the amount of goodwill recorded under Argentine GAAP and US GAAP.

In addition, as discussed in Note 3.c.(ii) a), under Argentine GAAP, the Company followed the guidance in RT No. 18 in accounting for the acquisition of Empalme S.A.I.C.F.A. y G., the remaining 33% interest in Palermo Invest, and the acquisition of two buildings, Bouchard and Dock del Plata. The purchase price was allocated based on the fair value of each component. A portion of the purchase price was allocated to tangible assets considering the value of the property as if it were vacant. In addition, a portion of the purchase price was allocated to below-market leases and in-place leases. No customer relationships were identified as part of the in-place leases. The sum of the individual fair values of the identifiable tangible and intangible assets exceeded the purchase price paid. Under Argentine GAAP, the amount of negative goodwill was fully allocated to reduce the value of intangible assets acquired to zero. The remaining amount of negative goodwill is amortized under the straight-line method over the remaining weighted average useful life at the main tangible assets acquired. Under US GAAP, upon acquisitions of real estate, the Company also assesses the fair value of acquired assets (including land, buildings and improvements, and identified intangibles such as above and below market leases and acquired in-place leases and customer relationships) and acquired liabilities in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 141, Business Combinations, and SFAS No. 142, Goodwill and

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Other Intangible Assets, and allocates purchase price based on these assessments. There is no difference between US GAAP and Argentine GAAP in the purchase price allocation process. However, under US GAAP, when negative goodwill exists, eligible assets (tangible and intangible) are subject to pro rata reduction. Accordingly, under US GAAP, a liability for below-market leases and intangible assets for in-place leases amounting to Ps. 28.6 million and Ps. 23.0 million, respectively, were recognized. The fair value of below market leases is recorded as deferred income and amortized as additional lease revenue over the remaining contractual lease period and any renewal option periods included in the valuation analysis. Intangible assets associated with at-market in-place leases are amortized as additional expense over the remaining contractual lease term. There is no US GAAP adjustment to equity for this item. The US GAAP adjustment to net income as described in note 28.I.(g.2) represents the net effect of (i) reversing the amortization of the negative goodwill recorded under Argentine GAAP; (ii) lower depreciation charges on fixed assets under US GAAP, (iii) amortization charges for intangible assets recognized under US GAAP and (iv) amortization of below-market leases.

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Table of Contents**IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**

(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

28. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)**(g) Purchase accounting (continued)****(g.1) Differences in basis relating to purchase accounting (continued)**

Also, in 2006 APSA acquired an additional 2.7% in ERSA. Under Argentine GAAP, the unallocated portion of negative goodwill is amortized over the average remaining useful lives of tangible assets acquired, mainly the shopping center property. Under US GAAP, a pro rata reduction was performed following the guidance in SFAS No. 141. This reduction resulted in lower depreciation charges under US GAAP. Since the amortization of negative goodwill under Argentine GAAP equals the lower depreciation charge of the assets acquired under US GAAP (after pro rata reduction), there is no effect in the US GAAP reconciliation.

(g.2) Purchase accounting - Amortization and depreciation expense

This reconciling item includes adjustments related to purchase accounting for business combinations which occurred prior to 2005. These adjustments resulted in a difference between the amount of goodwill recorded under Argentine GAAP and US GAAP. Therefore, the differences in the carrying amount of negative goodwill give rise to differences in depreciation expense. The differences in the carrying amount of goodwill between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP of Ps. 48.2 million gave rise to differences in amortization expense until June 30, 2002. Annual amortization expense recorded in this connection totaled Ps. 5.4 million. Effective July 1, 2002, the Company adopted SFAS No. 142 and, as such, discontinued amortization of goodwill as from that date. Consequently, amortization expense recorded under Argentine GAAP was reversed under US GAAP in the amount of Ps. 5.4 million for all of the years presented.

In addition, the differences in the carrying amount of fixed assets, intangible assets and liabilities (below-market leases) acquired between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP and the reversing of the amortization of the negative goodwill recorded under Argentine GAAP as described above gave rise (i) amortization charges for intangible assets recognized under US GAAP, (ii) higher amortization of deferred revenues (below-market leases), (iii) lower (higher) depreciation charges on fixed assets and (iv) reversing the amortization of the negative goodwill recorded under Argentine GAAP, amounting to a net lower effect of Ps. 1.1 million, Ps. (2.7) million and Ps. (2.1) million during fiscal years 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

(h) Present-value accounting

As indicated in Note 3.i, under Argentine GAAP, certain other tax receivables and liabilities are measured at present-values as of year-end. Under US GAAP, present valuing or discounting of these assets and liabilities is precluded.

(i) Reversal of previously recognized impairment losses

As a result of increases in the fair market value of property, equipment and inventories, undeveloped parcels of land and as required by Argentine GAAP, during 2005, 2006 and 2007 the Company partially reversed impairment losses recognized in 2002 and 2003. Amounts reversed in 2007, 2006 and 2005 amounted to Ps. 2.6 million, Ps. 13 million and Ps. 28.0 million, respectively, given rise to higher depreciation charges under Argentine GAAP. Under US GAAP, reversal of a previously recognized impairment loss is prohibited. When an impairment loss is recognized, the adjusted carrying amount of the asset becomes the new cost basis, which is depreciated over the remaining useful life of the

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asset. Depreciation expense and sales of properties reversed under US GAAP for the years ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005 amounted to Ps. 4.4 million, Ps. 5.6 million and Ps. 4.1 million, respectively, and are shown netted against the reversal impairment losses under Argentine GAAP.

(j) Accounting for convertible notes

As discussed in Note 10, in November 2002, the Company issued US\$ 100 million of IRSA Convertible Notes with non-detachable warrants to acquire additional shares of common stock. In accordance with the agreement, the IRSA Convertible Notes are convertible, at any time, at the option of the holder, into a fixed number of common shares. Once converted, the holder has the right to acquire an additional equal number of shares at the exercise price of the warrant. Under Argentine GAAP purposes, no proceeds were allocated to the conversion feature and non-detachable warrants.

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Table of Contents**IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**

(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

28. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)**(j) Accounting for convertible notes (continued)**

Under US GAAP, the Company applied EITF No. 00-27, Application of Issue No. 98-5 to Certain Convertible Instruments (EITF No. 00-27), which address how a beneficial conversion amount should be measured when an entity issues a convertible instrument that, if converted, will result in the holder receiving common stock and other equity instruments of the issuer, such as warrants to acquire common stock of the issuer. In EITF No. 00-27, the Task Force reached a tentative conclusion that the intrinsic value of the conversion option should be computed based on a comparison of (a) the proceeds of the convertible instrument allocated to the common stock portion of the conversion option and (b) the fair value at the commitment date of the common stock to be received by the holder upon conversion. The excess of (b) over (a) is the intrinsic value of the embedded conversion option that should be recognized by the issuer at the issuance date for the convertible instrument. In EITF No. 00-27 the Task Force also reached a consensus that the Issue 98-5 model should be modified for convertible instruments that have a stated redemption date to require a discount resulting from recording a beneficial conversion option to be accreted from the date of issuance to the stated redemption date of the convertible instrument, regardless of when the earliest conversion date occurs. EITF 00-27 also states that the entire unamortized discount, if any, remaining at the date of conversion should be immediately recognized as interest expense.

As a result of applying EITF 00-27, under US GAAP the Company allocated Ps. 36,191 of the proceeds received, representing the intrinsic value of the embedded beneficial conversion feature at the commitment date, to additional paid-in capital (Ps. 23,524 net of income tax). The resulting debt discount is being recognized as expense over the term of the Convertible Notes. Upon conversion, warrants are recognized as additional paid-in capital and any unamortized discount is immediately recognized as interest expense. Total discount amortization recognized during the years ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005 totaled Ps. 2,039, Ps. 7,338 and Ps. 8,183, respectively (included accelerated amortization recognized as a result of conversions made during those years). As IRSA Convertible Notes are denominated in U.S. Dollars, the US GAAP adjustment also includes the elimination of exchange rate differences between the Argentine peso and the U.S. Dollar related to the debt discount. Foreign exchange gain (losses) gains reversed under US GAAP totaled Ps. 8, Ps. (580) and Ps. 338 during the years ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

During the years ended June 30, 2007, 2006, 2005 and 2004 certain holders of IRSA Convertible Notes for a total amount of US\$ 81.1 million, exercised its conversion rights and, as a result, the Company issued 16,640,658, 55,961,675, 52,448,952, and 23,734,388 shares of common stock, respectively. Upon conversion, during the years ended June 30, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003 the Company issued US\$ 9.1 million, US\$ 30.5 million, US\$ 28.6 million, US\$ 12.9 million and US\$ 0 of warrants, of which US\$ 7 million, US\$ 12.1 million and US\$ 30.5 million were exercised during fiscal year ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. As a result of the conversions and exercises of warrants, under US GAAP the Company has reclassified in 2007 and 2006 a net amount of Ps. 1,379 and Ps. 12,312, respectively from additional paid-in capital of common stock to additional paid-in capital of warrants.

(k) Reversal of gain recognized on trouble debt restructuring

As explained in Note 4.i.(iii) in November 2002 the Company completed the refinancing of certain financial debts amounting to US\$ 117 million. Under Argentine GAAP, the restructuring of these debts was treated as an exchange of debt instruments with substantially different terms. As a result, the Company removed the original loans from the consolidated balance sheet and recognized the new debt instruments at their present value discounted at an 8% market interest rate. Gain on restructuring recorded in fiscal year 2003 amounted to Ps. 36.5 million (Ps. 31.7 million net of related expenses). Under Argentine GAAP the Company also recognized a gain of Ps. 7.6 million from interest expense reductions.

For US GAAP purposes, the restructuring of the debt was accounted for in accordance with SFAS No. 15, Accounting by Debtors and Creditors for Troubled Debt Restructurings (SFAS 15), as the creditors made certain concessions due to the financial difficulties of the Company. SFAS

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No. 15 requires that a comparison be made between the future cash outflows associated with the new debt instruments (including interest), and the recorded amount of the payables at the time of restructuring. Gain on trouble debt restructuring is only recognized when the carrying amount of the payable at the time of restructuring exceeds the total future cash payments specified by the new debt terms. Since the total future cash outflows associated with the new debt instruments exceeded the carrying value of the old debts, no gain on restructuring was recorded under US GAAP. As a result, the carrying amount of the new debt instruments under US GAAP is greater than the amount recorded under Argentine GAAP and a new effective interest rate was determined, which equates the present value of the future cash payments specified by the new debt instruments with the carrying amount of the old debts. Under US GAAP, expenses incurred in a trouble debt restructuring are reported in earnings.

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(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

28. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

(k) Reversal of gain recognized on trouble debt restructuring (continued)

The adjustment to interest expense recognized under Argentine GAAP according to the new effective interest rate totaled Ps. 3.8 million, Ps. 4.0 million and Ps. 4.0 million for the years ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. As the Company's new debt instruments are denominated in US Dollars, the US GAAP adjustment also includes the recognition of exchange rate differences related to the difference in the carrying amount of the debts. Foreign exchange (losses) gains recorded under US GAAP totaled Ps. (0.9) million and Ps. 0.4 million during the years ended June 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

As discussed in Note 4.i.(iii) during the year ended June 30, 2004 the Company repurchased US\$ 28 million of the Uncollateralized Loan Agreement. As the carrying value under US GAAP of the repurchased debt was greater than the carrying value under Argentine GAAP, under US GAAP the Company recognized a greater gain on repurchase of debt of Ps. 8.7 million.

(l) Accounting for real estate barter transactions

During the years ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005 the Company entered into certain non-monetary transactions with third parties pursuant to which the Company sold parcels of land held for sale in the ordinary course of business in exchange for cash and/or other real estate properties. See Note 4.e. for details of the transactions.

Under Argentine GAAP, these transactions were recorded based on the fair value of the assets involved and, as a result, a gain or loss was recognized at the time of the exchange. As a result, the Company recorded a gain of Ps. 44,172, and Ps. 14,985 for the years ended June 30, 2006 and 2005.

In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 153, Exchanges of Non-monetary Assets An Amendment of APB Opinion No. 29. SFAS 153 amends APB Opinion No. 29 (Opinion 29), Accounting for Non-monetary Transactions, which was issued in 1973. The amendments made by SFAS 153 are based on the principle that exchanges of non-monetary assets should be measured based on the fair value of the assets exchanged. Further, the amendments eliminate the narrow exception for non-monetary exchanges of similar productive assets and replaced it with a broader exception for exchanges of non-monetary assets that do not have commercial substance. Previously, Opinion 29 required that the accounting for an exchange of a productive asset for a similar productive asset or an equivalent interest in the same or similar productive asset should be based on the recorded amount of the asset relinquished. The provisions in SFAS 153 are effective for non-monetary asset exchanges occurring in fiscal periods beginning after June 15, 2005, thus are effective for all non-monetary exchanges entered into by the Company for the years ended on and after June 30, 2006.

As discussed in Note 4.e.(ii), in May 2006, DYPSA accepted the option to acquire plot 1.e. of Dique III on an exchange basis. The Company and DYPSA established the price of the transaction in US\$ 13,530. As consideration for plot 1.e., DYPSA will deliver housing units, individual storage spaces and parking lots representing an aggregate 31.5% of the housing area of a 40-storey building to be constructed by DYPSA on the plot within a maximum period of 36 months. The Company applied the provisions of SFAS 153 and determined that the transaction has commercial substance, and therefore the transaction should be measured at fair value. However, since there was no down payment involved, the Company would apply the deposit method prescribed by SFAS 66 Accounting for Sales of Real Estate in accounting for this transaction. Under the deposit method, the seller does not recognize any profit, does not record notes receivables, continues to report in its financial statements the property and related liabilities even if it has been assumed by the buyer, and discloses that those items are subject to a sales contract. Accordingly, under US GAAP, the Company reversed in fiscal year ended June 30, 2006 the gain recognized on the transaction and continued to report the property on its balance sheet.

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As discussed in Note 4.e.(vi), in May 2006, the Company entered into a barter agreement with Koad pursuant to which the Company exchanged an undeveloped parcel of land for the future delivery of housing units to be constructed by Koad. Both parties valued the transaction in US\$ 7,500. As consideration, Koad made a down payment of US\$ 50 and will settle the remaining balance through the delivery of units within a maximum period of 1,188 days. The Company also applied the provisions of SFAS 153 and determined that the transaction has commercial substance,

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Table of Contents**IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**

(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

28. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)**(l) Accounting for real estate barter transactions (continued)**

and therefore the transaction should be measured at fair value. However, since the cumulative payments received by the Company are less than 10% of the sales price, the Company would also apply the deposit method prescribed by SFAS 66 Accounting for Sales of Real Estate in accounting for this transaction, as discussed in the preceding paragraph above. Accordingly, under US GAAP, the Company reversed in fiscal year ended June 30, 2006 the gain recognized on the transaction and continued to report the property on its balance sheet.

Prior to the adoption of SFAS No. 153, under US GAAP, the Company applied the provisions APB Opinion No. 29, Accounting for Non-monetary Transactions (APB 29). APB 29 stated that exchanges of real estate held for sale in the ordinary course of business in exchange for real estate to be sold in the same line of business are transactions not resulting in a culmination of the earnings process (referred to as like-kind exchanges). The recognition of gain on like-kind exchanges depends on whether monetary consideration is received and, if so, how much. If no monetary consideration is involved in the exchange, the property received is recorded at the book value of the property given up and no gain is recorded in the exchange. If monetary consideration is involved in the exchange, the recognition of gain depends on whether the amount of the monetary consideration is less than 25% of the fair value of the exchange. When monetary consideration is less than 25%, the Company should recognize a portion of any gain on the transaction in the ratio of cash received to total consideration (cash plus fair value of the asset received). If monetary consideration is 25% or more of the exchange, the transaction should be allocated between the monetary and nonmonetary component based on the relative fair values of the components at the time of the transaction. Any loss on the exchange should be recognized immediately.

Under US GAAP the barter transactions entered into by the Company prior to July 1, 2005 were accounted for as follows:

The Company recorded the exchange of Cruceros in 2004 at its fair market value since the Company incurred a loss of Ps. 763 in the exchange. As a result no difference existed in accounting for this transaction between Argentine and US GAAP.

In connection with the exchange of Benavidez in 2004, as monetary consideration represented less than 25% of the fair value of the exchange, the Company recognized a pro-rata gain amounting to Ps. 226. As a result, the US GAAP adjustment represents the partial reversal of the gain recognized under Argentine GAAP amounting to Ps. 907.

The Company recorded the exchange of plot 1c) of Dique III in 2005 at the book value of the land given up, thus not recording any gain on the exchange. As a result, the US GAAP adjustment represents the reversal of the gain recognized under Argentine GAAP amounting to Ps. 14,985.

(m) Reversal of the result from valuation of inventories at net realizable value

During fiscal year 2007, 2006 and 2005 the Company signed promissory sales contracts to sell units of Cruceros, Renoir, San Martin de Tours, Villa Hermosa and plot 1d) of Dique III. The pending transfer deeds of those agreements have not been consummated at each year-end. However, as the Company received payments in advance that fixed the sales prices and the terms and conditions of the contracts assure the closing of the transaction and the realization of the gain, under Argentine GAAP the Company valued these inventories at net realizable value. As a result, the Company recognized a gain of Ps. 17,663, Ps. 3,498 and Ps. 18,087 during the years ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Under US GAAP, inventories are valued at acquisition cost. As such, the US GAAP adjustment represents the reversal of the gain recognized under Argentine GAAP in 2007, 2006 and 2005 and the recognition of the gain under US GAAP from deeds executed for the units in 2007 and 2006 of Ps. 18,294 and Ps. 1,534 respectively. In addition in 2006 the Company recognized an exchange gain difference in connection with the receivable recorded under Argentine GAAP in an amount of Ps. 1,741, which under US GAAP was reversed and recognized in 2007 together with the sale of the property.

(n) Appraisal revaluation of fixed assets

Under Argentine GAAP, APSA recognized a parcel of land acquired prior to June 30, 1986 at its appraised value as of such date. This appraisal increased the carrying value of the land by approximately Ps. 4.0 million. Under US GAAP, this parcel of land was recorded at original cost.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

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28. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

(o) Amortization of fees related to APSA Senior Notes

For the year ended June 30, 2005 under Argentine GAAP, fees and expenses relating to APSA Senior Notes were amortized on a straight-line method over the term of the agreement. Under US GAAP, such costs were amortized over the same period using the effective interest method of amortization. The Senior notes were paid in January and April 2005.

(p) Software developed or obtained for internal use

During the year ended June 30, 2006, under Argentine GAAP, the Company capitalized certain costs amounting to Ps. 0.1 million, which would be expensed under US GAAP pursuant to the provisions of Statement of Position 98-1 Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software Developed or Obtained for Internal Use (SOP 98-1). The US GAAP adjustment for the year 2006 represents the effect net of (i) expenses such costs and (ii) reversal of depreciation charges for 2007 and 2006 and previously capitalized costs under Argentine GAAP and expenses under US GAAP.

(q) Accounting for increasing rate debt

The syndicated loan discussed in Note 4.i.(iv), accrued interest at a fixed rate of 7.875% per annum during the first year and Encuesta variable rate plus 3% thereafter. The outstanding balance of the syndicated loan was fully paid in April 2007. Under Argentine GAAP, interest was recognized based on the interest rate applicable to each interest period. Under US GAAP, the Company followed the guidance in EITF 86-15,

Increasing Rate Debt. In EITF 86-15, the Task Force reached a consensus that the borrower's periodic interest cost should be determined using the interest method based on the estimated outstanding term of the debt.

(r) Deferred income tax

The Company accounts for income taxes using the liability method under both Argentine GAAP and US GAAP. Argentine GAAP is similar to the guidance in SFAS No. 109 Accounting for Income Taxes. However, as discussed in Note 2.e, following CNV Resolutions 485 and 487, the Company elected to continue treating the differences between book basis and inflation-adjusted basis of non-monetary balance sheet items as permanent for deferred income tax calculation purposes.

Under US GAAP, the Company applies EITF 93-9, Application of FASB Statement No.109 in Foreign Financial Statements Restated for General Price-Level Changes, which requires such differences to be treated as temporary differences in calculating deferred income taxes.

In addition, the US GAAP adjustment includes the effect on deferred income taxes of the foregoing reconciling items, as appropriate.

(s) Minority interest

This adjustment represents the effect on minority interest of the reconciling items, as appropriate.

(t) Debtors accounting for a modification of APSA convertible debt instruments

As indicated in Note 4.i.(ii), in August 2002 APSA issued US\$ 50 million of Convertible Notes. Under US GAAP, the Company applied APB 14, Accounting for Convertible Debt and Debt Issued with Stock Purchase Warrants, which requires that no portion of the proceeds be allocated to the conversion feature if the convertible debt securities are convertible into common stock of the issuer at a specified price at the option of the holder and are sold at a price or have a value at issuance not significantly in excess of the face amount. In considering the accounting treatment of the Convertible Notes under US GAAP the Company took account of the guidance provided in EITF 98-5. This regulation, EITF 98-5, requires that embedded beneficial conversion features present in convertible securities be valued separately at issuance when the non-detachable conversion feature is in-the-money at the commitment date. The embedded beneficial conversion feature should be recognized and measured by allocating to additional paid-in capital a portion of the proceeds equal to the intrinsic value of that feature. That amount is calculated at the commitment date as the difference between the conversion price and the fair value of the common stock or other

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28. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

(t) Debtor's accounting for a modification of APSA convertible debt instruments (continued)

securities into which the security is convertible, multiplied by the number of shares into which the security is convertible (intrinsic value). As a result of the analysis the Company performed, no proceeds were allocated to the embedded conversion feature since it was out-the-money at the commitment date (i.e. the intrinsic value at the commitment date was zero).

As discussed in Note 4.i.(ii), the terms of the convertible debt instrument were modified to extend the maturity date through July 19, 2014. Argentine GAAP requires that an exchange of debt instruments with substantially different terms be considered a debt extinguishment and that the old debt instrument be derecognized. Argentine GAAP clarifies that from a debtor's perspective, an exchange of debt instruments between, or a modification of a debt instrument by, a debtor and a creditor shall be deemed to have been accomplished with debt instruments that are substantially different if the present value of the cash flows under the terms of the new debt instrument is at least 10 percent different from the present value of the remaining cash flows under the terms of the original instrument. The new debt instrument should be initially recorded at fair value and that amount should be used to determine the debt extinguishment gain or loss to be recognized. Fair value should be determined by the present value of the future cash flows to be paid under the terms of the new debt instrument discounted at a rate commensurate with the risks of the debt instrument and time value of money. If it is determined that the original and new debt instruments are not substantially different, then a new effective interest rate is to be determined based on the carrying amount of the original debt instrument and the revised cash flows. Based on the analysis performed, the Company concluded that the instruments were not substantially different and accordingly the old instrument was not derecognized. The outstanding balance was reclassified to non-current in these consolidated financial statements.

Under US GAAP, in November 2006, the EITF reached a final consensus in EITF Issue 06-6 Debtor's Accounting for a Modification (or Exchange) of Convertible Debt Instruments. EITF 06-6 reconsidered the original consensus in Issue 05-7 Accounting for Modification to Conversion Options Embedded in Debt Instruments and Related Issues that the change in fair value of an embedded conversion option should be included in the cash flow analysis under EITF Issue 96-19, Debtor's Accounting for a Modification or Exchange of Debt Instruments, in determining whether a debt instrument has been modified or extinguished. This Issue considers the accounting for a modification of debt terms (or exchange in debt instruments) when a change in the fair value of an embedded conversion option has occurred or an embedded conversion option has been added or eliminated from the debt instrument. This Issue also amended the guidance in EITF Issue 96-19.

The consensus stipulates that, in evaluating whether a convertible debt instrument has been modified or extinguished, three aspects of the modification (or exchange of debt instruments) must be considered.

1. Change in cash flows: If the change in cash flows as prescribed by the analysis under Issue 96-19 is greater than 10% of the carrying value of the original debt instrument, the modification (or exchange of debt instruments) should be accounted for as an extinguishment. This test would not include any changes in fair value to the embedded conversion option.
2. Change in fair value of the embedded conversion option: If the change in the fair value of the embedded conversion option is greater than 10% of the carrying value of the original debt instrument immediately before the change (or exchange of debt instruments), the modification (or exchange) should be accounted for as an extinguishment.
- 3.

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Addition or removal of an embedded conversion option: The addition or removal of a substantive conversion option would automatically result in extinguishment accounting. Whether an embedded conversion option is substantive would be assessed as of the modification date and would be based on the definition of substantive in EITF Issue 05-1, Accounting for the Conversion of an Instrument That Becomes Convertible upon the Issuer's Exercise of a Call Option.

Any one of the three criteria needs to be met to account for the modification of the debt instrument (or exchange of debt instruments) as an extinguishment. When the result of the three-pronged evaluation above results in a conclusion that a convertible debt instrument has been modified (and not extinguished), the Task Force affirmed as a final consensus that any increase in the fair value of the embedded conversion option should reduce the carrying value of the debt instrument (with a corresponding increase to additional paid-in capital), but any decrease in the fair value of the embedded conversion option is ignored.

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28. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

(t) Debtor's accounting for a modification of APSA convertible debt instruments (continued)

Based on the analysis performed, neither of criteria 1, 2 or 3 above are met. Accordingly, the change of the debt instrument has not been accounted for as an extinguishment. Thus, the increase in the fair value of the conversion option reduced the carrying value of the debt instrument with a corresponding increase to additional paid-in-capital. This resulted in an increase in interest expense prospectively.

(u) Stock option agreement with CIM

E-Commerce Latina entered into a stock option agreement with Consultores Internet Managers Ltd. (CIM), pursuant to which options were granted, to purchase class B shares of Altocity.com, representing 15% of its common stock. CIM is a special-purpose Cayman Islands corporation created to act on behalf of the Company's management and is represented by an independent attorney-in-fact. Pursuant to the terms of the agreement, options were granted for a period up to eight years and at an exercise price to be determined by the quotient of (i) the original value of class B shares at the time of the contribution to Altocity.com by the holding company, plus interest accrued at an annual fixed interest rate of 14% through the exercise date of the option over (ii) the total number of class B shares owned by the holding company at the exercise date of the option. CIM has a vested interest in 50% of the underlying shares within 30 days after the grant date and the remaining 50% will vest upon the third anniversary of the grant date. The option was granted to CIM to be allocated by it among the management of Altocity.com as an incentive compensation for their services. Upon exercise of the option, CIM's sole asset will be its 15% interest in Altocity.com. As of the date of these financial statements, the options were not individually allocated. As such, there was no grant date established.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123R (Share-Based Payment). SFAS No. 123R revises SFAS No. 123 and requires entities to recognize compensation expense for all share-based payment transactions in an amount equal to the fair value of share-based payments granted to employees. SFAS No. 123R requires a company to record compensation expense for all awards granted after the date of adoption of SFAS No. 123R and for the unvested portion of previously granted awards that remain outstanding at the date of adoption. The revised statement generally requires that an entity account for those transactions using the fair-value-based method, and eliminates the intrinsic value method of accounting in APB 25, which was permitted under SFAS No. 123, as originally issued. The Company will apply the provisions of SFAS 123R as from the grant date of the options which will be allocated to management on an individual basis.

(v) Deferred revenues insurance & fees

Under Argentine GAAP, APSA, through its subsidiary Tarshop, accounts for revenues from life and disability insurance and origination fees on an up-front basis.

Under US GAAP, said revenues from life and disability insurance and origination fees are recognized to income on a straight-line basis over the term of the respective financial receivable.

(w) Reversal of capitalized exchange differences

Under Argentine GAAP, the Company capitalized financial costs comprising of interest and foreign exchange differences for the year ended June 30, 2007. The capitalization related to the PAMSA project. The Company did not capitalize any financial costs for the year ended June 30, 2006. Under US GAAP, the Company applied the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 34, Capitalization of Interest

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Cost (SFAS No. 34), which requires interest capitalization on assets which have a period of time to get them ready for their intended use. Capitalization of foreign exchange differences is not allowed under SFAS No. 34. The US GAAP reconciling item represents the effect of reversing the foreign exchange differences capitalized under Argentine GAAP related to the acquisition of PAMSA for an amount of Ps. 0.4 million.

(x) Revenue recognition

(x.1) Real estate

The Company signed preliminary agreements to sell units of San Martín de Tours and has delivered possession rights to the purchasers. Under Argentine GAAP revenue is recognized with the delivery of the property, therefore the Company recognized Ps. 1,564 million gain on the sale.

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IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

28. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

(x) Revenue recognition (continued)

(x.1) Real estate (continued)

Under US GAAP in accordance with SFAS No. 66 Sales of Real Estate profit on real estate shall not be recognized by the full accrual method until a sale is consummated. A sale shall not be considered consummated until (a) the parties are bound by the terms of a contract, (b) all consideration has been exchanged, (c) any permanent financing for which the seller is responsible has been arranged, and (d) all conditions precedent to closing have been performed. Usually, those four conditions are met at the time of closing or after closing, not when an agreement to sell is signed or at a preclosing.

Since the Company has not signed a final deed including the legal transfer of the property, consummation is not fulfilled. Therefore, the deposit method shall be used until a sale is consummated. Under the deposit method the seller does not recognize any profit, does not record notes receivable, continues to report in its financial statements the property and the related existing debt even if it has been assumed by the buyer, and discloses that those items are subject to a sales contract. Cash received from the buyer, including the initial investment and subsequent collections of principal and interest, is reported as a deposit on the contract. Consequently, under US GAAP, the Company reversed the gain for an amount of Ps. 1,522 million, which includes the reversal of exchange difference of Ps. 42.

(x.2) Scheduled rent increases

As discussed in Note 3.a., pursuant to rent escalation clauses in most leases, a tenant's Base Rent generally increases between 4% and 7% each year during the term of the lease. Under Argentine GAAP, rental revenue pursuant to rent escalation clauses is recognized when the escalated payment is due rather than recognizing the effects of the scheduled rent increases under the straight-line method over the lease term. Under US GAAP, effective July 1, 2006, the Company applied the provisions of SFAS No. 13 and FTB 85-3 and accordingly, recognized escalated rental revenue under the straight-line method over the term of the leases.

(x.3) Deferred commissions

As discussed in Note 3.a., under Argentine GAAP, brokerage commissions earned are recognized at the time a transaction is successfully completed. Under US GAAP, brokerage commissions are deferred and amortized to income over the term of the respective leases.

(y) Cumulative effect of the initial application of SAB No. 108

In September 2006, the Securities and Exchange Commission issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108 (SAB No. 108), Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements, which provides guidance on quantifying financial statement misstatements. SAB No. 108 was issued in order to eliminate the diversity of practice surrounding how public companies quantify financial statement misstatements. SAB No. 108 is effective for annual financial statements covering the first fiscal year ending after November 15, 2006.

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Traditionally, there have been two widely recognized methods for quantifying the effects of financial statement misstatements: the roll-over method and the iron curtain method. The roll-over method focuses primarily on the impact of a misstatement on the income statement, including the reversing effect of prior year misstatements, but its use can lead to the accumulation of misstatements in the balance sheet. The iron-curtain method, on the other hand, focuses primarily on the effect of correcting the period-end balance sheet with less emphasis on the reversing effects of prior year errors on the income statement. Prior to the Company's application of the guidance in SAB No. 108, the Company's management used the roll-over method for quantifying financial statement misstatements both for Argentine GAAP and US GAAP purposes.

In SAB No. 108, the SEC staff established an approach that requires quantification of financial statement misstatements based on the effects of the misstatements on each of the company's financial statements and the related financial statement disclosures. This model is commonly referred to as a dual approach because it requires quantification of errors under both the iron curtain and the roll-over methods.

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Table of Contents**IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**

(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

28. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)**(y) Cumulative effect of the initial application of SAB No. 108 (continued)**

SAB No. 108 permits existing public companies to initially apply its provisions either by (i) restating prior financial statements as if the dual approach had always been applied or (ii) recording the cumulative effect of initially applying the dual approach as adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities with an offsetting adjustment recorded to the opening balance of retained earnings. Under US GAAP, the Company elected to record the effects of applying SAB No. 108 using the cumulative effect transition method. The misstatements that have been corrected are described below.

As discussed in Note 3.a, the Company primarily derives its revenues from leases and services. Tenants are generally charged a rent, which consists of the higher of: (i) a monthly base rent (the Base Rent) and (ii) a specified percentage of the tenant's monthly gross retail sales (the Percentage Rent) (which generally ranges between 4% and 8% of tenant's gross sales). Furthermore, pursuant to the rent escalation clause in most leases, a tenant's Base Rent generally increases between 4% and 7% each year during the term of the lease. Under US GAAP, prior to the application of SAB No. 108, rental revenue was recognized when the escalated rental payment was due rather than recognizing the effects of scheduled rent increases on a straight-line basis over the lease term in accordance with SFAS No. 13 and FTB 85-3. This accounting treatment results in an understatement of rental revenue at a given month-end. However, due to occupancy rates and sales volumes in all of the Company's properties, the majority of the tenants were charged the percentage rent for all of the periods presented. In those cases, percentage rents charged were higher than amounts derived from straight-line recognition of scheduled rent increases. Hence, the understatement of rental revenue only affects those property rentals where the Base Rent is higher than the Percentage Rent. The Company's management previously quantified these errors under the roll-over method and concluded that they were immaterial. In its initial application of SAB No. 108, the Company corrected the errors by increasing the balance of accounts receivable against retained earnings in the amount of Ps. 5.4 million. The correction also required adjustment for deferred income taxes and minority interest.

Additionally, as discussed in Note 3.a, the Company derives revenues from brokerage commissions paid by tenants calculated as a percentage of the final rental income value for both the lessee and the Company. Under US GAAP prior to the application of SAB 108, brokerage commissions were recognized at the time that the transaction was successfully concluded, rather than defer and amortize them over the term of the lease. A transaction is considered successfully concluded when both parties have signed the related lease contract. This accounting treatment resulted in an overstatement of rental revenue. The Company's management previously quantified these errors under the roll-over method and concluded that they were immaterial. In its initial application of SAB No. 108, the Company corrected the errors by increasing deferred revenues against retained earnings in the amount of Ps. 12.4 million. The correction also required adjustment for deferred income taxes and minority interest.

In addition, as further explained in Note 3.a., APSA, through its subsidiary Tarshop, derives revenues from life and disability insurance and origination fees. Under US GAAP, prior to the application of SAB 108, revenues from life and disability insurance and origination fees related to securitized receivables which did not qualify as a sale under US GAAP, were recognized up-front, rather than deferred and recognized in income over the term of the financial receivable. This accounting treatment resulted in an overstatement of revenues. The Company's management previously quantified this error under the roll-over method and concluded that it was immaterial. In its initial application of SAB No. 108, the Company corrected the error by increasing deferred revenues against retained earnings in the amount of Ps. 3.7 million. The correction also required adjustment for deferred income taxes and minority interest. Effective July 1, 2006, the Company defers said revenues from life and disability insurance and origination fees over the term of the respective securitized receivables.

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IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

28. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

(y) Cumulative effect of the initial application of SAB No. 108 (continued)

These correcting entries and the balance sheet line items that were affected and the respective amounts before tax effects are summarized in the following table:

Adjustment	Adjustment recorded as of June 30, 2006
Revenue recognition deferred commissions	Ps. (12,436)
Revenue recognition scheduled rent increases	3,253
Revenue recognition deferred insurance & fees	(1,480)
Minority interest	3,308
Deferred income tax	3,600
Cumulative effect of initial application of SAB No. 108	Ps. (3,755)

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IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

(In thousands of Argentine Pesos, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

28. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

II. Additional disclosure requirements

(a) Balance sheet classification differences

Under Argentine GAAP, assets and liabilities are classified as current or non-current depending on their respective settlement dates. Under US GAAP, balance sheets of real companies generally do not present a classified balance sheet.

In addition, under Argentine GAAP the Company has classified the net deferred tax liability as of June 30, 2007 amounting to Ps. 1.9 million and the net deferred tax assets as of June 30, 2006 amounting to Ps. 35.9 million, as follows: Ps. 25.4 million and Ps. 47.9 million as of June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively, as non-current other receivables and prepaid expenses; and Ps. 27.3 million and Ps. 12.0 million as of June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively, as non-current taxes payable. Under US GAAP, the classification of deferred taxes is determined by the classification of the asset or liability for financial reporting to which the temporary difference is related. A temporary difference is related to an asset or liability if reduction of the asset or liability causes the temporary difference to reverse. For deferred tax balances not related to an asset or liability for financial reporting (e.g. tax loss carryforwards), the classification is based on the expected realization date. As of June 30, 2007 and 2006, Ps. 13.7 million and Ps. 7.7 million, respectively, would have been classified as current assets, and Ps. 21.5 million and Ps. 49.1 million, respectively, would have been classified as non-current assets. As June 30, 2007 and 2006 Ps. 6.4 million and Ps. 4.1 million, respectively, would have been classified as current liabilities and Ps. 30.7 million and Ps. 16.8 million, respectively, would have been classified as non-current liabilities.

Furthermore, under Argentine GAAP, deferred debt costs are shown as a deduction of the corresponding liability. Under US GAAP, and in accordance with Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 21, Interest on Receivables and Payables , issue costs should be reported as deferred charges as of Ps. 14,329.

As these differences have no effect on net income or on shareholders' equity, no reconciling items are presented for US GAAP purposes.

(b) Statement of income classification differences

Should a US GAAP income statement be presented, certain items shown in some line items of the income statement under Argentine GAAP would have to be reclassified to affect other line items. The following reclassifications are intended to present Argentine GAAP numbers using a different criterion of classification under US GAAP. The numbers included below are not US GAAP numbers.

Revenues

Gross vs. net presentation

As part of the lease agreements, tenants are required to pay their proportionate share of common area maintenance expenses. The Company does not charge any mark up on reimbursable costs. These expenses are incurred and paid by the Company and then passed through to tenants as reimbursable costs.

Under Argentine GAAP, pass-through expenses, such as these reimbursable costs, are accounted for on a net basis and, as such, excluded from revenues and expenses in the consolidated financial statements. However, Note 29.f shows the total amount of expenses passed through to tenants by expense category with the corresponding offsetting amount therefore having no impact in the consolidated costs of the Company. No

amount is shown as revenues.

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Table of Contents**IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**

(In thousands of Argentine Pesos, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

28. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)**(b) Statement of income classification differences (continued)**

Under US GAAP, the Company accounts for pass-through revenue and expenses in accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force, or EITF, Issue 01-14, Income Statement Characterization of Reimbursements Received for Out of Pocket Expenses Incurred, and include these costs incurred as a component of revenue and as a component of operating expenses in the statement of income. These costs, which are pass-through expenses to tenants included in both revenues and expenses were Ps. 134.4 million, Ps. 107.3 million and Ps. 79.8 million for the years ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. As these expenses are fully reimbursed, without mark-up, by the tenants, there is no impact on operating income, net income, EPS, cash flows or the balance sheet.

Should the EITF 01-14 be applied to the Argentine GAAP income statement, net revenues under Argentine GAAP would have been Ps. 873.1 million, Ps. 685 million and Ps. 449.7 million for the years ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Operating income

Under US GAAP, certain income and expense items included in the Argentine GAAP financial statements of the Company within Other expenses, net would have been included in the determination of operating income. In addition, under Argentine GAAP, the recovery of certain allowances and provisions has been included within Other expenses, net. Under US GAAP, such items would have been classified as a reversal to the amounts in the line items, which were originally recorded

Should certain other expenses, financial results and the recovery of allowances and provisions be reclassified into/out of operating income, as applicable, operating income under Argentine GAAP would have been Ps. 201.3 million, Ps. 194.7 million, and Ps. 140.1 million for the years ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

(c) Maturities of long-term debt

Aggregate annual maturities during the next years (excluding current portion and capitalized costs of issuance of debt - See Note 28.II.(a)), as of June 30, 2007, are as follows:

2009	Ps. 115,718
2010	90,588
2011	43,588
Thereafter 2012	980,375
	Ps. 1,230,269

(1) Not including deferred debt issuance costs in the amount of Ps. 12,403.

(d) Operating leases

This note discloses operating leases information of the Company and its controlled and jointly controlled subsidiaries:

- *Operating lease information:*

Leases and services from office and other buildings

The Company enters into cancelable commercial leases with its tenants for terms ranging from three to five years, with most leases having terms of no more than 5 years. Tenants are charged a base rent on a monthly basis. No contingent rentals were recorded for the years ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005.

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IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

(In thousands of Argentine Pesos, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

28. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

(d) Operating leases (continued)

Leases and services from shopping center operations

The Company enters into cancelable commercial leases with its tenants for terms ranging from three to ten years, with most leases having terms of no more than five years. Tenants are generally charged a rent, which consists of the higher of (i) the base rent and (ii) the percentage rent (which generally ranges between 4% and 8% of the tenants sales). Furthermore, pursuant to the rent escalation clause in most leases, a tenant's base rent generally increases between 4% and 7% each year during the term of the lease. Included in lease revenues for the years ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005 were contingent rentals of Ps. 51.9 million, Ps. 40.9 million, and Ps. 29.4 million, respectively.

(e) Disclosure of related parties transactions

The following additional disclosures of transactions with related parties are required under US GAAP:

- Acquisition of IRSA Units by Cresud: During November and December 2002, Cresud purchased 49.7 million Convertible Notes issued by us and during July and November 2003, Cresud purchased an additional 0.25 million Convertible Notes.

In May 2004 Cresud decided to exercise their option to convert 5.0 million aggregate principal amount of our Convertible Notes. As a result of this conversion, Cresud has received 9.2 million of our common shares.

In July 2004, Cresud purchased 0.35 million of convertible notes issued by us for US\$ 0.5 million.

On September 30, 2004, Cresud exercised 5.0 million of our Warrants for 9.2 ordinary shares at a total cost of US\$ 6 million.

In February 2006 and April 2006, Cresud purchased 5.0 million and 16.0 million of convertible notes issued by us for 9.2 million and 29.3 million ordinary shares.

In April 2006, Cresud converted 16.0 million of convertible notes issued by us for 29.3 million ordinary shares.

As of June 30, 2007 Cresud owned 25% of our common shares

- Donations: For the years ended June 30, 2007, 2006, and 2005, the Company made unconditional promises to give money to two not-for-profit organizations, namely *Fundación IRSA* and *Museo de los Niños*, amounting Ps. 2.5 million, Ps. 4.3 million and Ps. 4.1 million, respectively. Unconditional promises are paid in the subsequent year. A director and shareholder of the Company is the President of these organizations.

- Lease agreements: Our principal executive offices are located at Bolívar 108, in the City of Buenos Aires. In the past we subleased a portion of our headquarters from Consultores Assets Management S.A. (formerly Dolphin Fund Management) pursuant to two lease agreements dated June 30, 1997. As of November 25, 2003 Dolphin Fund Management S.A has spun off in two companies. One of them is Consultores Assets Management S.A. and the other remains as Dolphin Fund Management S.A. In respect of Consultores Assets Management S.A., Eduardo Elsztain is the owner of 100% of its capital stock. Consultores Assets Management S.A. (formerly Dolphin Fund Management) leased such offices both from Elsztain e Hijos S.C.A., a company controlled by relatives of Eduardo S. Elsztain, our chairman, and also from Hamonet S.A., a company controlled by Fernando A. Elsztain, our director, and certain of his relatives.

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These lease and sublease agreements were cancelled on February, 2004 and a new lease agreement was signed by the Company, APSA, Cresud and Isaac Elsztein e Hijos S.C.A. We have leased our headquarters located in Bolivar 108, City of Buenos Aires pursuant to this agreement since March 2014. This lease has a term of 120 months and rent of Ps. 8.5 is payable monthly. The Company, APSA and Cresud each pay one-third of such rent in an amount of Ps. 2.8 each.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

(In thousands of Argentine Pesos, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

28. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

(e) Disclosure of related parties transactions (continued)

The Company has entered into lease agreements for offices located in Costero, a building located in Puerto Madero with Altocity.com and Red Alternativa S.A. The agreement with Altocity.com expired in October 2004. Although the agreement with Red Alternativa S.A. expired in May 2004 it is still in effect. The leases are for monthly rents of Ps. 8.3 plus CER.

- Mutual investment fund: Since 1996, the Company has investments in Dolphin Fund Plc, an open ended investment fund which is related to the Company's directors. These investments are carried at market value as of year-end, with unrealized gains reported in earnings within Financial results, net in the accompanying consolidated statements of income.

The Company recognized net gains of Ps. 46.8 million, Ps. 2.5 million and Ps. 16.3 million, for the years ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005 respectively.

- Corporate services: In order to reduce administrative expenses and to achieve a more efficient allocation of corporate resources, a program for partial operating integration in the areas of Human Resources, Finance, Institutional Relations, Administration, Systems, Insurance, Purchasing, Contracts and Operations, among others, was implemented on June 30, 2003 by the Company, and its subsidiary APSA and Cresud (the Parties). This program was implemented to reduce operating costs by optimizing the individual administrative efficiencies of each Party.

On the basis of this program, the Parties entered into the Exchange of Operating Services Agreement on June 30, 2004, a two-year agreement (being renewed for an equal period of time unless any of the Parties decides to terminate it) by which tasks are performed by one or more Parties for the benefit of one or more other Parties in exchange for a fee to be paid primarily through the provision of services in other areas. Through this agreement, each party continues to maintain its strategies and commercial independence, while increasing operating efficiency.

In the ordinary course of business, the Company shares corporate services (finance, human resources, procurement, internal audit, systems, administration, etc.) with APSA and Cresud under an Exchange of Operating Services Agreement entered into by all three companies in 2004. The Company pays a fee, primarily through the provision of services to the other parties.

- Options to purchase shares of Comercializadora Los Altos S.A. (Altocity.com S.A.'s continuing company): see Note 28.I.(u). for details.

In January 2000, E-Commerce Latina S.A., granted Consultores Internet Managers Ltd. an option to purchase certain of its class B shares of Altocity.com. Consultores Internet Managers Ltd. is a special-purpose Cayman Islands corporation created to act on behalf of its management and is represented by an independent attorney-in-fact. The option granted to Consultores Internet Managers represents 15% of the capital stock of Altocity.com and was granted for a period of eight years.

Pursuant to the terms of the agreement, the exercise price is equal to the quotient of (i) the original value of class B shares at the time of the contribution to Altocity.com by E-Commerce Latina S.A., plus interest accrued at an annual fixed interest rate of 14% through the exercise date of the option, over (ii) the total number of class B shares owned by E-Commerce Latina S.A. at the exercise date of the option.

The option was granted to Consultores Internet Managers Ltd. to be allocated by it among the management of Comercializadora Los Altos S.A. (Altocity.com S.A.'s continuing company) as an incentive compensation for their services, but as of today, no individual awards have been determined for participating employees under this option. Upon exercise of the option, Consultores Internet Managers Ltd.'s sole asset will be its 15% interest in Altocity.com.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

(In thousands of Argentine Pesos, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

28. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

(e) Disclosure of related parties transactions (continued)

- Legal services: During the years ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005, the Company paid the law firm Zang, Bergel & Viñes an aggregate amount of approximately Ps. 3.3 million, Ps. 1.9 million and Ps. 1.1 million, respectively, for legal services. Certain directors or alternative directors of the Company are partners of the law firm and an alternate director of the Company is off counsel of the law firm.

(f) Disclosure about fair value of financial instruments

Under Argentine GAAP, there are no specific rules regarding disclosure of fair value of financial instruments.

Under US GAAP, SFAS No. 105 requires reporting entities to disclose certain information about financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk of accounting loss. SFAS No. 107, Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments, requires disclosure of fair value information about financial instruments whether or not recognized in the balance sheet, for which it is practicable to estimate fair value. Financial instruments include such items as to cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable and other instruments. SFAS No. 107 excludes from its disclosure requirements lease contracts and various significant assets and liabilities that are not considered to be financial instruments. SFAS No. 119 requires reporting entities to disclose certain information for derivative financial instruments. SFAS No. 133 superseded SFAS No. 105 and SFAS No. 119 and amended SFAS No. 107 to include in SFAS No. 107 the disclosure requirements of credit risk concentrations from SFAS No. 105. See Note 28.II. (g) for details of concentration of credit risk.

Fair value estimates are made as of a specific point in time based on the characteristics of the financial instruments and the relevant market information. Quoted market prices are used when available. In other cases, fair values are based on estimates using other valuation techniques, such as discounting estimated future cash flows using a rate commensurate with the risks involved or other acceptable methods. These techniques involve uncertainties and are significantly affected by the assumptions used and the judgments made regarding risk characteristics of various financial instruments, prepayments, discount rates, and estimates of future cash flows, future expected loss experience, and other factors. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect these estimates. Derived fair value estimates cannot be substantiated by comparison to independent markets and, in many cases, could not be realized in an immediate sale of the instrument. Also, because of differences in methodologies and assumptions used to estimate fair value, the Company's fair values should not be compared to those of other companies.

Under this statement, fair value estimates are based on existing financial instruments without attempting to estimate the value of anticipated future business and the value of assets and liabilities that are not considered financial instruments. Accordingly, the aggregate fair value amount presented does not represent the underlying value of the Company. For certain assets and liabilities, the information required under this statement is supplemental with additional information relevant to an understanding of the fair value.

The methods and assumptions used to estimate the fair values of each class of financial instruments as of June 30, 2007 and 2006 are as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, consisting of time deposits and mutual funds, to be cash and cash equivalents. The carrying amounts reported in the consolidated balance sheets approximate fair value.

Marketable securities

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The fair value of marketable securities is based on quoted market prices for those or similar investments. Marketable securities are carried at fair value on the consolidated balance sheet.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

(In thousands of Argentine Pesos, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

28. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

(f) Disclosure about fair value of financial instruments (continued)

Mortgages and leases receivable, net

The carrying value of mortgages and lease receivables reported in the consolidated balance sheet approximates its estimated fair value. All amounts that are assumed to be uncollectible within a reasonable time are written off and/or reserved.

Retained interest in transferred mortgage and credit card receivables

Fair value is estimated by discounting anticipated future cash flows using a discount rate based on specific factors. The anticipated future cash flows are projected on a "cash out" basis to reflect the restriction of cash flows until the investors have been fully paid. As of June 30, 2007 and 2006, the fair value of retained interests in transferred mortgage and credit card receivables totaled Ps. 92.7 million and Ps. 30.2 million, respectively.

Accounts payable

The carrying amounts of accounts and notes payable reported in the consolidated balance sheets approximate their fair value.

Short-term debt

The carrying amounts of short-term debt reported in the consolidated balance sheets approximate fair value due to its short-term nature.

Long-term debt (includes current portion of the non-current item)

As of June 30, 2007 and 2006, except for the Convertible Notes issued by IRSA and APSA and IRSA Notes, the carrying amounts of long-term debt reported in the consolidated balance sheets approximate their fair value.

The fair value of APSA Convertible Notes was Ps. 794.3 million and Ps. 375.6 million at June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Such fair value was determined based on the market price of the shares assuming full conversion of the notes at year-end.

The fair value of IRSA Convertible Notes was Ps. 325.3 million and Ps. 252.1 million at June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Such fair value was determined based on the market price of the shares assuming full conversion of the notes at year-end plus the estimated fair value of the warrants that should be issued by the Company upon conversion.

The fair value of IRSA Notes (see Note 10) was Ps. 142.8 million at June 30, 2007 and was determined based on quoted market prices of the notes.

Other receivables and other liabilities

The carrying amounts of other receivables and other liabilities reported in the consolidated balance sheets approximate fair value.

Options and future contracts to purchase metals

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The fair value of the futures contracts is based on the estimated amount at which they could be settled based on future market prices. The fair value of future contracts outstanding at June 30, 2007 was Ps. (0.13) million. Future contracts are reported at their fair market value on the consolidated balance sheet. There were no future contracts in 2006.

Seller financings

The fair value of the seller financings is estimated based on discounted cash flows using rates offered to the Company for debt of the same remaining maturities. The carrying value approximates fair value.

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(In thousands of Argentine Pesos, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

28. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

(g) Credit risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to a concentration of credit risk consist of cash, cash equivalents, accounts receivable, and short-term investments. The Company places its cash and cash equivalents, investments, and other financial investments with various high credit quality financial institutions, thus mitigating the amount of credit exposure to any one institution. The Company has not experienced any significant losses in such accounts.

The Company's accounts receivable are primarily derived from real estate revenues from customers and credit card receivables. The Company is not dependent on any single customer.

Accounts receivable derived from real estate revenues, are related to mortgages to individuals in connection with its sales of residential properties. These properties are located principally in Buenos Aires, Argentina. The Company is subject to credit risk in the event of non-performance by the counterparties to the mortgages; however, in the opinion of management, the values of the properties that collateralize the mortgages are presently adequate to protect the Company from material losses resulting from such non-performance. The company has not experienced any significant losses resulting from non-performance of any counterpart to the mortgage contracts.

Credit card receivables arise primarily under open-end revolving credit accounts used to finance purchases of goods and services offered by the Company's shopping centers, hypermarkets and street stores, and financing and lending activities. These accounts have various billing and payment structures, including varying minimum payment levels and finance charge rates. Credit card receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectible accounts. The Company provides an allowance for uncollectible accounts based on impaired accounts, historical charge-off patterns and management judgment

As of June 30, 2007 the Company has sold credit card receivables of Ps. 751.7 million through securitization programs outstanding, for which the Company's credit risk exposure is contractually limited to the subordinated CPs held by the Company representing Ps. 77.8 million (equity value) and Ps. 21.9 million escrow reserves for losses.

(h) Recently issued accounting pronouncements

In February 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 155, *Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments*, which resolves issues addressed in FASB SFAS No. 133 Implementation Issue No. D1, *Application of Statement 133 to Beneficial Interests in Securitized Financial Assets*. Among other things, it permits fair value remeasurement for any hybrid financial instrument that contains an embedded derivative that otherwise would require bifurcation. This statement is effective for all instruments acquired, issued, or subject to a remeasurement event occurring after the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year that begins after September 15, 2006. This standard will be effective for the Company's fiscal year ended June 30, 2008. As of the date of these financial statements, the Company has not analyzed the impact, if any, that this standard will have on its financial position and results of operations.

In March 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 156, *Accounting for Servicing of Financial Assets*, which permits an entity to choose either the amortization method or fair value method for each class of separately recognized servicing assets and servicing liabilities. This statement is effective for an entity's first fiscal year that begins after September 15, 2006. This standard will be effective for the Company's fiscal year ended June 30, 2008. As of the date of these financial statements, the Company has not analyzed the impact, if any, that this standard will have on its financial position and results of operations.

In July 2006, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes* (FIN 48). FIN 48 prescribes detailed guidance for the financial statement recognition, measurement and disclosure of uncertain tax positions recognized in an enterprise's financial statements in accordance with FASB Statement No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes* (SFAS No. 109). Tax positions must meet a more-likely-than-not

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recognition threshold at the effective date to be recognized upon the adoption of FIN 48 and in subsequent periods. FIN 48 will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006 and the provisions of FIN 48 will be applied to all tax positions accounted for under SFAS No. 109 upon initial adoption. The standard will be effective for the Company's fiscal year ended June 30, 2008. The cumulative

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Table of Contents**IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**

(In thousands of Argentine Pesos, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

28. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)**(h) Recently issued accounting pronouncements (continued)**

effect of applying the provisions of FIN 48 will be reported as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings for that fiscal year. The Company is currently evaluating the provisions of FIN 48 and its impact, if any, on its consolidated financial statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurement*, which provides a single definition of fair value, together with a framework for measuring it, and requires additional disclosures about the use of fair value to measure assets and liabilities. This statement emphasizes that fair value is a market-based measurement, not an entity-specific measurement, and sets about a fair value hierarchy with the highest priority being quoted prices in active markets. Under the Statement, fair value measurements are disclosed by level within the hierarchy. While the statement does not add any new fair value measurements, it does change current practice. Changes to practice include (a) a requirement for an entity to include its own credit standing in the measurement of its liabilities, (b) a modification of the transaction price presumption, (c) a prohibition on the use of block discounts when valuing large blocks of securities for broker-dealers and investment companies, (d) a requirement to adjust the value of restricted stock for the effect of the restriction even if the restriction lapses within one year. This statement is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. This standard will be effective for the Company's fiscal year ended June 30, 2009. As of the date of these financial statements, the Company has not analyzed the impact, if any, that this standard will have on its financial position and results of operations.

In September 2006, the FASB EITF issued EITF 06-07 *Issuers Accounting for a Previously Bifurcated Conversion Option in a Convertible Debt Instrument When the Conversion Option No Longer Meets the Bifurcation Criteria in FASB Statement No. 133* which states that an issuer should account for a previously bifurcated conversion option in a convertible debt instrument if the embedded conversion option no longer meets the bifurcation criteria in Statement 133 by reclassifying the carrying value of the liability for the conversion option to shareholders' equity. Any debt discount recorded at the issuance of the convertible debt should continue to be amortized. The guidance in this Issue should be applied to all previously bifurcated conversion options in convertible debt instruments that no longer meet the bifurcation criteria in Statement 133 in the interim or annual periods beginning after December 15, 2006 irrespective of whether the debt instrument was entered into prior or subsequent to the effective date of this Issue.

In September 2006, the FASB EITF issued EITF 06-8 *Applicability of the Assessment of a Buyer's Continuing Investment under FASB Statement No. 66 for Sales of Condominiums* which states that an entity should evaluate the adequacy of the buyer's initial and continuing investment pursuant to paragraph 12 of FASB Statement No. 66, *Accounting for Sales of Real Estate*, to recognize profit under the percentage-of-completion method. An entity can meet the continuing investment criterion in paragraph 12 of Statement 66 by requiring the buyer to either (a) make additional payments during the construction term at least equal to the level annual payment to fund principal and interest on a customary mortgage for the remaining purchase price of the property or (b) increase the minimum initial investment by an equivalent aggregate amount. The remaining purchase price should be determined based on the sales price of the property. If a transaction initially failed this test and changed circumstances later occur, the entity should evaluate the adequacy of the buyer's investment from the reassessment date on a prospective basis. If an entity is unable to meet the initial or continuing investment tests in paragraphs 8-12 of Statement 66, then an entity should use the deposit method to recognize profit as described in paragraphs 65-67 of Statement 66. FASB ratified the consensus on November 29, 2006. The guidance in this Issue is effective for the first annual reporting period beginning after March 15, 2007 and is effective for the Company for fiscal year ended June 30, 2008. As of the date of these financial statements, the Company has not analyzed the impact, if any, that this standard will have on its financial position and results of operations.

Table of Contents**IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**

(In thousands of Argentine Pesos, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

28. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)**(h) Recently issued accounting pronouncements (continued)**

On February 15, 2007, the FASB issued Statement 159, The Fair Value Option (FVO) for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115, which permits an entity to measure certain financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value. Statement 159 offers an irrevocable option to carry the vast majority of financial assets and liabilities at fair value, with changes in fair value recorded in earnings. Entities that elect the FVO will report unrealized gains and losses in earnings. The FVO may be elected on an instrument-by-instrument basis, with a few exceptions, as long as it is applied to the instrument in its entirety, and is irrevocable, unless a new election date occurs. This Statement is effective as of the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year beginning after November 15, 2007. If an entity chooses to elect the FVO for existing items at the date of adoption, the difference between their carrying amount and fair value is included in a cumulative-effect adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings. This standard will be effective for the Company's fiscal year ended June 30, 2009. As of the date of these financial statements, the Company has not analyzed the impact, if any, that this standard will have on its financial position and results of operations.

(i) Earnings per share

As described in Note 3.x., under Argentine GAAP the Company is required to disclose earnings per share information in accordance with RT 18 for all periods presented. Note 18 to the consolidated financial statements disclose the computation of basic and diluted net income per common share under Argentine GAAP. Guidance set forth in RT 18 is similar to the basic principles set forth in SFAS No. 128 Earnings per Share (SFAS No.128).

Under US GAAP, basic and diluted earnings per share are presented in conformity with SFAS No. 128.

Under Argentine GAAP, the Company has considered the dilutive effects of outstanding warrants using the if converted method. Under US GAAP, the Company applied the treasury-stock method as required by US GAAP. Using the treasury-stock method, the weighted-average number of potential common stock would have been 95,918 shares, 139,100 shares and 195,207 shares, for the years ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Diluted net income per common share under Argentine GAAP for the years ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005 using the treasury-stock method, would have been Ps. 0.20, Ps. 0.23 and Ps. 0.24, respectively.

The following tables set forth the computation of basic and diluted net income per common share under US GAAP for all periods presented:

	2007	Year ended June 30, 2006	2005
Numerator:			
Net income available to common shareholders	Ps. 103,222	Ps. 89,946	Ps. 129,398
Plus (less): income (loss) impact of assumed conversions:			
Interest expense on convertible debt	8,213	19,170	26,039
Foreign currency exchange gain on convertible debt	46	10,257	(4,912)
Income tax effects	(716)	(2,366)	(2,982)
	Ps. 110,765	Ps. 117,007	Ps. 147,543

Net income available to common shareholders plus assumed conversions

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Table of Contents**IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**

(In thousands of Argentine Pesos, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

28. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)**(i) Earnings per share (continued)**

Denominator:			
Weighted-average number of shares outstanding	Ps. 444,904	Ps. 379,506	Ps. 280,282
Plus: incremental shares of assumed conversions:			
Warrants (i)	49,317	46,985	50,346
Convertible Notes	46,601	92,115	144,861
Adjusted weighted-average number of shares	Ps. 540,822	Ps. 518,606	Ps. 475,489
Earnings per share under US GAAP:			
Basic net income per common share	Ps. 0.23	Ps. 0.24	Ps. 0.46
Diluted net income per common share	Ps. 0.20	Ps. 0.23	Ps. 0.31

(i) Potential common shares related to the warrants have been calculated using the treasury-stock method as required by US GAAP.

(j) Risks and uncertainties

The Company is subject to certain business risks arising in connection with its operations which include, among others:

Risks associated with Argentine operations. A substantial part of the Company's operations and properties are located in Argentina. As a result, the Company financial condition and results of operations depend to a significant extent on macroeconomic and political conditions prevailing in Argentina.

Risks associated with office and other buildings leases: The Company's lease revenues from its real estate operations may be adversely affected by (i) local or national economic conditions in the areas in which the properties are located, (ii) oversupply of office space or a reduction in demand for such space, (iii) increased competition from other real estate operators, (iv) changes in the ability of the Company or the tenants to provide for adequate maintenance and/or insurance, (v) increases in operating expenses, (vi) adverse changes in the regional or national economy, (vii) the bankruptcy or insolvency of, or a downturn in the business of, any of its major tenants, and/or (viii) the possibility that such tenants will not renew their leases as they expire. Unfavorable economic conditions could also result in the inability of tenants in certain sectors to meet their lease obligations and otherwise could adversely affect the Company's ability to attract and retain desirable tenants.

Risks associated with development properties activities: Include (i) the potential abandonment of development opportunities; (ii) construction costs may exceed the Company's original estimates, possibly making a project uneconomical; (iii) occupancy rates and rents at a newly completed project may be insufficient to make the project profitable; (iv) the Company's inability to obtain financing on favorable terms for the development of the project; (v) construction and lease-up may not be completed on schedule, resulting in increased debt service expense and construction costs; and (vi) the Company's inability to obtain, or the delays in obtaining, all necessary zoning, land-use, building, occupancy and other required governmental permits and authorizations; (vii) preconstruction buyers may default on their purchase contracts or units in new buildings may remain unsold upon completion of constructions. (viii) sales prices for residential units may be insufficient to cover development cost.

Risks associated with the hotel industry. The success of the Company's operated hotels will depend, in large part, upon the Company's ability to compete in areas such as access, location, quality of accommodations, room rate structure, quality and scope of food and beverage facilities and

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other services and amenities. The Company's hotels may face additional competition if other companies decide to build new hotels or improve their existing hotels such that they are more attractive to potential guests. In addition, the profitability of the Company's hotels depends on (i) the Company's ability to form successful relationships with international operators to run the hotels; (ii) changes in travel patterns, including seasonal changes; and (iii) taxes and governmental regulations which influence or determine wages, prices, interest rates, construction procedures and costs.

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Table of Contents**IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**

(In thousands of Argentine Pesos, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

28. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)**(j) Risks and uncertainties (continued)**

Shopping center operating risks: The development, administration and profitability of shopping centers are impacted by various factors including: the accessibility and the attractiveness of the area where the shopping center is located, the intrinsic attractiveness of the shopping center, the flow of people and the level of sales of each shopping center rental unit within the Company's shopping centers, the amount of rent collected from each shopping center rental unit and the fluctuations in occupancy levels in the shopping centers. In the event that there is an increase in operational costs, caused by inflation or other factors, it could have a material adverse effect on the Company if its tenants are unable to pay their higher rent obligations due to the increase in expenses.

Since May 28, 1997, Law No. 24,808 provides that tenants may rescind commercial lease agreements after the initial six months upon not less than sixty days written notice, subject to penalties of only one-and-a-half months rent if the tenant rescinds during the first year of the lease, and one-month rent if the tenant rescinds after the first year of the lease. The exercise of such rescission rights could materially and adversely affect the Company.

Credit card operating risks: Credit card operations are subject to federal legislation and regulation. From time to time, such legislation, as well as competitive conditions, may affect, among other things, credit card finance charges. While the Company cannot predict the effect of future competitive conditions and legislation or the measures the Company might take in response thereto, a significant reduction in the finance charges imposed by Tarshop would have an adverse effect on the Company. In addition, changes in general Argentine economic conditions, including, but not limited to, higher interest rates and increases in delinquencies, charge-offs and personal bankruptcies could have an adverse effect on the Company.

(k) Summarized financial information of unconsolidated equity investees

Equity investments in unconsolidated affiliated companies where the Company exercises significant influence, generally representing between 20% and 50% of the capital stock in such companies, have been accounted for under the equity method.

The Company's share of the income of these affiliates was Ps. 40.0 million in 2007, Ps. 41.7 million in 2006 and Ps. 67.2 million in 2005, and its investment in these companies totaled Ps. 306.9 million, and Ps. 265.2 million at June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Summarized financial information in accordance with Central Bank's policies which prescribe the reporting and disclosure requirements for banks and financial institutions in Argentina (Argentine Banking GAAP) of BHSA a significant equity investee (on a 100% basis) is as follows:

	As of and for the year ended June 30,			
	2007		2006	
Current assets	Ps.	(i)	Ps.	(i)
Non-current assets		(i)		(i)
Total assets		10,167,649		8,941,732
Current liabilities		(i)		(i)

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Non-current liabilities	(i)	(i)
Total liabilities	7,423,415	6,556,693
Minority interest	32,938	31,634
Shareholders' equity	Ps. 2,711,296	Ps. 2,353,405

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Table of Contents**IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**

(In thousands of Argentine Pesos, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

28. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)**(k) Summarized financial information of unconsolidated equity investees (continued)**

	For the year ended June 30,		
	2007	2006	2005
Revenues	Ps. 882,220	Ps. 733,803	Ps. 681,482
Gross profit	507,554	321,619	292,600
Net income	Ps. 357,891	Ps. 309,078	Ps. 151,022

(i) Balance sheets of banking entities are unclassified.

(l) Severance indemnities

Under Argentine law and labor agreements, the Company is required to make minimum severance payments to its dismissed employees without cause and employees leaving its employment in certain other circumstances. Under Argentine GAAP, severance payments are expensed as incurred. Under US GAAP, the Company follows the guidelines established by SFAS No. 112, *Employers' Accounting for Post-employment Benefits*, and SFAS No. 43, *Accounting for Compensated Absences*, which requires the accrual of severance costs if they relate to services already rendered, are related to rights that accumulate or vest, are probable of payment and are reasonably estimable. While the Company expects to make severance payments in the future, it is impossible to estimate the number of employees that will be dismissed without proper cause in the future, if any, and accordingly the Company has not recorded such liability.

(m) Statements of cash flows classification differences

The statements of cash flows presented in the primary financial statements are prepared based on Argentine GAAP amounts.

Under Argentine GAAP, the Company considers all short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents. Under Argentine GAAP, mutual funds are considered to be cash equivalents since original maturity is determined by reference to the frequency with which liquidity is available according to current Argentine GAAP guidance and practice. However, under SFAS No. 95 *Statement of Cash Flows*, the original maturity is determined by reference to the stated term of the security or the timeframe for exercising any put features to the issuer, not by reference to the frequency with which liquidity may be available through an auction, a put feature to a third party, or otherwise.

Therefore, for US GAAP purposes, certain mutual funds are not considered to be cash equivalents. As a result, differences exist between the total amount of the increase or decrease in cash and cash equivalents reported in the primary financial statements and the same totals that would be reported in a statement of cash flows prepared following SFAS 95 provisions.

The following tables set forth the amounts of cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of each year and corresponding increases and/or decreases that would be reported in a statement of cash flow following SFAS 95 provisions:

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	For the year ended June 30,		
	2007	2006	2005
Cash and cash equivalents under US GAAP as of the beginning of the year	Ps. 163,940	Ps. 142,589	Ps. 122,913
Cash and cash equivalents under US GAAP as of year-end	270,416	163,940	142,589
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents under US GAAP	Ps. 106,476	Ps. 21,351	Ps. 19,676

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Table of Contents**IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**

(In thousands of Argentine Pesos, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

28. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)**(m) Statements of cash flows classification differences (continued)**

Differences exist between cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities reported in the primary financial statements and the cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities that would be reported under SFAS No. 95. Due to the difference in the definition of cash and cash equivalents, cash flows from purchasing and selling of mutual funds would be reported as cash flows from investing activities following SFAS 95 provisions.

In addition, under Argentine GAAP the effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents were not disclosed by presenting a fourth cash flow statement category as required by US GAAP.

The following tables set forth the condensed statements of cash flows prepared in accordance with US GAAP:

	For the year ended June 30,		
	2007	2006	2005
Net cash provided by operating activities	Ps. 111,936	Ps. 192,589	Ps. 105,655
Net cash used in investing activities	(470,318)	(128,687)	(141,746)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	900,907	(36,767)	52,868
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	2,058	(5,784)	2,899
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	Ps. 544,583	Ps. 21,351	Ps. 19,676

Additionally, under Argentine GAAP, the Company consolidates the accounts of Metroshop S.A. and Canteras Natal Crespo S.A. on a pro rata basis. Under US GAAP, proportionate consolidation is not appropriate since the Company does not exercise control over this investment. As a result, differences exist between the amount of cash and cash equivalents reported in the primary financial statements and the amount of cash and cash equivalents that would be reported in a statement of cash flows prepared under US GAAP using Argentine GAAP numbers. For this reason, cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities would be different in a statement of cash flows prepared under US GAAP using Argentine GAAP since each line item would exclude the pro rata equity interest of the accounts of Metroshop S.A. and Canteras Natal Crespo S.A.

(n) Comprehensive income

On July 1, 1998, the Company adopted SFAS No. 130, Reporting Comprehensive Income. SFAS No. 130 establishes guidelines for the reporting and display of comprehensive income and its components in a full set of general-purpose financial statements. Comprehensive income represents the change in shareholder's equity of the Company during the period from transactions and other events and circumstances from non-owner sources. It includes all changes in equity during a period except those resulting from investments by owners and distributions to owners. The adoption of SFAS No. 130 had no impact on total shareholders' equity. The following table summarizes the components of comprehensive income for the years ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005.

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	Year ended June 30,		
	2007	2006	2005
Net income under US GAAP	Ps. 103,222	Ps. 89,946	Ps. 129,398
Other comprehensive income:			
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale-securities (i)	30,945	4,042	9,978
Unrealized gain (loss) on retained interest in transferred mortgage and credit card receivables	(174)	1,043	(821)
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale-securities of equity investees	16,286	3,544	6,291
Comprehensive income	Ps. 150,279	Ps. 98,575	Ps. 144,846

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Table of Contents**IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**

(In thousands of Argentine Pesos, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

28. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)**(n) Comprehensive income (continued)**

Accumulated non-owner changes in equity (accumulated other comprehensive income) for the years ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005 were as follows:

	2007	2006	2005
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities (i)	Ps. 47,611	Ps. 16,666	Ps. 12,624
Unrealized gain on retained interest in transferred mortgage and credit card receivables	1,830	2,004	961
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale-securities on equity investees	46,302	30,016	26,472
Accumulated other comprehensive income	Ps. 95,743	Ps. 48,686	Ps. 40,057

(i) Net of minority interest and income taxes of Ps. 973 and Ps. 17,187, respectively, for 2007, Ps. 29 and Ps. 2,192, respectively, for 2006; and Ps. 13 and Ps. 5,830, respectively, for 2005.

(o) Pro-rata consolidation of Canteras Natal Crespo S.A. and Metroshop S.A.

As discussed in footnote (v) of Note 2.b. under Argentine GAAP the Company consolidates the accounts of Natal Crespo S.A. on a pro-rata basis and also, APSA consolidates Metroshop S.A. on a pro-rata basis. Under US GAAP consolidation is not appropriate since the Company does not exercise control over these subsidiaries.

Presented below is the consolidated condensed information of the Company at June 30, 2007 and 2006 considering Natal Crespo S.A. and Metroshop S.A. as an equity investee:

	As reported	As of and for the year ended June 30, 2007		As adjusted
		Eliminations of	Inclusion of	
		Metroshop S.A. and Natal Crespo S.A. accounts	Metroshop S.A. and Natal Crespo S.A. as an equity investee	
Current assets	Ps. 1,175,790	Ps. 2,185	Ps.	Ps. 1,177,975
Non-current assets	2,969,109	(6,950)	3,133	2,965,292
Total assets	4,144,899	(4,765)	3,133	4,143,267
Current liabilities	652,082	(1,632)		650,450
Non-current liabilities	1,395,693			1,395,693

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Total liabilities	2,047,775	(1,632)		2,046,143
Minority interest	450,410			450,410
Shareholders equity	1,646,714			1,646,714
Revenues	738,756	(5,620)		733,136
Gross profit	427,109	(3,606)		423,503
Net income	Ps. 107,097	Ps.	Ps.	Ps. 107,097

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Table of Contents**IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**

(In thousands of Argentine Pesos, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

28. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)**(o) Pro-rata consolidation of Canteras Natal Crespo S.A. and Metroshop S.A. (continued)**

	As reported	As of and for the year ended June 30, 2006		As adjusted
	Ps.	Eliminations of Metroshop S.A. and Natal Crespo S.A. accounts	Inclusion of Metroshop S.A. and Natal Crespo S.A. as an equity investee	Ps.
Current assets	481,788	Ps. 1,163		482,951
Non-current assets	2,258,333	(1,694)	224	2,256,863
Total assets	2,740,121	(531)	224	2,739,814
Current liabilities	419,228	(385)		418,843
Non-current liabilities	385,138		78	385,216
Total liabilities	804,366	(385)	78	804,059
Minority interest	449,989			449,989
Shareholders equity	1,485,766			1,485,766
Revenues	577,680	(1,773)		575,907
Gross profit	333,849	(1,016)		332,833
Net income	Ps. 96,573	Ps.	Ps.	Ps. 96,573

(p) Business combinations**1) Fair values of assets and liabilities acquired**

The following table summarizes the estimated fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition for each transaction (in millions):

	Palermo Invest S.A.	Bouchard 551	Dock del Plata	Empalme S.A.I.C.F.A. y G.
Working capital	7.7			(17.7)
Fixed assets	40.3	254.2	30.9	57.6
In place leases	1.2	12.6	1.8	7.3
Below market leases	(1.6)	(19.6)	(5.1)	(2.4)
Deferred income tax	7.3	(2.7)	(0.7)	(4.0)
Net assets acquired	55.0	244.5	26.9	40.8

2) Acquisition of Palermo Invest S.A., Empalme S.A.I.C.F.A. y G., Bouchard and Dock del Plata (unaudited)

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The following schedule presents 2007 and 2006 supplemental unaudited pro forma information as if the transactions of Palermo Invest, Empalme, Dock del Plata and Bouchard had occurred on July 1, 2005. The unaudited pro forma information is presented based on information available, is intended for informational purposes only and is not necessarily indicative of and does not purport to represent what the Company's future financial condition or operating results will be after giving effect to the transactions and does not reflect actions that may be undertaken by management in integrating this business. In addition, this information does not reflect financial and operating benefits the Company expects to realize as a result of the transactions.

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IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

(In thousands of Argentine Pesos, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

28. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

(p) Business combinations (continued)

The following table summarizes the pro forma income statement information of the Company for the fiscal years ended 2007 and 2006:

	Year ended June 30,	
	2007	2006
Revenues	Ps. 751,389	Ps. 600,907
Net income	109,653	102,622
Earning per share under Argentine GAAP	0.25	0.27

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Table of Contents**IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**

(In thousands of Argentine Pesos, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

28. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)**(q) Investments in real estate and accumulated depreciation**

The following is a summary of the Company's investments in real estate as of June 30, 2007 prepared in accordance with SEC Regulation S-X 12-28.

Buildings			Total buildings		Net carrying value			Date of construction	Date acquired
Land	and improvement	Impairment	Improvements	and improvements	Total	Accumulated depreciation	as of June 30		
474	130		57	187	661	101	560	June 1996	November 1997
1					1		1	December 1996-March 1997 and September 1997	November 1997
679	6,659	(57)		6,602	7,281	2,147	5,134	July 1992	March 1992
1,302	1,975			1,975	3,277	809	2,468	N/A	July 1994-August 1997
4,798			239,750	239,750	244,548	2,649	241,899		March, 2007
725	71,735			71,735	72,460	4,070	68,390		May, 2005
583	754	(249)		505	1,088	311	777	September 1994- March 1995	June 1994 January
7,966	796	(6,712)		(5,916)	2,050		2,050		
2,726	20,611			20,611	23,337	2,462	20,875	N/A	June 2001
5,948	15,236			15,236	21,184	2,713	18,471	September 1998	March 1997
26			26,918	26,918	26,944	750	26,194	N/A	November, 2006
8,672	39,299		8,367	47,666	56,338	4,941	51,397	December 1994	November 1994
3,027	60,612		4,472	65,084	68,111	35,150	32,961	October 1973-Novembre 1990-December 1997	March 1998
3,073	41,764		44,398	86,162	89,235	8,702	80,533		
8,669	57,726		31,565	89,291	97,960	2,968	94,992	June 1996	November 1997
6,595	26,918			26,918	33,513	4,326	29,187	N/A	March 1999
11,729	39,421			39,421	51,150	10,089	41,061	N/A	December 1995
698	2,787			2,787	3,485	654	2,831	N/A	May 1996
59	234			234	293	8	285		
2,188					2,188	494	1,694	N/A	December 1995
10,294	42,338			42,338	52,632	10,285	42,347	N/A	September 1995
4,942	19,772		42	19,814	24,756	5,663	19,093	June 1995	November 1993

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	334		334	334	39	295	N/A	
10,513		1,981	1,981	12,494		12,494	N/A	
48	438	(350)	88	136	38	98	March 1995	December 1994- Aug 1994- July 1994
2,533	14,477		14,477	17,010	4,718	12,292	April-June 1994	November 1991

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Table of Contents**IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)****(In thousands of Argentine Pesos, except share data and as otherwise indicated)****28. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)****(q) Investments in real estate and accumulated depreciation (continued)**

Torre Lenoir	306		1,214	1,214	1,520	5	1,515	April, 2007	April, 2007	5
Obras en Curso Dique V			9,684	9,684	9,684		9,684	Under Construction		
Shopping Abasto	9,750	250,410	745	251,155	260,905	73,469	187,436	November 1998	N/A	3
Shopping Alto Palermo	8,694	398,127	456	398,583	407,277	231,760	175,517	October 1990	November 1997-March 1998	2
Shopping Alto Velleda	18,089	147,848	12,053	159,901	177,990	88,326	89,664	October 1995	November 1997- December 1997	1
Shopping Caseo Cortá	8,066	97,905	6,177	104,082	112,148	47,716	64,432	June 1992	June 1997	2
Alto Noa	358	42,861	89	42,950	43,308	16,268	27,040	September 1994	March 1995- September 1996- January 2000	2
Buenos Aires Design		48,986	34	49,020	49,020	32,938	16,082	November 1993 - December 1993	November 1997	2
Ratio Gullrich	8,420	151,846	485	152,331	160,751	57,614	103,137	September 1988	October 1998	2
Alto Rosario	25,686	61,914	2,353	64,267	89,953	5,808	84,145	November 2004	N/A	2
Mendoza Plaza Shopping	10,821	101,704	3,859	105,563	116,384	27,380	89,004	June 1994	December 2004	2
Neuquén Project	3,315	8,851	136	8,987	12,302		12,302	Under construction	September 1999	N/A
Sanamerican Mall	123,568		44,038	44,038	167,606		167,606	Under construction	November, 2006	N/A
Córdoba Shopping - Villa Cabrera -	5,009		88,388	88,388	93,397	17,889	75,508	March, 1990	December, 2006	3
Other		8,018	(245)	3,035	10,808	10,808	3,821	6,987	N/A	N/A

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total Ps. 320,350 Ps. 1,782,486 Ps. (7,613) Ps. 530,296 Ps. 2,305,169 Ps. 2,625,519 Ps. 707,081 Ps. 1,918,438

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Table of Contents**IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**

(In thousands of Argentine Pesos, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

28. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)**(q) Investments in real estate and accumulated depreciation (continued)**

	Year ended June 30,		
	2007	2006	2005
Balance, beginning of the year	Ps. 1,976,105	Ps. 1,945,452	Ps. 1,700,568
Additions during the year:			
Acquisition of Mendoza Plaza Shopping S.A. (formerly Pérez Cuesta S.A.C.I)			95,268
Acquisitions and improvements	566,309	18,138	113,281
Recovery of impairment	2,466	5,800	24,301
Transfers from undeveloped parcels of land	66,958	12,165	13,371
Transfers from non-current investments			9,138
Transfers from real estate inventory	1,521	293	123
Transfers from other receivables	12,160		103
	2,625,519	1,981,848	1,956,153
Deductions during the year:			
Transfers to real estate inventory		(1,776)	(8,575)
Transfers to intangible assets			(2,126)
Transfers to undeveloped parcels of land		(2,690)	
Sales		(1,277)	
		(5,743)	(10,701)
Balance, end of the year	Ps. 2,625,519	Ps. 1,976,105	Ps. 1,945,452

Table of Contents**IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**

(In thousands of Argentine Pesos, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

28. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)**(r) Mortgage loans on real estate**

Prepared in accordance with SEC Regulation S-X 12-29

Col. A.	Col. B.	Col. C.	Col. D.	Col. E.	Col. F.	Col. G.	Col. H.
Description	Interest Rate	Final maturity date	Periodic payment term	Prior liens	Face amount of mortgages	Carrying amount of mortgages	Principal amount of loans subject to delinquent principal or interest
Customer A	14%	June 2014	Monthly	None	Ps. 128	Ps. 73	None
Customer B	14%	May 2014	Monthly	None	77	129	None
Customer C	12%	April 2015	Monthly	None	73	57	None
Customer D	14%	June 2014	Monthly	None	70	149	None
Customer E	14%	July 2009	Monthly	None	60	141	None
Customer F	12%	November 2007	Monthly	None	125	227	None
Customer G	9%	November 2008	Monthly	None	472	163	None
Customer H	10%	October 2008	Monthly	None	1,006	478	None
Customer I	14%	February 2014	Monthly	None	50	76	None
Mortgage receivables Ps. 30,000-Ps. 49,999		September 2007 September 2009- January 2011	Monthly	None	96	74	None
Mortgage receivables Ps. 50,000 -Ps.69,999	14-17%	May 2009 - July 2014	Monthly	None	280	152	None
Mortgage receivables Ps. 70,000-Ps.89,999	14-16%	June 2009-December 2014	Monthly	None	311	30	None
					Ps. 2,748	Ps. 1,749	

Table of Contents**IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**

(In thousands of Argentine Pesos, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

28. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)**(r) Mortgage loans on real estate (continued)**

The summary of activity in mortgage receivables is as follows:

	2007	Year ended June 30, 2006	2005
Balance, beginning of year	Ps. 2,033	Ps. 1,373	Ps. 1,435
Deductions during the year:			
New mortgage loans	163	1,005	
Collections of principal	(447)	(345)	(62)
Balance, end of year	Ps. 1,749	Ps. 2,033	Ps. 1,373

29. Other financial statement information

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

- a. Fixed assets, net
- b. Intangible assets, net
- c. Allowances and provisions
- d. Cost of sales, leases and services
- e. Foreign currency assets and liabilities
- f. Other expenses

Table of Contents**IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima and Subsidiaries****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

(In thousands of Argentine Pesos, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

29. Other financial statement information (continued)**a. Fixed assets**

Principal account	Original value			Depreciation			Net carrying value as of June 30,					
	Value as of beginning	Increases		Value as of beginning	Increases		Net carrying value as of June 30,					
	of year	Additions and transfers	Deductions and transfers	of year	of year	and transfers	Amount (i)	year	Impairment	2007	2006	2005
Facilities	Ps. 89,249	Ps. 6,282	Ps. (29)	Ps. 95,502	Ps. 62,430	Ps. 1,261	Ps. 5,144	Ps. 68,835	Ps.	Ps. 26,667	Ps. 26,819	Ps. 28,043
Furniture and fixtures	51,878	6,372	(43)	58,207	43,491	651	3,468	47,610		10,597	8,387	8,089
Machinery and equipment	5,767	215		5,982	5,316		318	5,634		348	451	359
Computer equipment	41,362	13,477	(60)	54,779	32,790	4,859	5,213	42,862		11,917	8,572	5,690
Vehicles	910	175	(35)	1,050	596	23	132	751		299	314	419
Leasehold improvements	17,613	1,658	(1,126)	18,145	12,889	651	1,297	14,837		3,308	4,724	2,677
Advances to suppliers	2,628	45,508	(7,904)	40,232	14			14		40,218	2,614	905
Properties:												
Alsina 934				661	85		16	101		560	519	1,429
Alto Palermo Park	604	57										500
Av. de Mayo 595	7,339		(1)	7,338	1,914		233	2,147	57	5,134	4,630	4,574
Av. Madero 942	3,277			3,277	626		183	809		2,468	2,651	2,401
Bouchar 551		244,548		244,548			2,649	2,649		241,899		
Bouchar 710	72,460			72,460	1,674		2,396	4,070		68,390	70,786	72,222
Constitución 1111	1,338		(1)	1,337	269		42	311	249	777	760	545
Constitución 1159	8,762			8,762					6,712	2,050	2,000	1,324
Costeros Dique IV	23,337			23,337	1,874		588	2,462		20,875	21,463	21,849
Dique II Edificio A y B Edificios												
Cruceros	21,184			21,184	2,164		549	2,713		18,471	19,020	19,358
Dock del Plata		26,944		26,944			750	750		26,194		
Hotel												
Intercontinental	47,971	8,367		56,338	3,199		1,742	4,941		51,397	44,772	45,269
Hotel Libertador	63,640	4,472	(1)	68,111	32,899		2,251	35,150		32,961	30,741	32,051
Hotel Llao Llao	44,834	44,825	(424)	89,235	6,622		2,080	8,702		80,533	38,212	27,652
Intercontinental												
Plaza	66,397	31,565	(2)	97,960	120		2,848	2,968		94,992	66,277	67,741
Laminar Plaza	33,513			33,513	3,481		845	4,326		29,187	30,032	30,577
Libertador 498	51,152		(2)	51,150	8,662		1,427	10,089		41,061	42,490	43,307
Libertador 602	3,486		(1)	3,485	557		97	654		2,831	2,929	2,985
Av. Madero 1020	2,188			2,188	370		124	494		1,694	1,818	1,665
Maipu 1300	52,632			52,632	8,906		1,379	10,285		42,347	43,726	44,581
Reconquista 823	24,714	42		24,756	5,009		654	5,663		19,093	19,560	19,355
Rivadavia 2768	334			334	13		26	39		295	321	164
Santa María del Plata	10,513	1,981		12,494						12,494	10,513	12,109

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Sarmiento 517	482	3		485	20	(4)	21	37	350	98	86	84
Store Cruceros	293			293			8	8		285	293	
Suipacha 652	17,010			17,010	4,265		453	4,718		12,292	11,808	11,749
<u>Work-in-progress</u>												
Dique IV		9,684		9,684						9,684		
<u>Shopping Centers:</u>												
Shopping Abasto	260,162	772	(29)	260,905	65,270		8,199	73,469		187,436	194,892	202,776
Shopping Alto Palermo	406,823	457	(3)	407,277	213,310	(1)	18,451	231,760		175,517	193,513	210,822
Shopping Alto Avellaneda	165,937	12,053		177,990	79,648		8,678	88,326		89,664	86,289	98,750
Shopping Paseo Alcorta	105,971	6,177		112,148	43,711		4,005	47,716		64,432	62,260	65,816
Shopping Alto Noa	43,218	93	(3)	43,308	14,202	(4)	2,070	16,268		27,040	29,016	30,883
Shopping Buenos Aires Design	48,986	79	(45)	49,020	30,469		2,469	32,938		16,082	18,517	20,935
Shopping Patio Bullrich	160,265	510	(24)	160,751	50,856		6,758	57,614		103,137	109,409	115,602

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IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

(In thousands of Argentine Pesos, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

29. Other financial statement information (continued)

a. Fixed assets (continued)

	Original value			Value as of			Depreciation			Net carrying value as of June 30		
	Value as of beginning of year	Additions and transfers	deductions and transfers	Value as of end of year	Accumulated as of beginning of year	Increases / (decreases) and transfers	Amount (i)	Accumulated as of end of year	Impairment	2007	2006	2005
Capital account	Ps. 88,823	Ps. 5,185	Ps. (4,055)	Ps. 89,953	Ps. 3,307	Ps.	Ps. 2,501	Ps. 5,808		Ps. 84,145	Ps. 85,516	Ps. 20,000
ing Alto												
ing Córdoba		93,397		93,397		15,708	2,181	17,889		75,508		
za Plaza												
ing	112,525	4,410	(551)	116,384	23,924		3,456	27,380		89,004	88,601	
én Project	12,166	136		12,302						12,302	10,012	
merican Mall		167,606		167,606						167,606		
	25,492	7,358	(304)	32,546	7,348	(304)	1,235	8,279	245	24,022	17,899	
as of												
, 2007	Ps. 2,197,235	Ps. 744,408	Ps. (14,643)	Ps. 2,927,000	Ps. 772,300	Ps. 22,840	Ps. 96,936	Ps. 892,076	Ps. (ii) 7,613	Ps. 2,027,311		
as of												
, 2006	Ps. 2,164,209	Ps. 54,919	Ps. (21,893)	Ps. 2,197,235	Ps. 700,234	Ps. (8,562)	Ps. 80,628	Ps. 772,300	Ps. (ii) 11,723		Ps. 1,413,212	
as of												
, 2005	Ps. 1,899,720	Ps. 358,806	Ps. (94,317)	Ps. 2,164,209	Ps. 593,989	Ps. 30,192	Ps. 76,053	Ps. 700,234	Ps. (ii) 18,424			Ps. 1,413,212

- (i) The allocation of annual depreciation charges in the consolidated statements of income is included in Other expenses (Note 29 f.), except for Ps. (250), Ps. 6 and Ps. 441 for the years ended 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively allocated in Costs and Ps. 316, Ps. 301 and Ps. 238 for the years ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively, passed-through to tenants.
- (ii) Net of the depreciation of the year for Ps. 112, Ps. 388 and Ps. 1,935 for the years ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005 and recovery of impairment of Ps. 3,998 for the year ended 2007.

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IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

(In thousands of Argentine Pesos, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

29. Other financial statement information (continued)

b. Intangible assets, net:

Principal account	Original value		Amortization			Net carrying value as of June 30,					
	Value as of beginning of year	Additions / (deductions)	Value as of end of year	Current year beginning of year	Increases / (decreases)	Accumulated as of end of year	Impairment	2007	2006	2005	
Preoperating and organization expenses	Ps. 23,319	Ps. (5,306)	Ps. 18,013	Ps. 19,896	Ps. (6,070)	Ps. 1,487	Ps. 15,313	Ps.	Ps. 2,700	Ps. 3,423	Ps. 4,749
Trademarks	599		599	423		54	477		122	176	226
Expenses related to securitization of receivables	6,660	(6,660)		6,660	(6,660)						
Total as of June 30, 2007	Ps. 30,578	Ps. (11,966)	Ps. 18,612	Ps. 26,979	Ps. (12,730)	Ps. 1,541	Ps. 15,790	Ps.	Ps. 2,822		
Total as of June 30, 2006	Ps. 30,545	Ps. (ii) 33	Ps. 30,578	Ps. 25,215	Ps.	Ps. 1,764	Ps. 26,979	Ps. (v)		Ps. 3,599	
Total as of June 30, 2005	Ps. 21,220	Ps. (iii) 9,325	Ps. 30,545	Ps. 18,498	Ps. (iv) 5,751	Ps. 966	Ps. 25,215	Ps. (vi) 355			Ps. 4,975

(i) The allocation of annual amortization charges in the consolidated statements of income is included in Other expenses, net (Note 29.f.); except for Ps. 1 and Ps. 8 for the years ended 2007 and 2006, respectively, allocated in Costs and Ps. 5 for the year ended 2005 allocated in Net income from retained interest in securitized receivables.

(ii) Includes:
Ps. (12) reclassified to Other receivables.

(iii) Includes:

Ps. 2,126 reclassified from fixed assets.

Ps. (18) reclassified to inventory.

Ps. 6,082 related to the acquisition of Mendoza Plaza Shopping.

(iv) Includes Ps. 6,070 related to the acquisition of Mendoza Plaza Shopping.

(v) Net of the amortization of the past year of Ps. 152. (See Note 29.f.) and recovery of impairment of Ps. 203.

(vi) Net of the amortization of the past year of Ps. 123. (See Note 29.f.).

Table of Contents**IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**

(In thousands of Argentine Pesos, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

29. Other financial statement information (continued)**c. Allowances and provisions**

Item	Balances as of beginning of year			Additions	Deductions	Carrying value of June 30,		
	2007	2006	2005					
Deducted from current assets:								
Allowance for doubtful accounts	44,043	(i)	36,014	(ii)	(23,981)	56,076	44,043	38,255
Total as of June 30, 2007	Ps. 44,043	Ps.	36,014	Ps.	(23,981)	Ps. 56,076		
Total as of June 30, 2006	Ps. 38,255	Ps.	13,306	Ps.	(7,518)		Ps. 44,043	
Total as of June 30, 2005	Ps. 35,299	Ps.	6,657	Ps.	(3,701)			Ps. 38,255
Deducted from non-current assets:								
Allowance for doubtful accounts	1,333	(i)	622			1,955	1,333	969
Allowance for doubtful mortgage receivable	2,208					2,208	2,208	2,208
Allowance for impairment of fixed assets	11,723			(iii)	(4,110)	7,613	11,723	18,424
Allowance for impairment of inventories	2,229		79		(1,167)	1,141	2,229	2,056
Allowance for impairment of undeveloped plots of land	1,758		17		(335)	1,440	1,758	9,592
Allowance for impairment of intangible assets								355
Total as of June 30, 2007	Ps. 19,251	Ps.	718	Ps.	(5,612)	Ps. 14,357		
Total as of June 30, 2006	Ps. 33,604	Ps.	765	Ps.	(15,118)		Ps. 19,251	
Total as of June 30, 2005	Ps. 61,836	Ps.	19,228	Ps.	(47,460)			Ps. 33,604
Included in current liabilities:								
Provision for contingencies	8,755		603		(1,763)	7,595	8,755	9,776
Total as of June 30, 2007	Ps. 8,755	Ps.	603	Ps.	(1,763)	Ps. 7,595		
Total as of June 30, 2006	Ps. 9,776	Ps.	1,047	Ps.	(2,068)		Ps. 8,755	
Total as of June 30, 2005	Ps. 6,439	Ps.	3,965	Ps.	(628)			Ps. 9,776

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Included in non-current liabilities:

Provision for contingencies		10,942	(iv)		5,166	(v)	(3,376)		12,732		10,942		11,027
Total as of June 30, 2007	Ps.	10,942	Ps.		5,166	Ps.	(3,376)	Ps.	12,732				
Total as of June 30, 2006	Ps.	11,027	Ps.	821 8216,8806		Ps.	(906)				Ps.	10,942	
Total as of June 30, 2005	Ps.	6,549	Ps.		6,880	Ps.	(2,402)						Ps. 11,027

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IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

(In thousands of Argentine Pesos, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

29. Other financial statement information (continued)

c. Allowances and provisions (continued)

-
- (i) Doubtful accounts are disclosed in Other expenses (Note 29.f.), except for Ps. 1,041 and Ps. 5,136 related to the allowance of the cancelled trusts in the period and Ps. 22 allocated in fees and payments for services.
 - (ii) Related to off set and recovery of the year.
 - (iii) Includes recovery of impairment of Ps. 3,998 disclosed in Gain from operations and holdings of real estate assets, net and the depreciation of the year of Ps. 112.
 - (iv) Includes Ps. 3,370 shown in Other expenses, net (Note 9), Ps. 323 shown in Note 29.f. and Ps. 1,457 related to the incorporation of E-Commerce Latina S.A. and Empalme S.A.I.C.F.A.y G.
 - (v) Includes utilization of the year of Ps. 3,023 and recovery of provision of Ps. 353.

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Table of Contents**IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**

(In thousands of Argentine Pesos, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

29. Other financial statement information (continued)**d. Cost of sales, leases and services**

	2007	Year ended June 30, 2006	2005
I. Cost of sales			
Stock as of beginning of year	Ps. 159,774	Ps. 98,522	Ps. 28,398
Plus:			
Expenses (Note 29.f.)	2,728	2,384	2,255
Transfers to fixed assets	(3,399)	(293)	(123)
Transfers from investments			240
Transfers from fixed assets	10,513	1,422	4,715
Transfers to other receivables and prepaid expenses	(1,773)	(1,516)	
Transfers from undeveloped parcels of land	4,465	33,006	25,979
Capitalized interest		222	418
Decrease in mortgage loans	(3,632)		
Exchange gain	133		
Transfer from intangible assets	2,217		
Merger	978		
Adjustment to purchase price of inventory	124,538	70,740	33,721
Stock as of end of year	(253,246)	(159,774)	(98,522)
Subtotal	43,296	44,713	(2,919)
Plus:			
Gain from valuation of inventories at fair market value	15,750	9,727	18,087
Results from holding of real estate assets	165	13	297
Impairment of the year	(1,599)		2,027
Cost of properties sold	57,612	54,453	17,492
II. Cost of leases			
Expenses (Note 29.f.)	107,063	85,120	76,964
Cost of properties leased	107,063	85,120	76,964
III. Cost of fees for services			
Expenses (Note 29.f.)	1,505	2,354	1,591
Cost of fees for services	1,505	2,354	1,591
IV. Cost of hotel activities			
Stock as of beginning of year	2,336	1,289	1,313
Purchases of the year	621	1,047	(24)

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Expenses (Note 29.f.)	69,216	57,971	48,925
Stock as of end of year	(2,957)	(2,336)	(1,289)
Cost of hotel activities	69,216	57,971	48,925
V. Cost of credit card operations			
Expenses (Note 29.f.)	76,251	43,933	23,102
Cost of credit card operations	76,251	43,933	23,102
TOTAL COSTS	Ps. 311,647	Ps. 243,831	Ps. 168,074

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Table of Contents**IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**

(In thousands of Argentine Pesos, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

29. Other financial statement information (continued)**e. Foreign currency assets and liabilities**

Captions	Currency	Amount of foreign currency	Current Exchange rate (i)	Total as of June 30,	
				2007	2006
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash and banks:					
Cash	US\$	231,022	3.053	Ps. 706	Ps. 2,460
Cash	Euros	6,551	4.130	27	7
Cash	Reales	945	1.410	1	2
Cash	Libras	381	6.120	2	2
Bank accounts	US\$	17,675,126	3.053	53,962	49,919
Bank accounts	Euros	423,560	4.130	1,749	1,638
Saving Accounts	Yens	1,174,070	24.760	29,070	28,666
Checks to be deposited	US\$	140,021	3.053	427	414
Investments:					
Government bonds	US\$	7,944	3.053	25	27
Bono Banco Ciudad	Euros	30,466	4.130	126	439
Mutual funds	US\$	138,710,122	3.053	423,483	89,180
Other investments	US\$		(ii)		42
Mortgages and leases receivable, net	US\$	4,018,396	3.053	12,268	7,193
Related parties	US\$	18,410	3.093	57	76
Mortgages and leases receivable	Euros		4.130		6
Other receivables and prepaid expenses:					
Related parties	US\$	8,745,137	3.093	27,049	
Prepaid expenses	US\$	46,203	3.053	141	106
Credit Default swap	US\$	257,135	3.053	785	279
Guarantee deposits	US\$	1,760	3.053	5	9,184
Other	US\$	168,435	3.053	515	33
Total current assets				550,398	189,673
Non-current assets					
Investments:					
Bono Banco Ciudad	Euros		4.130		117
Other	US\$	363,000	3.053	1,108	
Mortgages and leases receivable	US\$	148,917	3.053	454	12,663
Mortgages and leases receivable	Euros	3,000	4.130	12	12
Guarantee receivable	US\$	1,013,931	3.053	3,096	15,889
Prepaid expenses	US\$		3.093		150
Other receivables and prepaid expenses:					
Other	US\$	44,949	3.053	137	
Total non-current assets				4,807	28,831

Total assets as of June 30, 2007

Ps. 555,205

Total assets as of June 30, 2006

Ps. 218,504

-
- (i) Official exchange rate prevailing as of June 29, 2007.
 - (ii) Valuated at fair market value.

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Table of Contents**IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**

(In thousands of Argentine Pesos, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

29. Other financial statement information (continued)**e. Foreign currency assets and liabilities (continued)**

Captions	Currency	Amount of foreign currency	Current Exchange rate (i)	Total as of June 30,	
				2007	2006
Liabilities					
Current liabilities					
Trade accounts payable	US\$	698,672	3.093	Ps. 2,161	Ps. 2,139
Trade accounts payable	Euros	4,251	4.184	18	
Customer advances	US\$	7,262,064	3.093	22,461	11,602
Customer advances	Euros	600,000	4.184	2,510	2,366
Mortgages payables	US\$	5,670,427	3.093	17,538	14,809
Taxes payable	US\$	393,817	3.093	1,218	180
Short-term debt	US\$	44,356,305	3.093	137,194	48,221
Other liabilities					
Guarantee deposits	US\$	751,265	3.093	2,324	1,025
Provision for discount	US\$	233,686	3.093	723	
Collections on behalf of third parties	US\$		3.093		13
Related parties	US\$	765,845	3.093	2,368	1,516
Other	US\$	322,952	3.093	998	
Total current liabilities				189,513	81,871
Non-current liabilities					
Trade accounts payable	US\$	43,425	3.093	135	1,160
Mortgages payables	US\$	1,473,220	3.093	4,557	14,722
Long-term debt	US\$	332,584,124	3.093	1,028,683	280,766
Other liabilities					
Related parties	US\$		3.093		518
Guarantee deposits	US\$	899,192	3.093	2,781	2,403
Total non-current liabilities				1,036,156	299,569
Total liabilities as of June 30, 2007				Ps. 1,225,669	
Total liabilities as of June 30, 2006					Ps. 381,440

(i) Official exchange rate prevailing as of June 29, 2007.

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IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

(In thousands of Argentine Pesos, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

29. Other financial statement information (continued)

f. Other expenses

	Cost of properties leased	Cost of properties sold	Cost of fees and services	Cost of hotel activities	Cost of credit operations	Cost of carpass-through expenses	Cost of collective promotion fund	Cost of expenses recovery	Administrative	Selling	Financing	Total as of June 30, 2007	Total as of June 30, 2006	Total as of June 30, 2005
	Ps.	Ps.	Ps.	Ps.	Ps.	Ps.	Ps.	Ps.	Ps. 16,395	Ps.	Ps.	Ps. 16,395	Ps. 20,351	Ps. 11,111
Director's fees														
Depreciation and amortization	82,417	20		9,274	1,302	299	17	(316)	5,250	36		98,299	82,082	75,111
Repairs and maintenance														
Building	24,041	2,708		10,122	469	26,868	86	(26,954)	1,157	12		38,509	27,955	24,611
Mail and telephone				3,001		2,140		(2,140)	496	114		3,611	3,028	3,911
Advertising						107	29,157	(29,264)		31,720		31,720	19,465	12,211
Lease expense					1,362	894	46	(940)	836	3		2,201	2,597	1,611
Commissions and property														
Real estate charges				715	21,916				1,601	3,567		27,799	15,470	11,011
Freight and transportation				227	1,136	1,543	95	(1,638)	2,092	499		3,954	2,746	2,211
Taxes, rates and licenses														
Contributions	281				14,192	14,732	1,583	(16,315)	12,901	2		27,376	17,124	9,511
Subscriptions and publications						142		(142)	166			166	199	211
Interest and dividend														
Index adjustment								22	(22)		66,622	66,622	49,125	45,211
Bank charges						27		(27)	5,000	6		5,006	1,700	1,611
Time deposits														
Provision for doubtful accounts									510		20	530	515	311
Travel expenses				443		17		(17)	1,060			1,503	398	311
Food and beverages				8,882								8,882	5,892	5,211
Personnel					1,385	45		(45)	2,007	404		3,796	1,093	711

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aining penses ontingencies										965	6
urances	174	1,252	703	17	(720)	2,246		3,672	2,246	2,246	1,6
urveillance			1,171		(1,171)	783		783	446	446	3
aining urses			1		(1)	327		327	22	22	1
(recovery) ange for ntingencies r lawsuits	324							324			
ross sales			5		(5)	40,027		40,027	20,021	20,021	13,2
x penses covery			(97,732)	(36,650)	134,382						
recovered penses			423		(423)						
her	1,505	3,242	32	3,448	482	(3,930)	3,082	3,024	10,885	11,335	10,1
total as of ne 30,2007	107,063	2,728	1,505	69,216	76,251		141,427	113,709	66,642	578,541	
total as of ne 30,2006	85,120	2,384	2,354	57,971	43,933		96,882	60,105	49,710	398,459	
total as of ne 30,2005	76,964	2,255	1,5911	48,925	23,102		70,670	36,826	47,232		307,5

(i) Includes Ps. 323 related to a recovery of Provision for contingencies.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of

Banco Hipotecario S.A.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Banco Hipotecario S.A. and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the Bank) as of June 30, 2007 and 2006 and the related consolidated statements of income, of changes in shareholders' equity and of cash flows for each of the three twelve-month periods in the period ended June 30, 2007. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Bank's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Banco Hipotecario S.A. and its subsidiaries at June 30, 2007 and 2006, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three twelve-month periods in the period ended June 30, 2007 in conformity with accounting rules prescribed by the Banco Central de la República Argentina (the BCRA).

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As described in Notes 6 and 37 to the consolidated financial statements, respectively, accounting rules prescribed by the BCRA differ in certain significant respects from, and is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than, accounting principles generally accepted in Argentina for enterprises in general (Argentine GAAP) and accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and as allowed by Item 17 to Form 20-F (US GAAP). Information relating to the nature and effect of the differences between accounting rules prescribed by the BCRA and US GAAP is presented in Note 37 to the consolidated financial statements.

Price Waterhouse & Co S.R.L.

/s/ Diego Sisto

**Diego Sisto
Partner**

Buenos Aires, Argentina

August 31, 2007

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Table of Contents**BANCO HIPOTECARIO SA AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

As of June 30, 2007 and 2006

(Expressed in thousands of Argentine pesos, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

	2007	June 30,	2006
ASSETS			
Cash and due from banks	Ps. 54,578	Ps.	42,900
Banks and correspondents	273,095		284,956
	327,673		327,856
Government and corporate securities (Note 9)	2,159,941		2,802,402
Loans (Note 10)			
Mortgage loans	1,767,133		1,547,869
Other loans	1,855,887		903,249
	3,623,020		2,451,118
Plus: Accrued interest receivable	38,496		94,451
Less: Allowance for loan losses (Note 11)	(136,120)		(145,297)
	3,525,396		2,400,272
Other receivables from financial transactions (Note 12)			
Securities receivable under repurchase agreements	1,261,850		908,147
Amounts receivable under derivative financial instruments (Note 22)	1,133,603		1,035,997
Loans in trust pending securitization	81,378		100,231
Amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements of government and corporate securities	3,573		
Receivable from Argentine Government compensatory and hedge bonds (Note 2)	260,960		250,872
Other (Note 12)	961,258		731,085
	3,702,622		3,026,332
Plus: Accrued interest receivable	9,757		10,301
Less: Allowance for loan losses (Note 11)	(34,684)		(33,840)
	3,677,695		3,002,793
Investments in other companies	11		38,472
Miscellaneous receivables (Note 13)	325,977		254,190
Bank premises and equipment (Note 14)	105,000		86,224
Miscellaneous assets (Note 15)	16,183		24,040
Intangible assets (Note 14)	29,666		5,412
In-process items	107		71
Total Assets	Ps. 10,167,649		Ps. 8,941,732

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

Table of Contents**BANCO HIPOTECARIO SA AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (Continued)**

As of June 30, 2007 and 2006

(Expressed in thousands of Argentine pesos, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

	June 30	
	2007	2006
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY LIABILITIES		
Deposits		
Checking accounts	Ps. 39,288	Ps. 11,533
Saving accounts	183,903	141,724
Time deposits	613,382	434,497
Other deposit accounts	27,927	22,269
	864,500	610,023
Plus: Accrued interest payable	4,060	4,764
	868,560	614,787
Other liabilities from financial transactions		
Other banks and international entities (Note 18)	231,619	387,081
Bonds (Note 19)	3,587,186	3,253,792
Argentine Central Bank (Note 17)	218,031	198,329
Amounts payable under derivative financial instruments (Note 22)	968,395	964,753
Borrowings under repurchase agreements collateralized by government securities	965,803	637,719
Obligation to return securities acquired under reverse repurchase agreements of government and private securities	4,159	
Collections and other transactions on behalf of third parties	22,236	22,940
Other	144,729	104,791
	6,142,158	5,569,405
Plus: Accrued interest payable	84,485	95,274
	6,226,643	5,664,679
Miscellaneous liabilities		
Taxes	1,511	5,152
Sundry creditors (Note 24)	38,520	54,304
Other (Note 24)	23,433	8,673
	63,464	68,129
Reserve for contingencies (Note 16)	262,214	205,577
In-process items	2,534	3,521
Minority interests	32,938	31,634
Total Liabilities	7,456,353	6,588,327
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Common stock	1,500,000	1,500,000
Inflation adjustment of common stock	717,115	1,797,623
Paid-in-capital		1
Reserves	68,868	1,191,686
Retained earning / (Accumulated deficit)	425,313	(2,135,905)

Total Shareholders' Equity	2,711,296	2,353,405
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	Ps. 10,167,649	Ps. 8,941,732

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

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Table of Contents**BANCO HIPOTECARIO SA AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME**

For the twelve-month periods ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005

(Expressed in thousands of Argentine pesos, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

	2007	2006	2005
Financial income			
Interest on loans and other receivables from financial transactions	Ps. 547,246	Ps. 443,845	Ps. 502,052
Income from government and corporate securities	330,598	286,469	178,477
Other	4,376	3,489	953
	882,220	733,803	681,482
Financial expenses			
Interest on deposits and other liabilities from financial transactions	354,969	398,355	374,389
Contributions and taxes on financial income	19,697	13,829	14,493
	374,666	412,184	388,882
Provision for loan losses (Note 11)	43,673	10,498	16,699
Income from services			
Insurance premiums	76,999	53,851	44,764
Commissions (Note 25)	64,044	34,796	31,862
Other (Note 25)	19,318	12,759	11,802
	160,361	101,406	88,428
Expenses for services			
Insurance claims	7,172	8,965	7,776
Commissions (Note 25)	64,653	28,860	13,312
Contributions and taxes on income from services	3,179	1,746	1,521
	75,004	39,571	22,609
Administrative expenses			
Salaries and social security contributions	111,364	84,440	73,096
Advertising expenses	20,914	15,692	7,217
Value added tax and other taxes	16,987	11,819	10,184
Directors and Syndics fees	17,541	3,109	2,843
Fees for administrative services	37,744	21,455	13,247
Maintenance and repairs	61,325	44,258	36,260
Other	4,938	4,417	4,163
	270,813	185,190	147,010
Net income from financial transactions	Ps. 278,425	Ps. 187,766	Ps. 194,710

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

Table of Contents**BANCO HIPOTECARIO SA AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (Continued)****For the twelve-month periods ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005****(Expressed in thousands of Argentine pesos, except share data and as otherwise indicated)**

	2007	2006	2005
Miscellaneous income			
Penalty interest	6,437	5,912	9,567
Loans recoveries	220,745	123,450	59,180
Other (Note 26)	4,642	44,346	15,275
	231,824	173,708	84,022
Miscellaneous expenses			
Provision for other contingencies and miscellaneous receivables	127,046	12,275	113,043
Other (Note 26)	23,398	36,922	13,322
	150,444	49,197	126,365
Income before income taxes and minority interests	359,805	312,277	152,367
Income taxes (Note 28)	1,007	1,321	6,968
Minority interests	(907)	(1,878)	5,623
Net income for the period	357,891	309,078	151,022

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

Table of Contents**BANCO HIPOTECARIO SA AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY**

For the twelve-month periods ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005

(Expressed in thousands of Argentine pesos, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

	Common		Inflation adjustment of common stock (Note 30)	Reserves		Retained	Total shareholders' equity
	stock (Note 30)	Paid in capital		Legal (Note 30)	Voluntary (Note 30)	earnings / (Accumulated deficit)	
Balance as of June 30, 2004	Ps. 1,500,000	Ps. 1	Ps. 1,797,623	Ps. 1,022,078	Ps. 169,608	Ps. (2,596,005)	Ps. 1,893,305
Net income for the period						151,022	151,022
Balance as of June 30, 2005	Ps. 1,500,000	Ps. 1	Ps. 1,797,623	Ps. 1,022,078	Ps. 169,608	Ps. (2,444,983)	Ps. 2,044,327
Net income for the period						309,078	309,078
Balance as of June 30, 2006	Ps. 1,500,000	Ps. 1	Ps. 1,797,623	Ps. 1,022,078	Ps. 169,608	Ps. (2,135,905)	Ps. 2,353,405
Absorption of accumulated deficit approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting held on July 21, 2006		(1)	(1,080,508)	(1,022,078)	(169,608)	2,272,195	
Retained earnings distribution approved by the General Shareholders Meeting held on April 12, 2007							
Legal Reserve				68,868		(68,868)	
Net income for the period						357,891	357,891
Balance as of June 30, 2007	Ps. 1,500,000	Ps.	Ps. 717,115	Ps. 68,868	Ps.	Ps. 425,313	Ps. 2,711,296

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

Table of Contents**BANCO HIPOTECARIO SA AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOW**

For the twelve-month periods ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005

(Expressed in thousands of Argentine pesos, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

	2007	2006	2005
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	Ps. 357,891	Ps. 309,078	Ps. 151,022
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by Cash Flows from operating activities:			
Provision for loan losses and for contingencies and miscellaneous receivables, net of reversals	170,719	22,773	129,742
Net gain on investment government securities	(138,070)	(99,240)	(19,916)
Gain on derivative financial instruments	(81,935)	(41,635)	
Depreciation and amortization	10,000	10,364	5,279
Net gain on sale of premises and equipment and miscellaneous assets	(2,806)		(5,476)
Equity gain from unconsolidated subsidiaries			(283)
Net Indexing (CER and CVS) of loans and deposit	137,689	328,442	(66,645)
Net Interest and indexing (CER) of borrowings and compensations from Argentine Central Bank	9,614	555,021	(146,386)
Loss on sale of the equity investment	16,466		
Minority interest	907	1,878	(5,623)
Net change in trading investments	64,271	(1,107)	(175,173)
Net reverse repurchase agreements of government and corporate securities	(29,192)	(200,866)	(197,101)
Net change in other assets	(301,530)	298,776	210,681
Net change in other liabilities	(120,039)	(26,662)	156,152
Net cash provided by operating activities	93,986	1,156,822	36,273
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Increase in loans, net	(1,149,879)	(88,886)	(318,801)
Proceeds from securitization of US dollar-denominated loans	117,115	110,003	184,822
Purchase of government securities		(2,437,897)	
Proceeds from government securities		41,645	
Proceeds from maturities of investments	540,669	278,965	4,438
Sales of investments in other companies	9,272		
Proceeds from sale of premises and equipment	21,463	4,849	5,476
Purchases of premises and equipment, miscellaneous and intangible assets	(66,427)	(12,807)	(11,469)
Net cash used in investing activities	(527,787)	(2,104,128)	(135,534)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Increase in deposits, net	254,477	189,855	239,899
Proceeds from issuance of bonds, notes and other long term debts.	461,205	1,542,400	
Proceeds from borrowings from Banks		154,240	
Principal payments on bonds, notes, and other debts	(442,359)	(1,261,274)	(575,788)
Increase in borrowings, net	159,086	316,849	374,437
Net cash provided by financing activities	432,409	942,070	38,548

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Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(1,392)	(5,236)	(60,713)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	327,856	314,059	380,041
Effect of foreign exchange changes on cash and cash equivalents	1,209	19,033	(5,269)

Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	Ps. 327,673	Ps. 327,856	Ps. 314,059
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Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:

Cash paid for interest	Ps. 69,366	Ps. 53,178	Ps. 164,373
Cash paid for presumptive minimum income tax	15,432	12,709	14,516
Non-cash transactions involving securitizations	28,757	24,147	32,214

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

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BANCO HIPOTECARIO SA AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of and for the twelve-month periods ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005

(Expressed in thousands of Argentine pesos, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

1. General

a. Description of business

Banco Hipotecario SA (herein after referred to as the Bank or BHSA), is a commercial bank, organized under the laws of Argentina. The Bank provides general banking services, focused on individual residential mortgage loans and construction-project loans directly to customers as well as indirectly through selected banks and other financial intermediaries throughout Argentina. The Bank also engages in mortgage loan securitizations, mortgage loan servicing, credit card, personal loans, other corporate loans and mortgage-related insurance in connection with its lending activities.

b. Basis of presentation

The consolidated financial statements of the Bank have been prepared in accordance with the rules of Banco Central de la República Argentina (Argentine Central Bank or BCRA) which prescribes the accounting reporting and disclosure requirements for banks and financial institutions in Argentina (Argentine Banking GAAP). These rules differ in certain respects from generally accepted accounting principles in Argentina (Argentine GAAP) applicable to companies in general. The significant differences between Argentine Banking GAAP and Argentine GAAP are described in Note 6 to the consolidated financial statements. Argentine Banking GAAP and Argentine GAAP also differ in certain significant respects from generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (US GAAP). Such differences involve methods of measuring the amounts shown in the consolidated financial statements, as well as additional disclosures required by US GAAP and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). These consolidated financial statements include solely a reconciliation of net income and shareholders' equity to US GAAP. Pursuant to Item 17 of Form 20-F, this reconciliation does not include disclosure of all information that would be required by US GAAP and Regulation S-X of the SEC. See Note 37 for details.

Certain disclosures required by the Argentine Banking GAAP have not been presented herein since they are not required under US GAAP or the SEC and are not considered to be relevant to the accompanying consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

c. Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Bank and its subsidiaries over which the Bank has effective control. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

d. Presentation of financial statements in constant Argentine pesos

For the period from January 1, 1995 to December 31, 2001, the Bank accounted for its financial transactions on the historical cost basis. Prior to January 1, 1995, the Bank's consolidated financial statements were prepared on the basis of general price-level accounting, which reflected changes in the purchasing power of the Argentine peso in the historical financial statements. However, as a result of the inflationary environment in Argentina during 2002, Argentine Central Bank, Argentine Federation of Professional Councils in Economic Sciences (FACPCE) and *Comisión Nacional de Valores de la República Argentina* (CNV) reinstated the application of inflation accounting in financial statements as from January 1, 2002. These regulators provided that all recorded amounts restated for inflation through August 31, 1995, as well as those arising between that date and December 31, 2001 are to be considered stated in currency as of December 31, 2001.

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BANCO HIPOTECARIO SA AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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(Expressed in thousands of Argentine pesos, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

As a result of the stabilization of the WPI during the first half of 2003, the Argentine government instructed the CNV to issue the necessary regulations to preclude public companies from presenting price-level restated financial statements. Therefore, on April 8, 2003, the CNV issued a resolution providing for the discontinuance of inflation accounting as of March 1, 2003. The Bank complied with the CNV resolution and accordingly recorded the effects of inflation until February 28, 2003.

2. Economic and social situation prevailing in Argentina

The Argentine economy continues to undergo a sustained economic growth accompanied by an important fiscal and commercial surplus. Within this context, there is an important recovery of the financial system, supported by more stable exchange rates, longer terms for new transactions, lower exposure to the public sector and higher levels of consumer loans.

Against this backdrop, the Bank has increased its profit levels and achieved an important capital strengthening, mainly based on the increase in financial brokerage, the consolidation of its financial margin, and a continuing improvement in all financial indicators as well as an important expansion in their business network.

The Bank is currently one of the strongest contributors to credit growth in the financial system, being the most important aspects the increase in consumer loans and the expansion in the credit card financing market. In addition, the Bank continues to lead the mortgage loans segment.

The situation described above overcame the crisis mainly underwent during 2001 and 2002, during which the National government adopted measures that influenced the banking activity, and specifically the Bank's activity, among which were: i) a single free exchange market system was established, ii) Deposits and Loans in US dollars or any other foreign currency granted by the Argentine financial system were converted into pesos, iii) compensations to the Financial System for the effects of the asymmetric pesification process, iv) certain adjustments to the Reorganization and Bankruptcy Laws and v) conversion of provincial public debt.

Compensation granted by the National Government to financial institutions.

(i) Asymmetric pesification

Through Decree 905, the Government established the issuance of National Government Compensating Bonds to compensate financial institutions for the negative effects on their equities of the conversion into pesos at different exchange rates of receivables and obligations denominated in foreign currency, as provided for by Law 25561, Decree 214 and its amendments and complementary rules, and to cover the negative difference between assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency arising from their conversion into pesos, as established by the above-mentioned regulations.

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The Bank complied with the reporting requirements established by Sections 28 and 29 of Decree 905 Compensation to financial institutions, applying for such purpose the regulations in force and particular criteria, exercising the following options:

National Government Compensating Bond in US dollars, due 2012: Compensatory bond difference between assets and liabilities converted into pesos at Ps. 1.00, for the exchange rate difference of Ps. 0.40, converted into pesos at the Ps. 1.40 =US\$ 1 rate: US\$ 374,647 thousand (consolidated amount).

National Government Hedge Bond in US dollars, due 2012: Hedge Bond difference between assets and liabilities in US dollars, net of the compensating bond: US\$ 845,729 thousand (consolidated amount).

In September 2002 and October 2005 the Argentine Central Bank credited US\$ 356,015 thousand and US\$ 16,761 thousand in BODEN 2012, respectively, as compensation (consolidated amount).

Finally, between September 2005 and January 2006, hedge BODEN 2012 for US\$ 773,531 were subscribed.

In addition, in July 2007 the Bank requested an advance of Ps. 83,012 to purchase US\$ 59,294,200 in National Government Bonds in US Dollars Libor Due 2012 (BODEN 2012) pursuant to the provisions of Section 29, subsections f) and g) of Decree No. 905/02 of the Executive Branch and regulations.

In order to guarantee the advance to be received, the Bank submitted as collateral a) Secured Bonds (BOGAR) for a face value of 83,011,880, and b) Mortgage Securities granted customers of the non-financial private sectors, in Situation 1, equivalent to Ps. 26,163.

For purposes of these financial statements, i) BODEN 2012 bonds credited by the Argentine Central Bank have been recorded in Government and Corporate Securities Held-for-investment, ii) the amount in respect of the right to receive the Compensatory and Hedge bonds has been recorded in Other receivables for financial transactions Receivable for Argentine Government Compensatory and Hedge bond In foreign currency, iii) bonds delivered as collateral for Negotiable Obligations and secured facilities to banks, have been recorded in Miscellaneous receivables, and iv) the advance to be requested for the acquisition of the Hedge bond, has been recorded in Other liabilities for financial transactions Argentine Central Bank.

(ii) Asymmetric indexation

Law 25796, regulated by Decree 117/04, established a mechanism to compensate financial institutions for the effects generated by the application of the Salary Variation Index (CVS) to certain assets, and the Reference Stabilization Index (CER), to certain liabilities.

On May 3, 2004, Ministry of Economy and Production Resolution N° 302/04 was published in the Official Gazette, approving the method to be used by the Finance Secretariat for calculating the amount of peso-denominated National Government Bonds accruing interest at variable rates and due 2013 to be delivered to financial institutions adhering to the Compensation regime created by Law 25796.

On May 18, 2004, the Bank submitted letter N° 194 informing the Central Bank that it will not adhere to this regime, and stating its wish to be compensated for the negative effects on its equity derived from application of the CVS to certain assets converted into pesos and from the unequal application of the CER to certain liabilities, and expressly reserving its right to seek relief.

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As of June 30, 2007 and 2006, the Bank has recorded the effects of the compensation for the asymmetric pesification as a gain contingency in memorandum accounts for an amount of Ps. 81,645 as of the end of each period.

Mortgage refinancing system

On November 6, 2003, Law 25798, regulated by Decree N° 1284/03, established the creation of a system for the refinancing of mortgage loans and of a restructuring unit for the purpose of analyzing loans arranged prior to the application of the Convertibility Law 23928.

On December 12, 2006, the National Congress approved Law 26177 modifying the Mortgage Refinancing System. The new law establishes the Restructuring Unit, which will be in charge of the analysis and proposal of refinancing of mortgage loans agreed among awardees and the ex Banco Hipotecario Nacional, settled before the Convertibility Law (Law 23928).

3. Comprehensive financial debt restructuring

The financial debt restructuring process resulting from the significant adverse changes that took place in Argentina in 2002, which affected the Bank's balance sheet and financial position, ended on December 29, 2003. On that date, the term for receiving exchange offers expired and the Bank accepted all existing validly offered securities in view of compliance with the conditions for the Bank's exchange offers and the simultaneous restructuring of all its outstanding debt with bank creditors. On January 14, 2004, the total final principal on validly offered securities of Ps. 2,662,242, representing approximately 93% of the total principal on the outstanding securities existing at that date, was settled.

In view of the commitments undertaken, a trust has been created under Argentine law through a Trust Agreement entered into by and between the Bank and ABN AMRO Bank NV, Argentine Branch, where the Bank transferred as trustor, BODEN 2012 and loans secured by the National Government on December 24, 2003. The Trust shall keep those assets for the benefit of the holders of guaranteed debt securities and guaranteed financial debt. Given the fact that the sole purpose of the trust was to guarantee the payment of interests due on the restructures guaranteed financial debt and that such debt was completely cancelled on January 13, 2006, this trust is in liquidation.

After January 14, 2004, the settlement date of the transaction, the Bank continued to exchange negotiable obligations with holders adhering to the offering late. At June 30, 2007, the face value of the obligations exchanged amounted to US\$ 8,995 thousand and Euro 10,695 thousand.

At the date of these financial statements, the Bank had honored the total amount of amortization and interest according to the contractual terms.

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4. Exposure to the Public Sector

As of the June 30, 2007, the Bank maintains Ps. 3,314,611, in government-related assets:

- a) Government securities for Ps.1,592,200, (BODEN 2012 Ps.1,276,225, BODEN 2008 Ps.4,009, BODEN 2014 Ps.11, BOCON PRE 8 Ps.152,307, BOGAR Ps.147,736, BOCON PRE V Ps.235, BOCON PRO VII Ps.369, BONAR V Ps.9,460, PAR BONDS 2038 Ps.66, DISCOUNT BONDS 2033 Ps.551, NOGOTIABLE BONDS PBI Ps.1,231).
- b) Secured Loans granted by the National Government for Ps.769, originated from the exchange of government securities established by Decree 1387/01, accepted in repayment of non-performing mortgage loans acquired on the market.
- c) Loans to the provincial and municipal governments for Ps.116,232.
- d) Rights to receive BODEN 2012 (Compensatory and Hedge bonds) for Ps.260,960 pursuant to Sections 28 and 29 of Decree 905/02.
- e) Other receivables for financial transactions for Ps.1,230,197 of which Ps.719,049 corresponds to repo transactions with BODEN 2012 and Ps. 511,148 corresponds to swap transactions with BODEN 2012 for Ps.414,618, BOGAR for Ps.60,391 and DISCOUNT BONDS 2033 for Ps.36.139.
- f) Miscellaneous receivables of Ps.114,253 related to BODEN 2012 deposited as collateral for the currency swap transaction.

As of June 30, 2007, the Bank has Ps. 218,031 in advances to be requested from Argentine Central Bank for the acquisition of the Hedge Bond (BODEN 2012).

The net exposure to the Public Sector, without considering liquid assets in accounts opened at the BCRA, amounts to Ps.3,096,580 and Ps. 3,728,780 at June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

On June 27, 2005 and July 18, 2006, BACS Banco de Crédito y Securitización SA and the Bank submitted (jointly on the latter date) notes to the BCRA, requesting a review on the calculated amount of the compensation bonds. On September 26, 2006, the BCRA responds to said submittal stating that the Bank is not entitled to any additional compensation whatsoever under the provisions of Decree 905/02.

On December 12, 2006, both banks submitted a note to the Ministry of Economy reporting the illegitimacy of the administrative decision taken by the Argentine Central Bank.

In addition, Decree 905/02 states that in the event of default by the National Government on the payment of principal or interest of BODEN, Secured Loans or BOGAR, of more than 30 days following the respective maturity dates, each financial institution will be entitled to repay in advance, either fully or partially, the advances received for the acquisition of the Hedge bond, using for that purpose all or the equivalent portion

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of the assets provided as collateral, taken at the value in which they were recorded at the time the advances were granted, plus interest accrued until the repayment date, less the amount actually repaid.

Through Communication A 4084 dated January 30, 2004, the BCRA resolved that the assets granted as collateral for the advances received for the acquisition of the Hedge bonds, may be excluded from being accounted for at present, technical or theoretical values at the discretion of the institutions, for the total or partial amount of the advances, in which case they should be recorded at the value established by the BCRA.

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January 1, 2006 was the effective date of the provisions of item 12 of Communication A 3911 (Communication A 4455), indicating that the financial assistance to the Public Sector, may not exceed 40% of total assets as of the last day of the previous month. The Bank's exposure to the public sector stems from compensations received from the National Government. Therefore, and considering that the exposure to the Public Sector exceed said limit, on January 19, 2006 the Bank informed the BCRA that it would gradually reduce the ratio of its exposure to the Public Sector, to the extent that bonds received from the National Government, as compensation for the asymmetric pesification will start amortizing principal. As of the date of issuance of these financial statements, there were no objections from the BCRA.

Furthermore, the same criterion will be used by the Bank in the event of being forced to receive financial instruments issued by the Trustee of the Mortgage Loan Refinancing Trust as compensation for Private Sector debts Law 25798.

Communication A 4546 dated July 9, 2006, stated that, as from July 1, 2007, exposure to the Public Sector, may not exceed 35% of total assets as of the last day of the previous month.

As of June 30, 2007 the Bank's exposure to the public sector represents 32.6% of its total assets.

5. Significant Accounting Policies

The following is a summary of significant accounting policies used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

5.1. Foreign Currency Assets and Liabilities

Foreign currency assets and liabilities are translated at the prevailing exchange rate at period-end. Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into pesos at the prevailing exchange rates on the date of transaction settlement. Foreign currency transactions net gains or losses are recorded within Financial income or Financial expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of income.

5.2. Government and Corporate Securities

Argentine Banking GAAP requires banks to classify government securities into two categories: held for trading and investment account.

Securities classified as held for trading are marked to market, at the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange spot quotation, and any changes in their market value is recognized as a gain or loss in the consolidated income statement. Investment securities are carried at acquisition cost plus accrued interest, and discount or amortization of premiums, as applicable.

BODEN US\$ 2012 received as compensatory bonds, are classified as Investment Securities and are recognized at their technical value (the adjusted balance of each instrument according to contractual conditions), in accordance with the rules issued by the BCRA.

Secured Bonds (BOGAR) issued by the Provincial Government within the framework of Decree 1579/02, are recorded at present value as required by the BCRA.

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Discount Bonds exchanged for sovereign debt, have been recorded at the lower of (a) the aggregate nominal cash flow until maturity, under the contractual conditions of the new securities, and (b) the carrying value of the securities offered, which is equivalent to the present value of the Secured Bonds.

5.3. Loans

The portfolio of performing loans and loans with 90 days or less past due, has been recorded at principal amounts, net of amortization, adjusted by CER, and CVS, where applicable, plus accrued interest and net of allowance for loan losses.

Secured loans issued under Decree 1387/01 and other public sector loans, are valued at the lower of present value (net present value of cash flows according to contract conditions, discounted at the rates established by the BCRA) or technical value (amount adjusted by CER, where applicable, plus interest accrued in accordance with contract conditions). This value is compared to the theoretical value (book value at February 28, 2003, plus CER, where applicable). The differences resulting from this comparison are recorded as an asset offsetting account, if the difference is positive, and expensed if the difference is negative. The balance will be adjusted according to the amount resulting from the calculation of the differences between those items, until they are settled. Once the balance has been settled, any subsequent valuation difference will be expensed.

Secured loans incorporated after February 28, 2003 are valued at cost plus accrued interest at their internal rate of return.

Other loans to the public sector, not included in the preceding paragraph, originally granted in foreign currency have been converted into pesos at the exchange rate of Ps. 1.40 per US dollar, as established by Law 25561, Decree 214 and complementary rules and amendments. Since February 3, 2002, the CER has been applied to the amount of those loans and maximum rates have been established, as provided for by Decree 1579/02, if those assets were subject to the Exchange of Provincial Public Debt.

Loans to the non-financial private sector originally granted in foreign currency prior to December 2001 have been converted into pesos at the exchange rate of Ps. 1.00 per US dollar, as established by Law 25561, Decree 214 and complementary rules and amendments. Since February 3, 2002, the CER and CVS have been applied to the amount of those loans and maximum rates have been established, depending on the borrower.

Law 25796 established the elimination of the CVS since April 2004.

5.4. Interest accruals and adjustments of principal amounts (CER and CVS)

Interest accruals were determined using the exponential method for all lending and certain borrowing transactions in local and foreign currency whose total terms were more than 92 days. Interest accruals for loans past due more than 90 days, were discontinued.

Adjustments of principal amounts from the application of the CER, were accrued as established by BCRA regulations, and interest accruals for loans past due more than 90 days, were discontinued.

Interest is recognized on a cash basis on past due loans of more than 90 days, after reducing the balance of accrued interest.

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5.5. Derivative Financial Instruments

The rights and obligations arising from currency swap transactions carried out as a hedge for the restructured obligations issued in Euros have been recorded at the exchange rate of that currency following the criterion described in Note 5.1.

Currency swap transactions carried out as a hedge for the Bank's exposure to CER index-adjustable peso denominated liabilities, without transferring the underlying asset, have been recorded according to the net asset or liability position derived from variations in the underlying assets and variations in the US dollar exchange rate plus interest agreed for liabilities.

Interest rate swap transactions carried out for purposes of hedging assets and liabilities with fixed and floating rates, have been recorded on an accrual basis, based on the agreed upon lending and borrowing interests rates.

The CER swap, linked to Secured loans due in 2008 and External Debt transaction, has been recorded on an accrual basis, based on the agreed upon lending and borrowing interests rates.

5.6. Securitizations of Loans

The Bank accounted for the transfer of US dollar-denominated and peso-denominated mortgage loans to a mortgage trust and the issuance of mortgage bonds, as a sale and recorded its retained interest in the securitization trusts at their principal amounts. Retained interests relating to certificates of participation are adjusted on a monthly basis to reflect the net results of the Bank's equity in the trusts. A gain or loss is recognized for the difference between the cash proceeds received and the principal balance of mortgage loans underlying the mortgage bonds sold.

Debt securities have been recorded at face value, adjusted by CER, where applicable, plus accrued interest.

5.7. Allowance for Loan Losses

Allowances for loan losses recorded at June 30, 2007 and 2006, cover the minimum reserves required by the BCRA, which consist of the debtors payment capacity and cash-flows analysis for commercial loans and clients aging for consumer loans, and were calculated considering the accounting policies adopted for certain refinanced consumer loans, certain contributions to the special relief fund, including the extraordinary contribution to that fund and the changes in certain estimates related to the loan portfolio.

Pursuant to the guidelines of Law 24441 on Housing and Construction Financing, the criterion followed by the Bank to set up reserves for construction projects, where the fiduciary ownership is transferred, consists in classifying debtors on the basis of the evaluation of the future cash flow of the individual project financed by the Bank.

The Bank has adopted a policy with regards to reserves for restructured individual loans. In general terms, this policy consists in the following:

- a. Maintaining for six months the classification and reserves in respect of all those loans subject to: i) the provision of article 13 of Law 24143 and ii) refinancing.

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b. After this period expires, the Bank will proceed, as the case may be, as follows:

b.1. If the loan is no more than 30 days past due, it shall be reclassified as performing loan.

b.2. If the loan is more than 30 days past due, its classification will arise from the aggregate of the current number of days in arrears and those recorded before the refinancing.

c. All individual loans, which are more than 24 months past due, must be fully reserved. Loans and reserves are charged-off from the Bank's assets, three months after the date on which those loans were fully reserved.

d. Those loans that had been charged off, according to c. above, which had been restructured and are still performing, are re-recognized as assets if no delinquency greater than 30 days is showed during the following six months.

As a result of the policies adopted, and in line with BCRA rules, at June 30, 2007 and 2006 the Bank has recorded in memorandum accounts Ps. 816,237 and Ps. 1,076,256, respectively, for loans charged off from the Bank's assets three months after the date on which those loans were fully reserved.

As of June 30, 2006, the Bank's Risk and Credit Committee decided to maintain a 100% coverage of the loan loss reserve, relative to the total amount of those loans classified as non-performing. Reserves and funds created in connection with the special reserve envisaged by section 13 of Law N° 24143 and the Special fund created by a resolution of the Board dated December 12, 2001, shall not be included in the total amount used for calculating such coverage.

Based on the foregoing, the Board of Directors of the Bank believes that the allowance for loan losses set up are sufficient to cover the minimum reserves required by Argentine Banking GAAP rules.

5.8. Mortgage Related Insurance

The Bank records provisions for incurred but not reported insurance claims and pending insurance claims based on historical loss experience. The Bank provides property damage, life and unemployment insurance for its mortgage loan customers as well as for debtors of loans which the Bank services. Income from insurance premiums is recognized as it is charged as a component of the monthly loan installment under Income from services in the accompanying consolidated statement of income.

The Bank has set up a reserve for pending insurance claims for Ps. 10,947 and Ps. 11,733 as of June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

The Bank discontinues accruing insurance premiums for individual loans when the related loan is over 90 days past due.

5.9. Loans in trust pending securitization

The Bank has executed various financial trust agreements under which it has transferred the fiduciary ownership of certain of its mortgage loans to other financial entities as trustees for the benefit of trust. Once the mortgage loans have been transferred, the trust fund issues the corresponding debt securities and certificates of participation and remits the proceeds to the Bank. The Bank may also retain an ownership interest in the trust in the form of debt securities or certificates of participation.

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These receivables, corresponding to pesified mortgage loans registered in the name of the trustee, are recorded as an asset of the Bank, since the trustee has not issued yet the corresponding debt securities and certificates participation, and therefore the Bank maintains the dual roles of trustor and sole beneficiary.

All the loans in trust at June 30, 2007 are held in a trust where the Bank is the only beneficiary and are not intended to be securitized.

5.10. Investments in Other Companies

Investments in Other Companies include equity interest in companies where a minority interest is held.

Under Argentine Banking GAAP, the equity method is used to account for investments where a significant influence in the corporate decision making process exists.

Permanent equity investments in companies where corporate decision are not influenced, are accounted for at the lower of cost and the equity method.

As of June 30, 2007 and 2006, investments in other companies include:

Company	Ownership Interest %	Basis of accounting
Mercado Abierto Electrónico SA	0.50%	Cost method
ACH SA	1.00%	Cost method

In order to reinstate the capital of BHN Vida SA, a Company controlled by BHN Sociedad de Inversión SA, the Bank's Board of Directors, through minutes N° 198 dated September 6, 2006, approved an irrevocable contribution of Ps. 2,250 to BHN Sociedad de Inversión SA for future capital increases. Said amount was paid-in on September 26, 2006.

On May 18, 2007 BHN Sociedad de Inversión SA sold its equity investment in Mortgage Systems International LLC ("MSI") to Contactsoft Corp. and Mr. Harold J. Friedman for an amount of US\$ 3,000,000.

5.11. Bank Premises and Equipment and Miscellaneous Assets

Bank premises and equipment are recorded at cost, adjusted for inflation (as described in Note 1.d), less accumulated depreciation.

Depreciation is computed under the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets. The estimated useful lives for bank premises and equipment are as follows:

Buildings	50 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Machinery and equipment	5 years
Other	5 years

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

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The Bank has recorded under Miscellaneous assets properties received in lieu of payment of loans. These assets are initially recognized at the lower of market value or the value of the loan, net of allowances and subsequently, adjusted for inflation (as described in Note 1.d), and depreciation. Depreciation of Miscellaneous assets is also computed under the straight-line method over the estimated useful of the related assets.

5.12. Intangible Assets, Net

Intangible assets represent software expenses as well as start-up costs. These assets are carried at cost, adjusted for inflation (as described in Note 1.d), less accumulated amortization. Intangible assets are amortized under the straight-line method over their estimated useful life.

5.13. Other Financial Instruments

On January 29, 2004, the Bank entered into a transaction as a partial hedging for the Stock Appreciation Right clause (StARS) included in the issuance of the Medium-term Secured Facility. This transaction includes the acquisition of 71,100,000 Class D ordinary shares of Banco Hipotecario SA (see Note 30.a.). The amount agreed under this transaction was US\$17,519. The Bank recognized the right to receive its shares as an asset, which is marked to market based on the market value of its shares at year end. The maturity date is January 30, 2009.

The rights arising from this purchase have been valued at the lower of the market price of the underlying asset or average quotation price for the last two months. This criteria was implemented as from March 31, 2007. As of June 30, 2006 the rights arising from this purchase have been valued at market value of the underlying asset.

In order to offset the CER index-adjustable foreign currency assets and liabilities the Bank enter into several repurchase agreements with certain international entities, which, in aggregate amounted to US\$ 300,615 of face value of BODEN 2012. The asset position for these transactions as of June 30, 2007 amounts to Ps. 696,856.

Underlying assets of repurchase agreements with BODEN 2012 have been recorded following the criteria mentioned in the third paragraph of Note 5.2.

As of June 30, 2007, the Bank recorded Ps. 542,654 (asset position) as reverse repurchase agreements involving government securities.

5.14. Valuation of options

Premiums on written and purchased call options have been accrued on a straight-line basis during the life of the contract.

The balances of the accounts reflecting the contingent liabilities assumed as a result of the written call options are adjusted at the market price of the securities traded at the closing date, and recorded under memorandum accounts.

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5.15. Minority interest

The breakdown of supplementary equity interests recorded in Minority interests in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets is as follows:

	%	June 30	
		2007	2006
BHN Sociedad de Inversión SA	0.01%	Ps. 1	Ps. 1
BACS Banco de Crédito y Securitización SA	30.00%	Ps. 32,937	Ps. 31,633
Total		Ps. 32,938	Ps. 31,634

5.16. Income Tax

The Bank recognizes income tax charges and liabilities on the basis of the tax returns corresponding to each fiscal year at the statutory tax rates. As of June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005, the corporate tax rate was 35%. Under Argentine Banking GAAP the Bank does not recognize deferred income taxes.

5.17. Statements of Cash Flows

The consolidated statements of cash flows were prepared using the measurement methods prescribed by the BCRA, but in accordance with the presentation requirements of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards N° 95: *Statement of Cash Flows* (SFAS 95).

For purposes of reporting cash flows, Cash and cash equivalents include Cash and due from banks .

5.18. Use of Estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities as of the financial statement dates and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Significant estimates include those required in the accounting of the reserve for loan losses and the reserve for contingencies. Since management's judgment involves making estimates concerning the likelihood of future events, the actual results could differ from those estimates which would have a positive or negative effect on future period results.

5.19. Dismissal indemnities

The disbursements in respect to dismissal indemnities are expensed in the year in which they occur.

5.20. Personnel benefits

The Bank has set up provisions recorded at the present value of the remaining payment for its employees' retirement plans.

5.21. Reclassifications

Certain balances from prior periods have been reclassified to conform to the twelve-month period ended June 30, 2007 presentation.

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6. Summary of differences between Argentine Banking GAAP and Argentine GAAP

The Bank's accounting policies and financial statement presentation generally conform to the rules prescribed by the Argentine Central Bank which prescribes the reporting and disclosure policies for all banks and financial institutions in Argentina. These rules differ in certain respects from Argentine GAAP. The following is a summary of the principal differences between Argentine Banking GAAP and Argentine GAAP:

Valuation criteria

a) Compensation to be received, per Sections 28 and 29 of National Executive Branch Decree 905/02, and investment account securities

As of June 30, 2007 and 2006, the Bank carries the government securities received and to be received in the Government Securities holdings in investment accounts and Other Receivables for financial transactions captions, respectively, arising from the compensation established by Sections 28 and 29 of National Executive Branch Decree 905/02.

Under Argentine GAAP, those assets should be marked to market with the resulting gain or loss reflected in the income statement, unless the Bank demonstrates the ability and the intention to maintain these securities upon maturity.

b) Loans to the non-financial public sector allowances for loan losses

Current regulations on the setting up of allowances issued by the BCRA provide that receivables from the Public Sector are not subject to allowances for doubtful accounts. Under Argentine GAAP, the allowance for losses is recognized when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Bank will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the terms of the agreements.

c) Accounting for income taxes

The Bank determines income tax at the statutory rate applicable to the estimated taxable income, without considering the effect of any timing differences between the accounting and taxable results. Under Argentine GAAP applicable in the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires, income tax must be recognized according to the deferred tax method and, therefore, deferred tax assets or liabilities based on temporary differences must be recognized.

d) Secured Loans, government and other similar securities

In view of Decree N° 1387/01 dated November 6, 2001, in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001, the Bank exchanged with the National State national government securities (classified and valued as Investment accounts, according to the criteria established by the BCRA) for national secured loans which, at June 30, 2007 and 2006 were recorded under Loans to the Public Sector. Furthermore, as established by Decree 1579/02 the Bank and the Fiduciary Fund for the Provincial Development exchanged loans to the provincial governments for Provincial Secured Loans (BOGAR) which at June 30, 2007 and 2006 have been disclosed under Government and Corporate Securities.

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At those dates, the Bank valued the two assets at the lower of present or technical value, as established by the BCRA, except for those granted as collateral for advances granted by the Governing Entity for the subscription of the bonds foreseen in Decree 905/02. Under Argentine GAAP, at June 30, 2007 and 2006 those assets should have been valued on the basis of the respective quotation values of the securities exchanged as of November 6, 2001, which are considered to be the transaction cost as from that date, where applicable, plus interest accrued at the internal rate of return until the end of each period.

Discount Bonds have been valued pursuant to the provisions of Communication A 4270, supplementary rules and amendments thereof. Under professional accounting standards, those bonds should be valued at their quotation value less estimated selling expenses.

e) Derivatives

Under Argentine Banking GAAP, derivatives financial instruments have been valued according to the criterion described in Note 5.5. Under Argentine GAAP, the derivatives financial instruments are recorded at fair value.

f) Receivables and debts stemming from refinancing

Under Argentine GAAP, when certain receivables and debts are replaced by others the terms and conditions thereof are substantially different to the original ones, the existing account shall be closed and a new receivable or debt shall be recorded, the accounting measurement thereof shall be made on the best possible estimate of the amount payable or receivable, discounted at a market rate that reflects market valuations on the time value of money and the specific risks of such assets and liabilities. Said transactions are valued under Argentine Banking GAAP standards based on the rates contractually agreed upon and, as the case may be, the risk is measured pursuant to the classification and provisioning criteria specifically set forth.

g) Financial Trusts

Under Argentine Banking GAAP, the certificates of participation in financial trusts have been valued according to the equity method of accounting. In addition, debt securities issued by the trust are recorded at face value, adjusted by CER, when applicable, plus accrued interest and less the negative amount of the equity method applied to the certificates of participation, when applicable. Under Argentine GAAP the certificates of participation and debt securities must be recorded at the lesser of the amortized cost and the market value.

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At June 30, 2007 and 2006, the Bank has deposited BODEN 2012 for Ps. 114,253 and Ps. 127,263, respectively as collateral for the currency swap transaction.

As of June 30, 2006, Miscellaneous Receivables, includes shares under written call options for Ps. 11,256.

On July 07, 2006, BACS Banco de Crédito y Securitización SA assigned Senior trust debt securities of the BACS III Mortgage Trust as collateral under the Warehousing Credit Line Agreement executed with International Finance Corporation.

8. Privatization

In accordance with the Privatization Law under which the Bank became a private company, until August 2007, the Bank will (i) continue to provide residential mortgage financing on a geographically balanced basis in Argentina; (ii) make available 10% of the Bank's housing construction credit lines for housing in districts with populations of less than 50,000; and (iii) maintain a special reserve funded from 2% of the cash interest collected on its housing loans to subsidize the repayment of loans for borrowers adversely affected by emergency economic conditions.

Additionally, the Privatization Law preserved the right of the Bank to conduct its insurance activities without being subject to the supervision of the Argentine Superintendency of Insurance (the Insurance Superintendency). However, the Bank is required to comply with certain reserve requirements of the Insurance Superintendency.

As a result of the expiration of the time frame for exercising the options indicated above, on February 2, 2004 certain holders of those options acquired 17,909,500 class D shares.

9. Government and Corporate securities

Government and Corporate Securities held by the Bank consist of the following balances:

	2007	June 30,	2006
Held-for-investment- Quoted			
BODEN 2012- Compensatory bond (denominated in US\$)	Ps. 1,276,225		Ps. 1,992,485
Trading			
- Quoted			
Argentine government bonds (denominated in Pesos)	167,141		191,397
Argentine government bonds (denominated in US\$)			19,097
Corporate equity securities (denominated in Pesos)	117,462		84,925
Argentine Central Bank bills - Lebacks (denominated in Pesos) -	403,902		218,068
Corporate equity securities (denominated in US\$)	46,377		91,697
- Unquoted			
National and Guaranteed government bonds (denominated in Pesos)	148,834		204,733

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10. Loans

Descriptions of the categories of loans in the accompanying balance sheets include:

Public Loans loans to National Government and Provinces*Mortgage loans**Construction project loans* loans made to various entities for the construction of housing units*Individual residential mortgage loans* mortgage loans made to individuals to finance the acquisition, construction, completion, enlargement, and/or remodeling of their homes*Other loans* certain financial and non-financial sector loans including loans to credit cardholders and to individuals

Under Argentine Central Bank regulations, the Bank must disclose the composition of its loan portfolio by non-financial Public sector, and financial and non-financial private sector. Additionally, the Bank must disclose the type of collateral pledged on non-financial private sector loans. The breakdown of the Bank's loan portfolio in this regard is as follows:

	2007	June,	2006
Non-financial public sector	Ps. 113,516		Ps. 185,530
Financial sector	88,604		15,871
Non-financial private sector			
With preferred guarantees (a)	1,768,215		1,548,456
Without preferred guarantees (b)	1,652,685		701,261
Accrued interest receivable	38,496		94,451
Reserve for loan losses (see Note 11)	(136,120)		(145,297)
Total	Ps. 3,525,396		Ps. 2,400,272

(a) Preferred guarantees include first priority mortgages or pledges, cash, gold or public sector bond collateral, certain collateral held in trust, or certain guarantees by the Argentine government.

(b) Includes personal loans for Ps. 509,186 and Ps. 237,324, credit cards loans for Ps. 381,132 and Ps. 102,830, overdraft facilities Ps. 419,797 and Ps. 241,082 and other loans for Ps. 342,570 and Ps. 120,025, as of June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

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11. Allowance for loan losses

The activity in the allowance for loan losses for the periods presented is as follows:

a) Loans:

	June 30,	
	2007	2006
Balance at beginning of period	Ps. 145,297	Ps. 258,372
Provision charged to income	42,782	737
Loans charged off	(51,959)	(113,812)
Balance at end of period	Ps. 136,120	Ps. 145,297

b) Loans in trust:

	June 30,	
	2007	2006
Balance at beginning of period	Ps. 33,840	Ps. 52,963
Provision charged to income	891	9,761
Loans charged off	(47)	(28,884)
Balance at end of period	Ps. 34,684	Ps. 33,840

12. Other receivables from financial transactions

The breakdown of other receivables from financial transactions, by type of guarantee for the periods indicated, is as follows:

	June 30,	
	2007	2006
Preferred guarantees, including deposits with the Argentine Central Bank	Ps. 758,275	Ps. 701,419
Unsecured guarantees (1)	2,954,104	2,335,214
Subtotal	3,712,379	3,036,633
Less: Allowance for loan losses	(34,684)	(33,840)
Total	Ps. 3,677,695	Ps. 3,002,793

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- (1) Includes Ps. 1,261,850 and Ps. 908,147 of Securities receivables under repurchase agreements and Ps. 1,133,603 and Ps. 1,035,997 of Amounts receivable under derivative financial instruments, as of June 30, 2007 and 2006.

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The breakdown of the caption "Other" included in the balance sheet is as follows:

	June 30,	
	2007	2006
Class B subordinated mortgage-backed bonds	Ps. 222,018	Ps. 196,665
Certificates of participation	223,372	143,350
Bonds held in the Bank's portfolio (1)	139,997	244,979
Treasury shares receivable (See Note 5.13)	219,272	78,921
Assignment of outstanding mortgage loans (2)	52,137	
Other	104,461	67,170
Total	Ps. 961,258	Ps. 731,085

- (1) The Bank carries long-term Negotiable Obligations for Ps. 116,945 and Ps. 129,990 as of June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively, held in its portfolio for purposes of their possible exchange with holders that did not participate in the initial offering.
- (2) On June 29, 2007, the Bank accepted the offer to assign certain mortgage loans under collection enforcement proceedings with a book value of Ps. 124,744 as of March 31, 2007, most of which were recorded in memorandum accounts.

13. Miscellaneous receivables

Miscellaneous receivables are comprised of the following for the periods indicated:

	June 30,	
	2007	2006
Withholdings, credits and prepaid income tax	Ps. 3,863	Ps. 9,361
Receivables from governmental entities	477	495
Recoverable expenses, taxes, and advances to third parties	241	6,130
Attachments for non-restructured ON	91,626	4,202
Guarantee deposit (1)	114,253	127,263
Guarantee for options		11,256
Presumptive minimum income - Credit tax (Note 29)	77,888	62,457
Receivables from master servicing activities	4,828	5,389
Directors fees		20,292
Other Directors fees	2,548	2,503
Other	34,123	9,946
Subtotal	329,847	259,294
Less: Allowance for collection risks	(3,870)	(5,104)
Total	Ps. 325,977	Ps. 254,190

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- (1) As of June 30, 2007 and 2006 guarantee deposits comprised mainly BODEN 2012 granted as collateral to Ps. 114,253 and Ps. 127,263 deposit securing financial agreements, respectively.

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14. Bank Premises and Equipment and Intangible Assets

The book values of major categories of bank premises and equipment and total accumulated depreciation as of the periods indicated are as follows:

	June 30,	
	2007	2006
Land and buildings	Ps. 107,609	Ps. 99,278
Furniture and fixtures	20,265	15,922
Machinery and equipment	55,507	43,544
Other	2,965	2,143
Accumulated depreciation	(81,346)	(74,663)
Total	Ps. 105,000	Ps. 86,224

Intangible assets, net of accumulated amortization, as of the end of periods indicated are as follows:

	June 30,	
	2007	2006
Third parties fees, re-engineering, restructuring and capitalized software costs	29,666	5,412
Total	Ps. 29,666	Ps. 5,412

15. Miscellaneous assets

Miscellaneous assets consists of the following as of the end of each period:

	June 30,	
	2007	2006
Properties held for sale	Ps. 11,109	Ps. 21,886
Assets leased to others	5,977	8,157
Other	6,700	2,505
Accumulated depreciation	(7,603)	(8,508)
Total	Ps. 16,183	Ps. 24,040

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16. Reserve for contingencies

The reserve for contingencies as of the end of each period is as follows:

	June 30,	
	2007	2006
Legal Contingencies (1)	Ps. 103,463	Ps. 94,577
Incurred but not reported and pending insurance claims (2)	10,947	11,733
Contingency risks (3)	139,655	90,856
Tax Provision	8,149	8,411
Total	Ps. 262,214	Ps. 205,577

(1) Includes legal contingencies and expected legal fees.

(2) As of June 30, 2007 and 2006, it is composed of: technical commitments for Ps. 856 and Ps. 2,253 (pending risks for Ps.856 and Ps. 2,253, without generating charges against the reserve for insufficient premiums), Debts to insured for Ps. 1,841 and Ps. 1,630 (outstanding claims for Ps. 1,228 and Ps. 1,090, IBNR for Ps. 613 and Ps. 540) and Catastrophe Allowances for Ps. 8,250 and Ps. 7,850, respectively.

(3) Comprised of:

	June 30,	
	2007	2006
Stock Appreciation Rights (StAR)	Ps. 67,064	Ps. 34,790
Stock Appreciation Compensation Plan	40,588	26,966
Directors Fees		3,133
Provision BHN Inversion MSI		9,978
Contingency sale of non-performing mortgage portfolio	7,000	
Retirement plans	25,003	15,989
Total	Ps. 139,655	Ps. 90,856

17. Other Liabilities from Financial Transactions Argentine Central Bank

The amounts outstanding corresponding to the Argentine Central Bank debt and advances, as of the end of twelve month periods are as follows:

	June 30,	
	2007	2006
Advances to be requested for the acquisition of the Hedge bond (1)	Ps. 218,031	Ps. 198,329

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Total Ps. 218,031 Ps. 198,329

(1) Accrued interest plus CER amounted to Ps.116,911 and Ps.97,254 at June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The maturity of this advance will be determined once the Hedge bond is received. Includes CER plus interest at 2% until February 3, 2003. The Bank has been paying the advances to be requested for the acquisition of the Hedge bond for a face value of US\$ 773,531 thousand.

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18. Other Liabilities from Financial Transactions Other Banks and International Entities

The breakdown of the bank debt is as follows:

Description	Annual interest rate	Maturity date	June 30,	
			2007	2006
Warehousing Credit Line Agreement with IFC	8.60%	2009	40,953	
Loan granted by Deutsche Bank				92,544
Loan granted by Deutsche Bank				154,240
Interbank loans in pesos	(*)	2007	190,666	140,297
Total			231,619	387,081

(*) fixed interest rate ranging from 7.70% to 8.80%.

On January 17, 2006 BACS Banco de Crédito y Securitización SA executed a Warehousing Credit Line Agreement with International Finance Corporation. Under this agreement IFC grants the Bank line of credit for up to of US\$ 50,000 in two tranches of US\$ 25,000 for a term of three years.

19. Other Liabilities from Financial Transactions Bonds

The balance of the negotiable obligations has been included in the Other liabilities for financial transactions caption. The residual face values of the different negotiable obligation series issued are as follows:

	Issue date	Maturity date		Annual interest rate	June 30,	
					2007	2006
EMTN (CHA)						
Series III (US\$ 100,000 thousand)	07/08/96	07/08/06	a	10.625%	1,113	2,181
GMTN						
Series I (US\$ 300,000 thousand)	17/04/98	17/04/03	a	10.000%	27,669	34,602
Series IV (US\$ 175,000 thousand)	03/12/98	03/12/08	a	13.000%	1,360	1,666
Series VI (US\$ 135,909 thousand)	15/03/99	15/03/02	a	12.250%	464	2,095
Series XVI (US\$ 125,000 thousand)	17/02/00	17/02/03	a	12.625%	26,797	30,635
Series XVII (EURO 100,000 thousand)	27/03/00	27/03/02	a	9.000%	2,554	2,801
Series XXII (EURO 100,000 thousand)	18/10/00	18/10/02	a	8.750%		493
Series XXIII (EURO 150,000 thousand)	06/02/01	06/02/04	a	10.750%	14,319	20,042
Series XXIV (US\$ 107,000 thousand)	15/03/02	15/03/05	a	9.000%	12,551	16,531

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Series XXV (EURO 165,700 thousand)	15/03/02	15/06/05	a	8.000%	6,068	17,390
Long term bond (US\$449,880 thousand)	15/09/03	01/12/13	b	3.0 6.0%	563,012	650,964
Long term bond (EURO 278,367 thousand)	15/09/03	01/12/13	b	3.0 6.0%	946,246	955,262
Series 4 (US\$ 150,000 thousand)	16/11/05	16/11/10	a	9.750%	456,855	453,968
Series 4-Tranche II (US\$ 100,000 thousand)	26/01/06	16/11/10	a	9.750%	308,559	307,805
Series 5 (US\$ 250,000 thousand)	27/04/06	27/04/16	a	9.750%	760,242	757,357
Series 6 (US\$ 150,000 thousand)	21/06/07	21/06/10	a	11.250%	459,377	
					3,587,186	3,253,792

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- (a) fixed interest rate
 (b) variable interest rate

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The contractual maturities of bonds are as follows as of June 30, 2007:

Past due (*)	Ps.	92,895
June 30, 2009		251,443
June 30, 2010		710,820
June 30, 2011		1,016,857
June 30, 2012		251,443
Thereafter		1,263,728
Total	Ps.	3,587,186

(*) Includes debtors who did not accept the restructuring process.

On June 21, 2007, the placement of Negotiable obligations 6 Series (Argentine Peso-Linked Note) launched on June 4, 2007 was closed. The total amount of this transaction amounted to US\$ 150,000 thousand due on 2010 and at a fixed interest rate estimated in pesos equal to 11.25%. The Bank will use the net proceedings derived for issuance to grant loans pursuant to the BCRA standards.

20. Prepayment of financial debt

On September 18, 2006 ended the tender offer to purchase, in cash, all nonperforming securities, which were not exchanged within the framework of the exchange offer implemented on January 2004. As a result of this transaction, US\$ 5,515 thousand (19.4%) and Euros 1,423 thousand (13.7%) of securities were repurchase, respectively. The tender offer was not carried out in Italy.

As an integral part of the offer above mentioned and pursuant to Section 102 of Legislative Decree N° 58 of 1998 of the Republic of Italy, on December 12, 2006 a tender offer was launched for residents of that country to repurchase defaulted bonds. The tender offer closed on January 19, 2007, and securities were repurchased for US\$ 100 thousand and Euros 3,415 thousand.

21. Level I American Depositary Receipts Program

On March 27, 2006 the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) has made effective the Level I American Depositary Receipts, ADR program.

This program allows foreign investors to buy the Bank's stock through the secondary market where ADRs are traded freely within the United States. The Bank of New York has been appointed as depositary institution.

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22. Derivative Financial Instruments

1. Cross Currency Swaps: Cross currency swaps were carried out in order to reduce the volatility of the Bank's results derived from variations in the Euro quotation, in view of the net liability position of that currency, stemming from the restructuring of Euro-denominated negotiable obligations. Through these transactions, the Bank receives Euros, in exchange for a certain amount of US dollars, guaranteed with BODEN 2012. The Bank records the changes in the assets and liabilities position in Euros and US dollars plus the corresponding interest rate. Within this framework, the following transactions have been carried out:

On March 5, 2004, the Bank and Deutsche Bank AG executed a currency swap contract for Euros 150,000 thousand which due date shall be December 1, 2013.

On October 29, 2004, the Bank and Credit Suisse First Boston executed a currency swap contract for Euros 100,000 thousand which due date shall be December 1, 2013.

2. Credit Currency Swaps: in order to reduce the volatility of the Bank's results derived from variations in the CER index, in view the net liability position stemming from obligations in pesos adjustable by said index, related to the financial assistance to be requested from the Argentine Central Bank for the subscription of BODEN 2012 pursuant to the provisions of Section 29, subsect. g) of Decree 905/02, the Bank carried out currency swap transactions paying US dollars and receiving in exchange CER index. These transactions are guaranteed with BODEN 2012. The Bank records positive results for its assets position in CER and allocates its results stemming from its liabilities position in accordance with the US dollar variations plus the interest rate agreed upon. Within this framework, the following transactions have been carried out:

On January 25, 2005, the Bank entered into a currency swap contract (Cross Currency Swap) with Deutsche Bank AG. According to this transaction, the Bank receives interest at a rate of 2% on a notional principal of Ps. 438,870 adjusted by applying the CER and pays interest at 180-day LIBOR plus 435 basis points on a notional principal of US\$ 150,000 thousand without transfer of principal on each due date.

On February 1, 2005, the Bank entered into a currency swap contract (Cross Currency Swap) with Credit Suisse First Boston. According to this transaction, the Bank receives interest at a rate of 2% on a principal of Ps. 87,537 adjusted by applying the CER and pays interest at 180-day LIBOR plus 420 basis points on a principal of US\$ 30,000 thousand.

3. Forward contracts: as a result of direct subscriptions of BODEN 2012 to be received from the National Government and partially carried out with funds stemming from the issuance of Negotiable Obligations in foreign currencies, the Bank carried out forward transactions under which it commits to receive US dollars and deliver pesos. Within this framework, on March 23, 2006, the Bank and Deutsche Bank AG entered into a currency swap contract involving US\$ 100,000 thousand and Ps. 307,500. The maturity date is March 23, 2046.

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4. Interest rate Swaps: In order to hedge the position relative to issuance of debt at fixed rate and giving consideration to the holdings of floating rate securities, interest rate swap agreements have been subscribed for transactions in foreign currencies through which the Bank receives fixed rate and pays the rate agreed upon during the first year and a variable rate for the remaining term. Within this framework, on May 11, 2006, the Bank and Deutsche Bank AG executed an interest

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rate swap contract for US\$ 100,000 thousand. According to this transaction, the Bank will receive a fixed rate of 9.75% and will pay a 7.75% rate during the first year and, from year 2 through 10, will pay a floating 6-month LIBOR rate plus a spread ranging between 3.3% and 6.2%, according to US short and long term rates and the level of the 6-month LIBOR rate.

With the same purpose of the former transaction, during the period from April to June 2007 interest rate swap agreements were subscribed with different financial institutions for Ps. 115,000. According to these transactions, the Bank receives a fixed rate (established in 9.20% and 10.20%) and pay a variable rate BADLAR. The due date of the last of these transactions shall be June 2010.

5. CER Swap linked to Secured Loans due 2008 and External Debt: On February 23, 2007, the Bank entered into a currency swap contract with Deutsche Bank AG applying local legislation through which on an initial notional principal of Ps. 621,496 adjusted by CER an annual 2.5% rate is paid and an annual 4% annual rate with monthly exchanges is received. Amortization shall be carried out in 6 half-yearly installments as from June 2009, the last installment falling due on December 2011. The Swap's objective is to adjust performance curves of sovereign bonds adjusted by CER, that of Secured Loans adjusted by CER and the existing difference between sovereign bonds with local and foreign legislation.

In addition to the interest rate paid, the Bank assumed the credit risk of the Secured Loans issued by the National Government. In any event of default of those loans, the Bank committed to pay the defaulted amount to Deutsche Bank.

6. On July 17, 2006, BACS entered into a currency swap contract with a local Financial Entity. According to this transaction, the Bank receives Argentine pesos adjusted by CER on a notional principal of Ps. 48,300 and pays interest fixed rates of 12.3% without transfer of principal on each due date.

23. Securitization of mortgage loans

The Bank created sixteen separate mortgage trusts (BHN I Mortgage Fund, BHN II Mortgage Trust, BHN III Mortgage Trust, BHN IV Mortgage Trust, BACS I Mortgage Trust, BACS Funding I Mortgage Trust, BACS Funding II Mortgage Trust, BHSA I 2002 Mortgage Trust, CHA I Financial Trust, CHA II Financial Trust, CHA III Financial Trust, CHA IV Financial Trust, CHA V Financial Trust, CHA VI Financial Trust, CHA VII and CHA VIII Financial Trust) under its US securitization program and Cédulas Hipotecarias Argentina program. For each mortgage trust, the Bank transfers a portfolio of mortgages originated by banks and other financial institutions in trust to the relevant trustee. The trustee then issues Class A senior Bonds, Class B subordinated bonds and certificates of participation. The trust's payment obligations in respect of these instruments are collateralized by, and recourse is limited to, the trust's assets consisting of the portfolio of mortgages and any reserve fund established by the Bank for such purpose. The securitizations were recorded as sales, and accordingly, the mortgage loans conveyed to the trusts are no longer recorded as assets of the Bank.

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At the date of these financial statements the following trust funds have been set up:

	Debt Securities	Debt Securities	Debt Securities	Participation	Total
	Class A1/AV	Class A2/AF	Class B	Certificates	
BHN I Issued on 10.29.96 (*)	60,292	18,778	9,302	4,652	93,024
Face value in Ps.	05.25.2005	09.25.2001	01.25.2014	01.25.2014	
Declared Maturity Date					
BHN II Issued on 05.09.97 (*)					
Face value in Ps.	44,554	51,363	3,730	6,927	106,574
Declared Maturity Date	03.25.2001	07.25.2009	03.25.2012	05.25.2013	
BHN III Issued on 10.29.97 (*)					
Face value in Ps.	14,896	82,090	5,060	3,374	105,420
Declared Maturity Date	05.31.2017	05.31.2017	05.31.2018	05.31.2018	
BHN IV Issued on 03.15.00 (*)					
Face value in Ps.	36,500	119,500	24,375	14,625	195,000
Declared Maturity Date	03.31.2011	03.31.2011	01.31.2020	01.31.2020	
BACS I Issued on 02.15.2001 (*)					
Face value in Ps.	30,000	65,000	12,164	8,690	115,854
Declared Maturity Date	05.31.2010	05.31.2010	06.30.2020	06.30.2020	
BACS Funding I Issued on 11.15.2001 (*)					
Face value in Ps.				29,907	29,907
Declared Maturity Date				11.15.2031	
BACS Funding II Issued on 11.23.2001 (*)					
Face value in Ps.				12,104	12,104
Declared Maturity Date				11.23.2031	
BHSA I Issued on 02.01.2002					
Face value in Ps.				43,412	43,412
Declared Maturity Date				02.01.2021	
CHA I Issued on 6.25.2004					
Face value in Ps.	40,000		5,000	5,000	50,000
Declared Maturity Date	12.31.2010		03.31.2012	03.31.2012	
CHA II Issued on 11.19.2004					
Face value in Ps.	39,950		4,995	5,002	49,947
Declared Maturity Date	12.31.2011		01.31.2016	01.31.2013	

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	Debt Securities Class A1/AV	Debt Securities Class A2/AF	Debt Securities Class B	Participation Certificates	Total
CHA III Issued on 04.07.2005					
Face value in Ps.	50,000		6,250	6,270	62,520
Declared Maturity Date	04.30.2012		12.31.2013	01.31.2020	
CHA IV Issued on 6.22.2005					
Face value in Ps.	54,900		4,848	4,849	64,597
Declared Maturity Date	01.31.2013		07.31.2023	07.31.2023	
CHA V Issued on 10.20.2005					
Face value in Ps.	53,301			11,700	65,001
Declared Maturity Date	12.31.2014			04.30.2023	
CHA VI Issued on 04.07.2006					
Face value in Ps.	56,702			12,447	69,149
Declared Maturity Date	12.31.2016			12.31.2026	
CHA VII Issued on 09.27.2006					
Face value in Ps.	58,527			12,848	71,375
Declared Maturity Date	08.31.2017			02.28.2028	
CHA VIII Issued on 03.26.2007					
Face value in Ps.	61,088			13,409	74,497
Declared Maturity Date	08.31.2024			08.31.2028	

(*) Trusts subject to the pesification of foreign currency assets and liabilities at the \$1.00=US\$1 rate established by Law 25561 and Decree 214, as they were created under Argentine legislation. Certain holders of Class A debt securities have started declarative actions against the trustee pursuant to the application of the pesification measures set forth in Law 25561 and Decree 214, in order to maintain the currency of origin of said securities. In these declarative actions, the Bank acted together with BACS as third party. The trustee has duly answered to this claim, being the final resolution to this situation is still pending.

24. Miscellaneous Liabilities

Sundry creditors and other miscellaneous liabilities consist of the following as of the end of each period:

	June 30,	
	2007	2006
Sundry creditors:		
Accrued fees and expenses	Ps. 22,919	Ps. 36,998
Unallocated collections	7,881	7,094
Withholdings and taxes payable	3,439	7,561
Other	4,281	2,651
Total	Ps. 38,520	Ps. 54,304

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Other:		
Directors and Syndics accrued fees	Ps. 6,421	Ps. 3,909
Payroll withholdings and contributions	6,395	2,539
Gratifications	6,598	
Salaries and social securities	4,019	2,225
Total	Ps. 23,433	Ps. 8,673

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25. Income from Services and Expenses on Services*Income from Services Commissions and Other*

Commissions earned consist of the following for each period:

	June 30,		
	2007	2006	2005
Loan servicing fees from third parties	Ps. 1,830	Ps. 1,438	Ps. 2,055
Commissions from FONAVI	4,086	3,335	3,041
Commissions for credit cards	47,914	12,287	1,475
Other (1)	10,214	17,736	25,291
Total	Ps. 64,044	Ps. 34,796	Ps. 31,862

(1) Includes Ps. 11,950 and Ps. 22,786 of Commissions for technological services (MSI), as of June 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Other income from services is comprised of the following for each period:

	June 30,		
	2007	2006	2005
Reimbursement of loan expenses paid by third parties	Ps. 12,995	Ps. 7,748	Ps. 9,137
Other	6,323	5,011	2,665
Total	Ps. 19,318	Ps. 12,759	Ps. 11,802

Expenses on Services Commissions

Commissions expensed consist of the following for each period:

	June 30,		
	2007	2006	2005
Structuring and underwriting fees	Ps. 9,543	Ps. 9,195	Ps. 4,978
Retail bank originations	105	165	257
Collections	427	273	216
Banking services	46,339	16,220	7,002

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Commissions paid to real state agents	8,239	3,007	859
Total	Ps. 64,653	Ps. 28,860	Ps. 13,312

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26. Other Miscellaneous Income and Miscellaneous Expenses

Other miscellaneous income are comprised of the following for each year:

	2007	June 30, 2006	2005
Income on operations with premises and equipment and miscellaneous assets	Ps. 939	Ps. 3,497	Ps. 1,674
Recovery of Director's fees		9,765	
Capitalization of the presumptive minimum income tax		24,640	
Other	3,703	6,444	13,601
Total	Ps. 4,642	Ps. 44,346	Ps. 15,275

Other miscellaneous expenses are comprised of the following for each period:

	2007	June 30, 2006	2005
Depreciation of miscellaneous assets	Ps. 417	Ps. 380	Ps. 438
Gross revenue tax	590	344	889
Other taxes	9,085	7,727	6,350
BOGAR and Secured Loans valuation adjustment		20,806	
Equity in loss of affiliates	6,141		
Benefits prepayments			1,725
Other	7,165	7,665	3,920
Total	Ps. 23,398	Ps. 36,922	Ps. 13,322

27. Balances in Foreign Currency

The balances of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency (principally in US dollars and Euros) are as follows:

Assets:	
Cash and due from banks	Ps. 215,695
Government and corporate securities	1,322,601
Loans	145,452
Other receivables from financial transactions	2,567,719
Miscellaneous receivables	185,176

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Total as of June 30, 2007	Ps. 4,526,643
Total as of June 30, 2006	Ps. 4,923,492
Liabilities:	
Deposits	Ps. 153,855
Other liabilities from financial transactions	4,736,356
Miscellaneous liabilities	571
In-process items	686
Total as of June 30, 2007	Ps. 4,891,468
Total as of June 30, 2006	Ps. 5,234,554

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28. Income Tax

Prior to January 1, 1996, the Bank was exempt from the payment of income tax. Beginning January 1, 1996, the Bank was only exempt from the payment of income tax on income from its operations, assets, and interest income attributable to its residential mortgage lending activities. Effective October 1997, as a result of conversion to a *sociedad anónima*, the Bank is subject to income tax in Argentina except on its income attributable to mortgage loan commitments made prior to that date.

As a general rule, the income tax law allows the deduction of expenses incurred to obtain or maintain the source of taxable income. For purposes of deducting from the taxable revenues those expenses incurred to obtain jointly taxable and non taxable income, expenses should be segregated accordingly.

Furthermore, the fiscal rule gives prerogative to the direct allocation method rather than the apportionment method to determine the deductible expenses. Thus, the apportionment method should only be used when it is not possible to make direct allocation of expenses to the taxable revenue.

The Bank has a tax net operating loss carry forward of Ps. 838,675 and Ps. 1,122,184 at June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

29. Presumptive Minimum Income Tax

The Bank is subject to presumptive minimum income tax. Pursuant to this tax regime, the Bank is required to pay the greater of the income tax or the presumptive minimum income tax. Any excess of the presumptive minimum income tax over the income tax may be carried forward and recognized as a tax credit against future income taxes payable over a 10-year period. The presumptive minimum income tax provision is calculated on an individual entity basis at the statutory asset tax rate of 1% and is based upon the taxable assets of each company as of the end of the year, as defined by Argentine law. For financial entities, the taxable basis is 20% of their computable assets.

As accepted by the BCRA, at June 30, 2007 the Bank capitalized the Ps. 77,888 tax credit corresponding to the fiscal years between 1999 and 2006 on the basis of projections of accounting and taxable results included in the Business Plan submitted to the BCRA and estimates of the main macroeconomic variables and fluctuations in the financial system for the next 10 fiscal years.

The tax credit balances held by the Bank at the closing date of these financial statements are the following:

Fiscal Year	Tax credit balance
1999	4,401
2000	6,034
2001	5,084
2002	9,121
2003	10,592
2004	14,516
2005	12,709
2006	15,431

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30. Shareholders Equity

The following information relates to the statements of changes in the Bank's shareholders' equity.

(a) Common Stock

Prior to June 30, 1997, the Bank's capital stock consisted of assigned capital with no par value owned 100% by the Argentine government. In accordance with the by-laws approved as a result of the conversion of the Bank to a *sociedad anónima*, the Bank's capital stock was established at Ps.1,500,000 and divided into four classes of ordinary common shares.

As of June 30, 2007, the Bank's capital stock consists of 1,500 million of ordinary common shares authorized, issued, and outstanding with a face value of one peso each (according to the decision made by the General and Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting held on July 21, 2006).

Shareholder	Class of		Total % Ownership	Voting Rights
	Shares	Number of Shares		
Argentine government (through FFFRI)	A	658,530,880	43.9%	1 vote (b)
Banco Nación, as trustee for the Bank's <i>Programa de Propiedad Participada</i> (a)	B	75,000,000	5.0%	1 vote
Argentine government (through FFFRI)	C	75,000,000	5.0%	1 vote
Public investors	D	691,469,120	46.1%	3 votes (c)
		150,000,000	100%	

(a) The Bank's *Programa de Propiedad Participada* (PPP) is the Bank's employee stock ownership plan.

(b) Under the Bylaws, the affirmative vote of the holders of Class A Shares is required in order to effectuate: (i) mergers or spin-offs; (ii) an acquisition of shares (constituting a Control Acquisition or resulting in the Bank being subject to a control situation); (iii) the transfer to third parties of a substantial part of the loan portfolio of the Bank, (iv) a change in the Bank's corporate purpose; (v) the transfer of the Bank's corporate domicile outside of Argentina, and (vi) the voluntary dissolution of the Bank.

(c) For so long as Class A Shares represent more than 42% of the Bank's capital, the Class D Shares shall be entitled to three votes per share, except that holders of Class D Shares will be entitled to one vote per share in the case of a vote on: (i) a fundamental change in the Bank's corporate purpose; (ii) a change of the Bank's domicile to be outside of Argentina; (iii) dissolution prior to the expiration of the Bank's corporate existence; (iv) a merger or spin-off in which the Bank is not the surviving corporation; and (v) a total or partial recapitalization following a mandatory reduction of capital.

The Class B shares have been set aside for sale to the Bank's employees in the future pursuant to the PPP on terms and conditions to be established by the Argentine government. Any Class B shares not acquired by the Bank's employees at the time the Bank implements the PPP will automatically convert into Class A shares. The Class C shares are eligible for sale only to companies engaging in housing construction or real estate activities. Any Class B shares transferred by an employee outside the PPP will automatically convert to Class D shares or Class C shares transferred to persons not engaged in construction or real estate activities will automatically convert into Class D shares.

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The General and Special Shareholders Meeting held on July 21, 2006, decided to change the par value of each share, maintaining the same Capital Stock. For this purpose, said Shareholders Meeting decided that the Capital Stock should be of Ps. 1,500,000, fully subscribed and paid-in, represented by one thousand and five hundred million (1,500,000,000) ordinary book-entry shares, with a face value of one peso (Ps. 1) each and one vote per share, except for the special multiple vote right for the Class D shares envisaged by the Bank's by-laws. Therefore, each share shall automatically be converted into ten (10) shares with a new face value; therefore, shareholder's face value will be maintained, but with a greater number of shares.

(b) Inflation adjustment of common stock

As mentioned in Note 1.d. the Bank's consolidated financial statements were prepared on the basis of general price-level accounting which reflected changes in the purchase price of the peso in the historical financial statements until February 28, 2003. The inflation adjustments related to common stock were appropriated to inflation adjustment reserves that form part of shareholders' equity. According to Argentine Banking GAAP, the balances of the inflation adjustment reserves may be applied only towards the issuance of common stock to shareholders of the Bank.

(c) Restriction on the distribution of profits

In accordance with the regulations of the Argentine Central Bank, 20% of the Bank's annual net income net of any adjustments for prior periods must be allocated to a legal reserve. Legal reserve may be used to absorb losses.

Under Argentine law, cash dividends may be declared and paid only out of the Bank's unrestricted retained earnings reflected in the audited annual financial statements and approved by the shareholders.

Those banks which proceed to distribution of profits must be previously authorized by the Financial and Exchange Institutions Superintendency.

Furthermore, on October 29, 2002 Argentine Central Bank restricted the distribution of cash dividends and established that the Bank should adjust its earnings to be distributed as cash dividends with the difference between the market value and the carrying value of the compensatory and hedge bonds after netting the legal reserve and other reserves established by the Bank's by-laws.

Under the contracts signed as a result of the restructuring of the Bank's financial debt, there are restrictions on the distribution of profits until such time as at least 60% of the total initial principal amount of the long-term and guaranteed tranches of the new debt has been amortized.

In addition, for the purposes of determining distributable balances, the minimum presumed income tax asset shall be deducted from retained earnings.

On April 24, 2006, the BCRA established that when the Legal Reserve is used to absorb losses, earnings shall not be distributed until the reimbursement thereof. Should the balance prior to the absorption exceed 20% of the Capital Stock plus the Capital Adjustment, profits may be distributed once the latest value is reached.

On October 29, 2006, the BCRA established a general procedure to authorize financial institutions to distribute profits.

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Under the Argentine Central Bank regulations, the Bank is required to maintain minimum levels of capital (minimum capital). The minimum capital is based upon risk-weighted assets, and the balances of Bank premises and equipment, intangible assets and unquoted equity investments. The required minimum capital and the Bank s capital calculated under Argentine Central Bank requirements were as follows:

	Minimum Capital requirement	Shareholders Equity
June 30, 2007	Ps. 1,874,897	Ps. 2,689,044
June 30, 2006	1,040,941	2,343,701
June 30, 2005	712,155	2,051,751

As established for by Argentine Central Bank, effective January 2004, financial institutions were to comply with regulations on minimum capital which had been suspended until that time. Effective January 2004, an alpha 1 coefficient is to be applied to temporarily reduce the minimum capital requirement to cover credit risk attaching to holdings in investment accounts and financing granted to the national non-financial public sector until May 31, 2003. It also provides for the application of an alpha 2 coefficient effective January 2004, to temporarily reduce the minimum capital requirement to cover interest rate risk.

31. Employee Benefit Plan

The Bank is obligated to make employer contributions to the National Pension Plan System determined on the basis of the total monthly payroll. These expenses are recorded in Salaries and social security contributions under the Administrative expenses caption in the accompanying consolidated statements of income.

32. Leases

The Bank leases properties to various governmental entities under lease terms ranging from two to nine years. The Bank received rental income from government entities of Ps. 380, Ps.604 and Ps. 682 during the twelve-month periods ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Amounts receivable for rental income and related expenses from government entities were Ps. 364 and Ps 383 as of June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Cost and accumulated depreciation of the leased assets were Ps. 5,977 and Ps. 2,423 respectively, as of June 30, 2007 and Ps.8,157 and Ps.3,384 respectively, as of June 30, 2006.

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33. Contributions to the Deposit Guarantee Fund

The Argentine Central Bank established rules governing the deposit guarantee system and the methods of computing required contributions. The monthly contributions include a standard contribution of 0.015% of the monthly average of daily balances in demand, saving and time deposits, plus an additional contribution of up to 100% of the standard contribution depending on various weighting factors established by the Argentine Central Bank. The Bank's contributions to the deposit guarantee system amounted to Ps. 1,111, Ps.726 and Ps.535 during the twelve-month periods ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively and are recorded in "Contributions and taxes on financial income" under the "Financial expenses" caption on the accompanying consolidated statements of income.

34. Technical Ratios

Net Global Position in Foreign Currency

As a result of the issuance of negotiable obligations and subscription of the Hedge bond (Note 6), the Bank exceeded the limits established by Communication A 4503, supplementary rules and amendments, for the Net Global Position in Foreign Currency corresponding to the months of February and March (average liability position exceeding 30% of the Computable Regulatory Capital as of the previous month's end). Said situation was corrected as to the date of these financial statements for interim periods, thus complying with the regulations in force by means of a swap transaction (Note 5.5).

Communication A 4577 dated September 28, 2006, the BCRA established that as from January 1, 2007 the average liability position shall not exceed 15% of the computable regulatory capital as of prior month's end.

On November 17, 2006, and through Communication A 4598, the Argentine Central Bank established that, with the same effective date as Communication A 4577, the top limit for the Net global position in foreign currencies may be increased by 15 percentage points if certain conditions set forth therein are met.

35. Financial Instruments with Off-Balance Sheet Risk

In the normal course of its business the Bank is party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk in order to meet the financing needs of its customers. These instruments expose the Bank to credit risk in addition to amounts recognized in the balance sheets. These financial instruments include commitments to extend credit.

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a customer at a future date, subject to such customers meeting of pre-defined contractual milestones. Typically, the Bank will commit to extend financing for construction project lending on the basis of the certified progress of the work under construction. Most arrangements require the borrower to pledge the land or buildings under construction as collateral. As of June 30, 2007 and 2006, the commitments to extend credit under these arrangements amounted to approximately Ps.147,914 and Ps.112,710, respectively. Furthermore, the Bank has a unilateral and irrevocable right to reduce or change the credit card limit, thus it considered there is no off-balance sheet risk. The total unused credit card limit at June 30, 2007 and 2006 amounts to Ps. 592,048 and Ps. 158,016.

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In the opinion of management, the Bank's outstanding commitments do not represent unusual credit risk. The Bank's exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other party is represented by the contractual notional amount of those commitments.

The Bank accounts for items drawn on other banks in memorandum accounts until such time as the related item clears or is accepted. In the opinion of management, the Bank's risk of loss on these clearing transactions is not significant as the transactions primarily relate to collections on behalf of third parties. The amounts of clearing items in process were Ps. 74,549 and Ps 27,670 as of June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Additionally, the Bank recorded in memorandum accounts: i) Guarantees provided to the Argentine Central Bank for Ps. 101,353 and Ps. 142,724 as of June 30, 2007 and 2006 respectively, and ii) other guarantees provided not included in the debtor classification regulations for Ps.114,253 and Ps. 127,263 as of June 30, 2007 and 2006 respectively.

36. Out-of-court reorganization plan

On June 9, 2004, the Bank requested approval of an out-of-court reorganization plan from the Federal Court of Original Jurisdiction on Commercial Matters N° 14, Clerk's Office N° 28. On October 29, 2004 that court rejected the plan submitted, because it considered that financial institutions may not resort to this type of proceeding. The Bank filed an appeal against the lower court decision, which was rejected by a decision issued by Division D of the Federal Court of Appeals in Commercial Matters; notice thereof was served in May 31, 2006. Against this last Resolution, on June 15, 2006, the Bank filed an extraordinary appeal before the ante la Argentine Supreme Court of Justice, which was granted on October 13, 2006; therefore, this court shall make the final decision on the issue.

On April 23, 2007, the Bank was notified of the decision taken by Argentine Supreme Court of Justice, through which all court proceedings are submitted to Division D of the Federal Court of Appeals in Commercial Matters, in order to, after a decision on the origin of the Extraordinary Appeal lodged by the Bank is made, notification shall be given to the Argentine Central Bank.

Through Resolution N° 282 dated August 16, 2006, the Superintendent of Financial and Exchange Institutions of the BCRA decided to conduct a preliminary investigation on the Bank, its Directors, members of the Syndics Committee and the Financial area Manager (who held office at that time), since it considered the provisions of item 1.3 of Resolution by the BCRA Board of Directors N° 301 dated July 24, 2003, have been violated, since it established that the Bank needed to eliminate all references to an out-of-court reorganization plan, to the terms of the external liabilities restructuring plan submitted before the monetary authority, within the framework of the provisions of Communication A 3940. This was informed to the National Securities Commission (CNV) on September 29, 2006. The Bank, as well as its Directors, members of the Supervisory Committee and the Financial area Manager have duly submitted the corresponding deposition requesting to be exempted from any kind of penalty, since to the best of their knowledge no punishable actions took place.

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37. Summary of Significant Differences between Argentine Banking GAAP and US GAAP

The Bank's consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Argentine Banking GAAP, which differs in certain significant respects from US GAAP. Such differences involve methods of measuring the amounts shown in the consolidated financial statements, as well as additional disclosures required by US GAAP and regulations of the SEC. These consolidated financial statements include solely a reconciliation of net income and shareholders' equity to US GAAP. Pursuant to Item 17 of Form 20-F, this reconciliation does not include disclosure of all information that would be required by US GAAP and regulations of the SEC.

a. Loan origination fees and costs

Under Argentine Banking GAAP, the Bank does not defer loan origination fees and costs on mortgage, personal and credit card loans.

In accordance with US GAAP, under SFAS N° 91, "Accounting for Non-refundable Fees and Costs Associated with Originating or Acquiring Loans and Initial Direct Costs of Leases", loan origination fees and certain direct loan origination costs should be recognized over the life of the related loan as an adjustment of yield.

b. Public Sector Loan Exchange of Public Debt

During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001, and as a consequence of Decree N° 1387/01, effective as of November 6, 2001, the Bank swapped part of its Argentine public-sector debt instruments, under the Promissory Note/Bond program, for secured loans.

As established by article 20 of the above mentioned decree, the conversion was made at the nominal value, at a rate of exchange of Ps. 1.0 = US\$ 1.0 and in the same currency as that of the converted obligation.

The Argentine Central Bank provided that the difference between the nominal value of the secured loans and the book value of the public-sector debt instruments exchanged (in the case of securities, classified and valued as investment accounts or for trading purposes, under Argentine Central Bank rules) must be credited to income and added to the recorded amount included in Loans to the non-financial public sector on a monthly basis, in proportion to the term of each of the secured loans received. Consequently a discount of the current value of these loans has been recorded based on the interest rate determined on each period by the Central Bank.

In accordance with US GAAP, specifically in the Emerging Issues Task Force N° 01-07 (EITF 01-07), satisfaction of one monetary asset (in this case a loan or debt security) by the receipt of another monetary asset (in the case a secured loan) for the creditor is generally based on the market value of the asset received in satisfaction of the debt (an extinguishment). In this particular case, the secured loan being received is significantly different in structure and in interest rates than the debt securities swapped. Therefore, the fair value of the loans was determined on the balance sheet date based on the contractual cash flows of the loan received discounted at an estimated market rate. The estimated fair value of the loan received constitutes the cost basis of the asset. Any difference between the old asset and the fair value of the new asset is recognized as a gain or loss. The difference between the cost basis and amounts expected to be collected is amortized on an effective yield basis over the life on the loan.

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During the period ended June 30, 2007, the Bank sold its remaining position in Secured Loans. Therefore, no US GAAP shareholders' equity adjustment has been recorded as of June 30, 2007.

c. Allowance for loan losses

The Bank's accounting for its allowance for loan losses differs in some significant respects with practices of US-based banks.

Under Argentine Banking GAAP, the allowance for loan losses is calculated according to specific criteria. This criteria is different for commercial loans (those in excess of Ps. 500) and consumer loans. Loan loss reserves for commercial loans are principally based on the debtors' payment capacity and cash-flows analysis. Loan loss reserves for consumer loans are based on the client's aging. Argentine banks may maintain other reserves to cover potential loan losses which management believes to be inherent in the loan portfolio, and other Argentine Central Bank required reserves.

Under US GAAP, the allowance for loan losses should be in amounts adequate to cover inherent losses in the loan portfolio at the respective balance sheet dates. Specifically:

All large commercial loans which are considered impaired in accordance with SFAS N° 114, *Accounting by Creditors for an Impairment of a Loan* (SFAS N° 114), as amended by SFAS N° 118, *Accounting by Creditors for Impairment of a Loan-Income Recognition and Disclosures* (SFAS N° 118), are valued at the present value of the expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective contractual interest rate or at the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent.

As of June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005, the result of applying SFAS N° 114, shows that the Bank recorded under Argentine Banking GAAP for loan losses in excess of this analysis for Ps. 8,878, Ps. 3,290 and Ps. 4,011, respectively.

In addition, the Bank has performed a migration analysis for mortgage consumer loans following the SFAS 5 considerations.

Under Argentine Banking GAAP, loans that were previously charged-off, which are subsequently restructured and become performing loans, are included again in the Bank's assets, if they do not show delinquency of more than 30 days over a term of six consecutive months. Under US GAAP recoveries of loans previously charged off should be recorded when received.

As of June 30, 2007, the result of the migration analysis showed that the Bank has provided for loan losses in deficit of this analysis for Ps.46,813. For US GAAP purposes, this amount of provision has been charged.

As of June 30, 2006 and 2005, the result of the migration analysis showed that the bank provided for loan losses in excess of this analysis for Ps. 16,036 and Ps. 11,120. For US GAAP purposes, this amount of provision has been reversed.

In addition, for US GAAP purposes, the Bank charges-off all credit card loans balances that are over 180 days past due.

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d. Derivative Instruments

As mentioned in Note 22 the Bank entered into foreign currency swaps transactions to hedge the exchange rate risk attached to liabilities denominated in euros and in pesos plus CER, and assets denominated in US dollars (BODEN 2012) and entered into interest rate swaps to manage its interest rate risk. These swaps involve receiving cash flows in euros or pesos plus CER, based on a nominal value plus a fixed interest rate and paying cash flows in US dollars, also at a fixed rate.

The Bank recognizes a receivable and payable which reflect the amounts to be exchanged at the maturity date. The foreign currency-denominated receivable and payable arising from the contract and the foreign currency-denominated borrowing are revalued at the closing spot exchange rate as the respective balance sheet date.

Under US GAAP, the Bank accounts for derivative financial instruments in accordance with SFAS N° 133 as amended, which establishes the standards of accounting and reporting derivative instruments, including certain derivative instruments embedded within contracts (collectively referred to as derivatives) and hedging activities. This statement requires institutions to recognize all derivatives in the balance sheet, whether as assets or liabilities, and to measure those instruments at their fair value. If certain conditions are met, a derivative may be specifically designated as (a) a hedge for the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recorded asset or liability or unrecorded firm commitment, (b) a hedge for the exposure of future cash flows and (c) a hedge for the exposure of foreign currency. If such a hedge designation is achieved then special hedge accounting can be applied for the hedged transactions, that will reduce the volatility in the income statement to the extent that the hedge is effective. In order for hedge accounting to be applied the derivative and the hedged item must meet strict designation and effectiveness tests.

Under US GAAP, the Bank estimates the fair value of the receivable and payable on the swap contract. As of June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005 the difference between Argentine Banking GAAP and US GAAP amounts to Ps. (50,188), Ps. (18,087) and Ps. 19,855, respectively.

The Bank's derivatives do not qualify for hedge accounting treatment under US GAAP. Therefore gains and losses are recorded in earnings in each period.

Under US GAAP, derivatives should be recorded at fair value, on a net basis, and therefore the Bank's assets and liabilities should both be decreased by approximately Ps. 1,047,000, Ps. 990,000 and Ps. 875,000 at June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

e. Compensatory and hedge bonds

In connection with the Bank's right (but not the obligation) to purchase the hedge bond, under Argentine Banking GAAP the Bank has recognized it at their equivalent value as if the Bank had the associated bonds in their possession (technical value), and recognized the associated liability to fund the hedge bonds as if the Bank had executed the debt agreement with the Argentine Central Bank. The receivable is denominated in U.S. dollars bearing interest at Libor whereas the liability to the Argentine Central Bank is denominated in pesos with interest being accrued at CER plus 2%, each retroactive to February 3, 2002.

As of June 30, 2005, the Bank obtained the benefit of the hedge bond to be purchased as the transaction was approved by the Argentine Central Bank. During September 2005, the Bank started to purchase the bonds.

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Therefore, for US GAAP purposes, the Bank started recognizing the fair value of the option to receive the Hedge bond in the period ended June 30, 2005. The remaining portion of the Hedge bond to be received as of June 30, 2007 and 2006 is also recognized at their fair value for US GAAP purposes, in accordance with SFAS 133.

In connection with the Compensatory Bonds received or receivable by the Bank they were recognized at the technical value (nominal value plus interest accrued) according to Argentine Banking GAAP. Under US GAAP such amounts should initially be recognized at their quoted market value (limited to the amounts of the loss BHSA suffered in connection with the asymmetric pesification). Thereafter, Compensatory Bonds received are classified as available for sale securities and recognized at market value with the gains or losses recognized as a charge or credit to equity through other comprehensive income. In connection with the Compensatory Bond to be received it has been recognized at market value with the gain or loss recognized through income statement.

f. Other government securities

As discussed in Notes above, the Argentine Banking GAAP on government securities allow banks to classify their government securities portfolios into two categories: trading and investment. The Bank's government securities are classified as trading and are marked to market daily with the resulting gain or loss reflected in the income statement.

The criteria for classification of investments under Argentine Banking GAAP differ from those established by SFAS N° 115. For US GAAP, there is a third category of investments (available for sale) that includes those securities that nor are kept for the purpose of active trading neither the Bank has the ability and intention to keep them until maturity. Securities classified as available for sale under U.S. GAAP (BODEN 2012 and Discount bonds) are reported at market value with unrealized holding gains and losses included as a separate component of shareholders equity in other comprehensive income.

Other than temporary impairment

As of June 30, 2004 the Bank held certain defaulted Argentine government bonds. Such bonds were not quoted in the public market and the Bank did not have guarantees or other collateral to claim such payment.

Under US GAAP the Bank evaluates whether there is a decline in the value of the security that is other than temporary as defined by SFAS N°115 and SAB 59. As that date the Argentine government defaulted its debt according to the contractual terms of the securities, an other than temporary impairment had been determined for US GAAP purposes based upon estimated market values at each balance sheet date.

On January 2005, the Bank accepted the offer to exchange its defaulted government securities (principally External Notes), for Discount Bonds in pesos and Par Bonds issued under the Argentine debt restructuring. On April 1, 2005 the government securities were exchanged.

In accordance with US GAAP, specifically the Emerging Issues Task Force N° 01-07 (EITF 01-07), satisfaction of one monetary asset (in this case defaulted government securities) by the receipt of another monetary asset (in the case Par and Discount Bonds) for the creditor is generally based on the market value of the asset received in satisfaction of the debt (an extinguishment). In this particular case, the

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Bonds being received are significantly different in structure and in interest rates than the securities and notes swapped. Therefore, the fair value of the Bonds was determined on the balance sheet date based on their market value and will constitute the cost basis of the asset. Any difference between the old asset and the fair value of the new asset is recognized as a gain or loss.

Under US GAAP, after initial recognition at fair value, Discount Bonds are considered available for sale securities since the Bank does not intend to actively trade with them and it does not have intention to keep them until maturity, recording them at market value with unrealized gains and losses included as a separate component of shareholders' equity in other comprehensive income as of June 30, 2005.

Furthermore, Par Bonds, after initial recognition at fair value, are considered by the Bank as trading securities, recording them as of June 30, 2007 and 2006 at market value with gains and losses reflected in the income statement.

In connection with estimating the fair value of the Discount and Par Bonds, the Bank used quoted market values.

Government securities received in payment of loans have been accounted for under US GAAP at market value as of June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005.

g. Provincial Public Debt

As of June 2002, the Bank offered to exchange certain loans to Argentine provincial governments for loans or securities of the Argentine National Government; however the exchange had not been finalized until 2003. As these loans were performing no provision was recorded under US GAAP in accordance with SFAS N° 114.

In 2003, the Bank tendered in the exchange under Decree N°1579/02 almost all its portfolio of loans to provincial governments and received securities of the Argentine National Government (BOGAR).

For US GAAP purposes and in accordance with EITF 01-07, satisfaction of one monetary asset (in this case a loan) by the receipt of another monetary asset (in this case BOGAR) from the creditor is generally based on the market value of the asset received in satisfaction of the debt. In this particular case, the BOGAR being received is significantly different in structure and in interest rates than the loans swapped. Therefore, such amounts should initially be recognized at their market value. The estimated fair value of the securities received will constitute the cost basis of the asset. Any difference between the old asset and the fair value of the new asset is recognized as a gain or loss. The difference between the cost basis and the amount expected to be collected will be amortized on an effective yield basis over the life of the bond.

For US GAAP purposes, these BOGAR are classified by the Bank, as available for sale securities and recorded at fair value with the unrealized gains or losses recognized as a charge or credit to equity through other comprehensive income.

As mentioned in note 38 the Argentine Central Bank established a change of criteria for the valuation of BOGAR, from net present value to technical value, resulting in a gain under Argentine Banking GAAP, which in addition with the CER accrued were de-recognized in order to value the BOGAR under US GAAP.

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h. Trouble debt restructuring

On January 14, 2004, the Bank refinanced its outstanding defaulted debt. Under Argentine Banking GAAP the restructuring of the debt was treated as an exchange of debt instruments with substantially different terms. As a result, the Bank removed the original loans and its related accrued interest payable and recognized new debt instruments and associated cash payments for interest payable and for certain principal settlements, resulting in a gain on restructuring of Ps. 783,698. Under Argentine Banking GAAP, expenses incurred in a trouble debt restructuring are reported in earnings.

For US GAAP purposes, the restructuring of the debt was accounted for in accordance with SFAS N° 15, Accounting by Debtors and Creditors for Troubled Debt Restructurings (SFAS N° 15), as the creditors made certain concessions due to the financial difficulties of the Company. SFAS N° 15 requires that a comparison be made between the future cash outflows associated with the new debt instruments (including interest), and the recorded amount of the payables at the time of restructuring. Gain on trouble debt restructuring is only recognized when the carrying amount of the payable at the time of restructuring exceeds the total future cash payments specified by the new debt terms, and only for the difference between the book value of the old debt and the future cash flows of the new debt. The total future cash outflows associated with the new debt instruments exceeded the carrying value of the old debts for some payables. The gain on restructuring recorded under US GAAP was lower than the gain recorded under Argentine Banking GAAP and therefore, the carrying amount of the new debt instruments under US GAAP was greater than the amount recorded under Argentine Banking GAAP and a new effective interest rate was determined, which equates the present value of the future cash payments specified by the new debt instruments with the carrying amount of the old debts. Under US GAAP, expenses incurred in a trouble debt restructuring are reported in earnings.

During 2005, 2006 and 2007, the Bank repurchased restructured negotiable obligations and debt. The difference between the carrying value of the repurchased debt under US GAAP and the price paid by the Bank was recognized as a gain for US GAAP purposes.

i. Securitization of mortgage loans

The Bank has securitized certain of their mortgage loans originated by the retail banks on their behalf through the transfer of such loans to a special purpose mortgage trust which issues multiple classes of mortgage bonds and certificates of participation.

Under Argentine Banking GAAP, the Bank accounted for its securitizations as sales of loans. The Bank retained certain interests in the transferred loans represented by the Class A and Class B bonds and the certificates of participation as applicable. The Class A and Class B bonds and the certificates of participation retained were originally recorded at their stated amounts which represent a percentage of the principal value of the underlying mortgage loans. The Class A and Class B bonds accrue interest at various rates. The certificates of participation accrue income based upon the net income of the securitization trust.

For US GAAP purposes, these types of transactions are covered by different accounting pronouncements depending on the transaction date. For transactions prior to January 1, 1997, SFAS N° 77, Accounting for Sales of Receivables with Recourse and FASB Technical Bulletin N° 85-2, Accounting for Collateralized Mortgage Obligations, provided the authoritative accounting guidance. Under this guidance, the BHN I securitization should be accounted for as a collateralized borrowing. The loans and the restated bond obligations would be reinstated on the balance sheet for US GAAP purposes and would be accounted for in the normal manner as other mortgage loans and borrowings.

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SFAS N° 125, Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities (SFAS N° 125) became effective for securitizations of receivables after December 31, 1996 (since amended by SFAS N° 140). SFAS N° 125 bases the accounting for transfers on the consistent application of a financial-components approach that focuses on control. Upon a transfer of assets, an entity recognizes the financial and servicing assets it controls and the liabilities it has incurred and derecognizes the financial assets when control has been surrendered. This statement provides consistent standards for distinguishing transfers of financial assets that are sales from transfers that are collateralized borrowings. Under SFAS N° 125, the BHN II and BHN III securitizations that occurred during the year ended December 31, 1997 would be accounted for as sales. For US GAAP purposes under SFAS N° 140, BHN IV and BACS I securitizations were considered sales. For that reason debt securities and certificates retained by the Bank are considered as available for sale securities under U.S. GAAP and the unrealized gains (losses) on these securities are reported as an adjustment to shareholder's equity, unless unrealized losses are deemed to be other than temporary in accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force N° 99-20. The unrealized loss on the retained interests at June 30, 2002 has been deemed to be other than temporary and such loss has been charged to income. The retained interests were initially recorded based on their allocated book value using the fair value allocation method. At the date of the securitization, the Bank recognized interests in the securitization trust through the bonds and the certificates of participation hold and cease recognizing the loans over which they have surrendered control. The basis of retained interest and the sold interest are based upon a relative fair value allocation of the basis of the loans transferred.

Subsequent to the initial recognition, any retained interests in the securitizations should be recorded for as securities under SFAS N° 115, Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities (SFAS N° 115) and accounted for as available for sale securities. The retail banks perform servicing of the mortgage loans transferred and BHSA act as master servicer for the securitization trust. The Bank did not recognize any servicing asset or liabilities due to the fact that the master service fee payable to BHSA was considered adequate to what would be demanded by the market.

Mortgage-backed securities created after a securitization of mortgages held for sale should be classified as either trading or available for sale securities in accordance with SFAS N° 65, Accounting for Certain Mortgage Banking Activities and as amended by SFAS N° 134, Accounting for Mortgage-Backed Securities Retained after the Securitization of Mortgage Loans Held for Sale by a Mortgage Banking Enterprise.

Consequently, the adjustments to record the securitization of the portfolio under U.S. GAAP consists of:

The re-consolidation of the loans under BHN I, BACS Funding I, BACS Funding II, BHSA I, BACS II and BACS III resulted in an adjustment. See Note 37.c. for allowance for loan losses.

The recognition of the effect of accounting for the certificates of participation in BHN II and BHN III, BHN IV and BACS I as available for sale securities that includes the recognition of other than temporary impairment for a 100% of the carrying values of such securities as of June 30, 2005 and 2006, considering the economic projections as of those dates and the declarative actions mentioned in Note 23. During the twelve-month period ended June 30, 2007, expectations about the recoverability of such securities have significantly changed considering among others, (a) decisions of the Supreme Court related to pesification matters and (b) new expectations about the CER, which adjusts the

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face value of the senior debt securities issued by the trust. The fair value of the securities is determined based on expected cash flows, discounted at a market interest rate. Increases in the fair value of these securities are recorded in other comprehensive income. As of June 30, 2007, such carrying values are determined based upon an estimate of cash flows to be remitted to us as holder of the retained interests discounted at an estimated market rate.

The fair value recognition of those certificates of participation and debt securities held by the Bank from certain securitization trusts (CHA I, CHA II, CHA III, CHA IV, CHA V, CHA VI, CHA VII and CHA VIII) considered sales under US GAAP and classification as available for sale securities.

j. Acquisition of Treasury shares

Under Argentine Banking GAAP, an acquisition by a company of its own shares is recognized as an asset and marked to market daily with the resulting gain or loss reflected in the statement of income (see Note 5.13.). Under US GAAP acquisitions of the Bank's shares adjust Shareholders' Equity and changes in quoted market prices between the acquisition date and the reporting date are not recognized.

On January 29, 2004 BHSA entered in a transaction with Deutsche Bank AG ("DBAG"). Under this transaction Banco Hipotecario SA paid US\$ 17.5 M and DBAG agreed to transfer to the Bank 71,100,000 BHSA Class D shares on January 29, 2009 or at an earlier date, if requested by BHSA (see Note 30.a.). Under Argentine Banking GAAP, BHSA recognized the right to receive its shares as an asset, which is marked to market based on the market value of its shares at period end. Changes in fair value are recognized in earnings. Under US GAAP, following the guidance of SFAS N° 150, *Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of both Liabilities and Equity* BHSA recognized the right to receive its shares at a future date at cost, as a reduction of equity. Subsequent changes in the market value of the shares are not recognized.

k. Intangible Assets

Under Argentine Banking GAAP fees paid for a re-engineering project and for restructuring expenses incurred in relation to certain equity transactions are recognized as an intangible asset and amortized in a maximum of five years. Such cost should be expensed as incurred under US GAAP.

Under Argentine Banking GAAP, the Bank capitalizes costs relating to all three of the stages of software development. Under US GAAP SOP 98-1, effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 1998, defines three stages for the costs of computer software developed or obtained for internal use: the preliminary project stage, the application development stage and the post-implementation operation stage. Only the second stage costs should be capitalized.

l. Impairment of fixed assets and foreclosed assets

Under Argentine Banking GAAP, fixed assets and foreclosed assets are restated for inflation using the WPI index at February 28, 2003. As such, the balances of fixed assets and foreclosed assets were increased approximately 120%.

In accordance with Statement of Accounting Standards N° 144, *Impairment of Long-lived Assets*, such assets are subject to impairment tests in certain circumstances. Because projected cash flows associated with fixed assets and foreclosed assets are insufficient to recover the restated carrying amounts of the assets, those assets should be tested for impairment. During 2002, in the absence of credible market values for our fixed and foreclosed assets, the Bank under US GAAP reversed the restatement of fixed and foreclosed assets.

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Long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

As of June 2007 and 2006, no additional impairment was recorded in fixed and foreclosed assets.

m. Minority Interest

This adjustment represents the effect on minority interest on the US GAAP reconciling items, as appropriate.

n. Vacation Provision

The Bank's policy for vacation benefits is to expense such benefits as taken. For U.S. GAAP purposes, the vacation accrual is based on an accrual basis, where earned but untaken vacation is recognized as a liability.

o. Insurance Technical reserve

Until September 2003, the calculation of the local technical reserves performed by the Bank was the same as that used under US GAAP.

On September 2003, the National Insurance Superintendency issued certain regulations on the calculation of reserves introducing changes to the local regulations. For US GAAP purposes the Bank has accounted these type of transactions under SFAS N° 60.

Therefore, the technical reserves for the twelve month periods ended June 2005, 2006 and 2007 were adjusted for US GAAP.

p. Capitalization of interest cost

Under Argentine Banking GAAP, during the process of construction of an asset the capitalization of interest is not recognized.

For US GAAP purposes, as stated in paragraph 12 of FAS 34, the amount of interest cost to be capitalized for qualifying assets is intended to be that portion of the interest cost incurred during the assets' acquisition periods that theoretically could have been avoided (for example, by avoiding additional borrowings or by using the funds expended for the assets to repay existing borrowings) if expenditures for the assets had not been made.

The amount capitalized in an accounting period shall be determined by applying an interest rate to the average amount of accumulated expenditures for the asset during the period. The capitalization rates used in an accounting period shall be based on the rates applicable to borrowings outstanding during the period.

The total amount of interest cost capitalized in an accounting period shall not exceed the total amount of interest cost incurred by the enterprise in that period.

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q. Deferred Income Tax

Argentine Banking GAAP requires income taxes to be recognized on the basis of amounts due in accordance with Argentine tax regulations. Temporary differences between the financial reporting and income tax bases of accounting are therefore not considered in recognizing income taxes.

In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards, or SFAS, N° 109, *Accounting For Income Taxes*, under US GAAP income taxes are recognized on the liability method whereby deferred tax assets and liabilities are established for temporary differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of our assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets are also recognized for tax loss carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recorded or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. A valuation allowance is recognized for that component of net deferred tax assets which is more likely than not that it will not be recoverable.

For the twelve-month periods ended June 30, 2006 and 2005, the Bank believed it was more likely than not, that it would not generate future taxable income sufficient to absorb any of its net deferred tax assets. For that reason, the Bank provided a full reserve of its net deferred tax assets for such years.

As of June 30, 2007 and based on the analysis performed on the realizability of the tax loss carryforwards, the Bank believes it will recover only a portion of the net operating tax loss carryforwards and all the temporary differences, with future taxable income. Therefore, the remaining portion of the net operating tax loss carryforward is more likely than not to be recovered in the carryforwards periods, and hence, a valuation allowance was provided against it.

In a consolidated basis, the Bank has recognized a net deferred tax asset that amounted to Ps. 215,185 and Ps. 6,019, as of June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

r. Items in process of collection

The Bank does not give accounting recognition to checks drawn on the Bank or other banks, or other items to be collected until such time as the related item clears or is accepted. Such items are recorded by the Bank in memorandum accounts. U.S. banks, however, account for such items through balance sheet clearing accounts at the time the items are presented to the Bank.

The Bank's assets and liabilities would be increased by approximately Ps. 74,443, Ps. 27,624 and Ps.1,663, had US GAAP been applied at June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

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s. Adjustment to prior year results

As fully described in Note 38, under Argentine Banking GAAP, the Bank recorded adjustments to prior year results.

The Prior year adjustment of certain bonds recorded was the result of changes of valuation criteria under Argentine Banking GAAP (as established by the BCRA), during financial year 2004. Under US GAAP, these bonds had been already valued at fair value (see Note 37.g.), therefore, this prior year adjustment is reversed under US GAAP, as the accounting method did not change for US GAAP purposes.

*t. Effects of Conforming to US GAAP***Reconciliation of shareholders equity**

		June 30,	
		2007	2006
Total shareholders' equity under Argentine Banking GAAP		Ps. 2,711,296	2,353,405
US GAAP adjustments:			
- Loan origination fees and costs	(a)	9,252	6,757
- Public Sector Loan received from Bond Swap	(b)		(23,326)
- Loan losses reserve	(c)	(89,874)	19,326
- Derivative Instruments	(d)	(50,188)	(18,087)
- Compensatory and Hedge Bonds	(e)	(183,969)	(256,486)
- Other government securities	(f)	(9,110)	(12,602)
- Provincial Public Debt	(g)	(18,446)	(42,046)
- Trouble debt Restructuring	(h)	(158,589)	(169,903)
- Securitization of mortgage loans	(i)	(47,428)	(147,707)
- Acquisition of treasury shares	(j)	(219,272)	(78,921)
- Intangible assets	(k)	(3,513)	(3,490)
- Impairment of fixed and foreclosed assets	(l)	(46,590)	(49,380)
- Minority Interest on US GAAP Adjustments	(m)	5,238	8,143
- Vacation provision	(n)	(4,548)	(2,945)
- Insurance technical reserve	(o)	(1,716)	2,294
- Capitalization of interest cost	(p)	1,471	963
- Deferred Income Tax	(q)	215,185	6,019
Total Shareholders Equity under US GAAP		Ps. 2,109,199	1,592,014

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Reconciliation of net income:

	2007	June 30, 2006	2005
Net income as reported under Argentine Banking GAAP	Ps. 357,891	309,078	151,022
US GAAP adjustments:			
- Prior year adjustments recorded under Argentine Banking GAAP	(s)		56,013
- Loan origination fees and costs	(a) 2,495	281	(1,419)
- Public Sector Loan received from Bond Swap	(b) 23,326	56,581	10,185
- Loan losses reserve	(c) (109,200)	12,250	12,260
- Derivative instruments	(d) (32,101)	(37,942)	12,231
- Compensatory and Hedge Bonds	(e) 74,431	112,927	685,508
- Other government securities	(f) 411	(3,063)	17,958
- Provincial public debt	(g) 8,860	10,121	(30,938)
- Trouble debt Restructuring	(h) 11,314	149,377	169,495
- Securitization of mortgage loans	(i) (14,708)	(36,183)	(11,727)
- Acquisition of treasury shares	(j) (140,351)	20,619	(48,348)
- Intangible assets	(k) (23)	(2,041)	(1,362)
- Impairment of fixed and foreclosed assets	(l) 2,790	2,025	4,054
- Minority interest on US GAAP Adjustments	(m) (313)	1,551	(2,902)
- Vacation provision	(n) (1,603)	254	(494)
- Insurance technical reserve	(o) (4,010)	367	3,390
- Capitalization of interest of cost	(p) 508	963	
- Deferred income tax	(q) 209,166	7,835	(1,816)
Net income in accordance with US GAAP	Ps. 388,883	605,000	1,023,110
Basic and diluted net income per share in accordance with U.S. GAAP	2,722	4,234	7,160
Average number of shares outstanding (in thousands)	1,428,900	1,428,900	1,428,900

Description of changes in shareholders equity under US GAAP:

	Total Shareholders Deficit
Balance as of June 30, 2005	Ps. 957,137
Other comprehensive Income	29,877
Net income for the twelve months period in accordance with US GAAP	605,000
Balance as of June 30, 2006	Ps. 1,592,014
Other comprehensive Income	128,302
Net income for the twelve months period in accordance with US GAAP	388,883

Balance as of June 30, 2007 Ps. 2,109,199

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Comprehensive income

SFAS N° 130 "Reporting Comprehensive Income" establishes standards for reporting and disclosure of comprehensive income and its components (revenues, expenses, gains and losses) in the financial statements. Comprehensive income is the total of net income and other charges or credits to equity that are not the result of transactions with owners.

The following disclosure presented for the twelve-month periods ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005, shows all periods in Argentine Banking GAAP format reflecting US GAAP income and comprehensive statement adjustments.

	2007	June 30, 2006	2005
Income Statement			
Financial income	Ps. 813,402	Ps. 1,006,240	Ps. 1,485,845
Financial expenses	(374,666)	(412,184)	(388,882)
Net financial income	438,736	594,056	1,096,963
Provision for loan losses	(152,873)	1,752	(4,439)
Income from services	162,856	101,687	87,009
Expenses for services	(75,004)	(39,571)	(22,609)
Administrative expenses	(267,538)	(184,243)	(144,318)
Net income from financial transactions	106,177	473,681	1,012,606
Miscellaneous income	231,824	173,708	140,035
Miscellaneous expenses	(156,057)	(48,576)	(123,468)
Income before income taxes and minority interests	181,944	598,813	1,029,173
Income taxes	208,160	6,515	(8,783)
Minority interests	(1,221)	(328)	2,720
Net income under U.S. GAAP	388,883	605,000	1,023,110
Other comprehensive income:			
Unrealized gains on securities	128,302	29,877	51,476
Other comprehensive income	128,302	29,877	51,476
Comprehensive income	Ps. 517,185	Ps. 634,877	Ps. 1,074,586

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(Expressed in thousands of Argentine pesos, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

Concentration of risk.**1) Total exposure to the public sector Argentine government and provinces**

The Bank has significant exposure to the Argentine national government and provinces in the form of government securities, secured loans and other debt obligations. As of June 30, 2007 and 2006, the Bank had the following assets outstanding (excluding balances with the BCRA):

	June 30, 2007		June 30, 2006	
	Argentine Banking GAAP	U.S. GAAP	Argentine Banking GAAP	U.S. GAAP
Argentine national government loans	Ps. 769	Ps. 769	Ps. 127,324	Ps. 103,998
Argentine provincial debt	208,127	189,681	244,118	202,072
Other Argentine public-sector receivables (3)	320,610	311,500	377,127	364,525
Compensatory bond received	2,524,145	2,402,174	2,927,668	2,711,071
Compensatory and hedge bonds to be received (1) (2)	260,960	198,962	250,872	210,983
Total	Ps. 3,314,611	Ps. 3,103,086	Ps. 3,927,109	Ps. 3,592,649

(1) Includes the compensatory bond to be received related to the asymmetric pesification and the hedge bond.

(2) The advance to be requested from the Argentine Central Bank for the subscription of the hedge bond was recorded in "Other Liabilities from Financial Transactions Argentine Central Bank", for Ps. 218,031 as of June 2007.

(3) Includes bonds such as national government bonds, Discount and Par Bonds.

Risks and Uncertainties

The quality of the Bank financial condition and results of operations depend to a significant extent on macroeconomic and political conditions prevailing from time to time in Argentina. Risks and uncertainties facing the Bank that are generally the result of the recent economic crisis and the resulting government actions, include the fact that an important amount of the Bank's assets are concentrated in Argentine public-sector debt instruments.

As of June 30, 2007, the Bank's exposure to the Argentine public sector, including the compensatory and hedge bonds represented approximately 32.6% of total assets under Argentine Banking GAAP. Although the Bank's exposure to the Argentine public sector consists mostly of performing assets, the realization of the Bank's assets, its income and cash flow generation capacity and future financial condition may be dependent on the Argentine government's ability to comply with its payment obligations, and on its ability to establish an economic policy that is successful in promoting sustainable economic growth in the long run.

Table of Contents**BANCO HIPOTECARIO SA AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

As of and for the twelve-month periods ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005

(Expressed in thousands of Argentine pesos, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

The market value of the bonds received or to be received from the government will fluctuate significantly as the market for such bonds develops more fully. Therefore, the ultimate settlement of these bonds or the proceeds that would result from their sale may differ significantly from their estimated fair values or carrying values at June 30, 2007.

2) Concentration of deposits

As of June 30, 2007 and 2006, the concentration of deposits is a follow:

	2007		2006	
	Balance	% of total portfolio	Balance	% of total portfolio
Number of customers				
10 largest customers	168,072	19.35%	85,824	13.96%
50 following largest customers	175,079	20.16%	101,170	16.45%
100 following largest customers	61,456	7.07%	33,168	5.40%
Rest of customers	463,953	53.42%	394,625	60.19%
Total	868,560	100%	614,687	100%

Furthermore, and as mentioned before, the quality of the Bank financial condition and results of operations depend to on macroeconomic and political conditions in Argentina, it is reasonably possible than the actual loan losses and other contingent liabilities will differ materially from the amounts recorded.

US GAAP estimates

Valuation reserves, impairment charges and estimates of market values on assets, as established by the Bank for US GAAP purposes are subject to significant assumptions of future cash flows and interest rates for discounting such cash flows. Losses on the exchange of government and provincial bonds, and on retained interests in securitization trusts were significantly affected by higher discount rates at June 30, 2005. However discount rates at June 30, 2007 and 2006 decreased. Should the discount rates change in the future years, the carrying amounts and charges to income and shareholders' equity will also change. In addition, as estimates to future cash flows change, so too will the carrying amounts which are dependent on such cash flows.

38. Prior year adjustments

On January 30, 2004, BCRA Communication A 4084 established a change of criteria for the valuation of assets delivered to the public sector. The effect of this change, which was a gain of Ps. 56,013, was recorded as a Prior year adjustments, as established by BCRA Communication A 4095.

Table of Contents**The Following Information is Presented in Compliance With Rule 3-14 of Regulation S-X**

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007, IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima (the Company) purchased three office buildings and one shopping center property in four unrelated transactions. Subsequent to the Company's year-end, in August 2007, the Company acquired half of the floors of a 27-story office building in an unrelated transaction (the acquisitions completed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007 and the acquisition completed during the year ended June 30, 2008 (August 2007) are collectively herein referred to as the Acquired Properties).

In November 2006, the Company submitted a bid for the acquisition of a property known as Edificio Ex Escuela Gobernador Vicente de Olmos (Olmos) located in the Province of Cordoba, Argentina. The closing of the purchase is subject to several regulatory approvals. In January 2007, the National Commission for the Defense of Competition notified the Company of two claims filed against it. These claims are still pending resolution. This transaction has not yet been consummated as of the date of this Prospectus. However, management believes that it is probable that the acquisition will be completed (the Olmos Probable Acquisition).

In December 2006, the Company entered into a Put and Call Option Agreement with an unrelated party for the acquisition of an office building known as the Republica Building, located in Buenos Aires (the Republica Building Probable Acquisition). This transaction has not yet been consummated as of the date of this Prospectus. However, management believes that it is probable that the acquisition will be completed. (the Republica Building Probable Acquisition, together with the Olmos Probable Acquisition is herein referred to as the Probable Acquisitions).

In accordance with Rule 3-14 of Regulation S-X, for the purpose of computing the aggregate significance, we evaluate the Acquired Properties and the Probable Acquisitions into two groups; one group including the acquisitions completed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007 and the second group combining the acquisitions completed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008 and the Probable Acquisitions. Significance has been computed based on our total consolidated assets as of June 30, 2006 for the first group, and our total consolidated assets as of June 30, 2007 for the second group.

Each of the Acquired Properties and Probable Acquisitions is individually insignificant. The aggregate purchase price of the Acquired Properties during the year ended June 30, 2007 exceeded 10% of our total consolidated assets as of June 30, 2006, and the Acquired Properties during the year ended June 30, 2008 and the Probable Acquisitions exceeded 10% of our total consolidated assets as of June 30, 2007. There were no significant properties acquired during the fiscal years ended June 30, 2006 and 2005. The properties were not acquired from a related party. The Acquired Properties and the Probable Acquisitions have been operated, since construction, as rental properties. The Company intends to manage all of the Acquired Properties and the Probable Acquisitions.

The following is a description of the Acquired Properties and the Probable Acquisitions:

Property	Acquisition date
Bouchard Building	March 15, 2007
Dock del Plata Building	November 15, 2006
Cordoba Shopping Center	December 27, 2006
Bank Boston Tower Building	August 27, 2007
Republica Building	December 22, 2006 (*)
Patio Olmos Shopping Center	November 20, 2006 (*)

(*) Acquisitions not consummated at the date of this Prospectus

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Bouchard Building: On March 15, 2007, the Company acquired from an unrelated party a 23-story 33,324 square meter office building known as Bouchard Building for an aggregate purchase price of US\$ 84.1 million fully paid in cash. At date of purchase, the property's occupancy rate was 100%.

Dock Del Plata Building: In June 2005, the Company entered into a Credit Default Swap Agreement (the Agreement) with Credit Suisse International (CSI) pursuant to which the Company, provided certain conditions were met, would acquire a mortgage receivable for US\$ 10.0 million on a 8,900 square meter office building known as Dock del Plata Building located in Puerto Madero, Buenos Aires. As guarantee for the Agreement, the Company paid a deposit US\$ 4.0 million. The Agreement was rescinded in November 2006 and the guarantee deposit was released. On November 15, 2006, the mortgage was executed and acquired the building for US\$ 8.8 million (using US\$ 4.0 million of the deposit guarantee plus available cash of US\$ 4.8 million). At date of purchase, the property's occupancy rate was 100%.

Córdoba Shopping: On December 27, 2006, the Company acquired the Cordoba Shopping Villa Cabrera located in the Province of Cordoba, Argentina for an aggregate purchase price of US\$ 13.3 million. The Company paid US\$ 7.3 million in cash and the balance was financed in three equal installments of US\$ 2.0 million each due every six months as from December 2007. This financing accrues interest at a fixed rate of 6% per annum. The property, which is located in the Villa Cabrera neighborhood of the city of Cordoba, is a 35,000 square meter shopping center comprising 160 stores, a 12 movie theatre complex and a 1,500-vehicle parking lot.

Bank Boston Tower Building: On August 27, 2007, the Company acquired from an unrelated party 50% of a 27-story office building with 31,635 square meter of leasable area known as Bank Boston Tower for an aggregate purchase price of US\$ 54.0 million. The transaction was fully paid in cash. At date of purchase, the property's occupancy rate was 100%.

Republica Building: On December 22, 2006, the Company entered into a Put and Call Option Agreement (the Agreement) with Banco Comafi S.A., as trustee of the Fideicomiso Republica (Republica Trust), for the acquisition of a 20-story office building known as Republica Building, located in Buenos Aires. The exercise of the call and put option is subject to certain conditions for closing and is exercisable within 60 days as from the fulfillment of those conditions. Upon transfer of title, the Company will have to pay 50% of the purchase price of US\$ 74.0 million, while the remaining 50% will be payable semi-annually in 5 installments accruing interest at a fixed rate of 8% per annum. The balance will be secured by a mortgage on the property. Currently, the property's occupancy rate is 20%.

Patio Olmos: In November 2006, the Company submitted a bid for the acquisition of a property known as Edificio Ex Escuela Gobernador Vicente de Olmos (Olmos) located in Cordoba, Argentina for Ps. 32.5 million. The Company made a down payment of Ps. 9.7 million under the terms of the bidding process. The property, which is located in the City of Cordoba, is a 5,147 square meter four-story building comprising commercial space, parking lots and movie theatres. The property is subject to a 40-year concession contract granted to an unrelated party for the commercial use of the building. Pursuant to the concession granted in 1,992 from the Provincial Government of Cordoba, the licensee should pay the owner of the building a monthly concession fee actually amounting to Ps. 10.1 increasing in Ps. 2.5 every 47 months. The closing of the purchase is subject to several regulatory approvals. In January 2007, the National Commission for the Defense of Competition notified the Company of two claims filed against it. One claim was filed by an individual and the other by the actual licensee of the concession. As of the date of this Prospectus, these claims are still pending resolution.

The purchase price of the Bouchard Building represents 77% of the Acquired Properties during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007. In addition, the purchase prices of the Republica Building Probable Acquisition and the Bank Boston Tower Building acquisition represent 78% of the Acquired Properties during the year ended June 30, 2008 and Probable Acquisitions and, accordingly, were selected for

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audit under Rule 3-14 of Regulation S-X. The remaining Acquired Properties or Probable Acquisitions are insignificant below the 5% level. The Bouchard Building acquisition, the Bank Boston Tower Building acquisition and the Republica Building Probable Acquisition are collectively referred to as the Selected Properties

In determining the purchase price paid for the Selected Properties, the Company considered the historical and expected cash flow from the properties, the nature of the occupancy trends and terms of the leases in place, current operating costs and taxes, the physical condition of the properties, the potential to increase their cash flow and other factors. The Company also considered the capitalization rates at which it believes office properties have recently sold in the market, but determined the prices it was willing to pay for the properties primarily based on the factors discussed above.

In estimating the fair value of the tangible and intangible assets acquired, the Company considered information obtained about each property as a result of its due diligence, marketing and leasing activities, and utilizes various valuation methods, such as estimated cash flow projections using appropriate discount and capitalization rates, estimates of replacement costs net of depreciation, and available market information. Depending upon the size of the acquisition, the Company may engage an outside appraiser to perform a valuation of the tangible and intangible assets acquired.

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The Company, after investigation of the properties, is not aware of any material factors, other than those discussed above, that would cause the financial information reported not to be necessarily indicative of future expected operating results.

a. Financial Statements of Businesses Acquired:

- (1) Unaudited statement of revenue and certain expenses for the period July 1, 2006 through the latest interim period prior to the date of acquisition of the Bouchard Building (December 31, 2006).
- (2) Audited statement of revenue and certain expenses for the year ended June 30, 2006 for the Bouchard Building
- (3) Audited statement of revenue and certain expenses for the year ended June 30, 2007 for the Bank Boston Tower Building.
- (4) Audited statement of revenue and certain expenses for the year ended June 30, 2007 for the Republica Building Probable Acquisition.

None of the Selected Properties constitute a significant subsidiary pursuant to the Regulation S-X rules. Audited statements of revenue and certain expenses and related unaudited financial information are presented herein only for the Selected Properties, which represent a majority of the Acquired Properties and Probable Acquisitions.

b. Pro Forma Financial Information (Unaudited):

- (1) Pro forma condensed consolidated statement of income of the Company for the year ended June 30, 2007 (Unaudited).
- (2) Pro forma condensed consolidated balance sheet of the Company as of June 30, 2007(Unaudited)
- (3) Notes to the pro forma consolidated financial data of the Company (Unaudited)
- (4) Estimated twelve-month pro forma statement of taxable net operating income and operating funds available (Unaudited).

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a. Financial Statements of Businesses Acquired:

Report of Independent Auditors

To the board of directors and shareholders of IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima:

We have audited the accompanying Statement of Revenue and Certain Expenses of the Bouchard Building located in Buenos Aires, Argentina (the Property) for the year ended June 30, 2006. This Statement is the responsibility of the Company s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this Statement based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Statement is free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the Statement. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Statement. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

The accompanying Statement was prepared for the purpose of complying with the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (for inclusion in the Registration Statement on Form F-3 of IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima) as described in Note 2 and is not intended to be a complete presentation of the Property s revenues and expenses.

In our opinion, the Statement referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the revenue and certain expenses of the Bouchard Building for the year ended June 30, 2006 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Price Waterhouse & Co. S.R.L.
Buenos Aires, Argentina
September 21, 2007

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Table of Contents**a. Financial Statements of Businesses Acquired (Continued):****The Bouchard Building****Statement of Revenue and Certain Expenses**

	For the year ended June 30, 2006	For the six-month period ended December 31, 2006 (unaudited)
Revenues:		
Rental income:	10,652	5,508
Other revenue	3,358	1,835
Expenses:		
Real estate taxes:	(314)	(162)
Other expenses	(3,358)	(1,835)
Revenue in excess of certain expenses	10,338	5,346

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

Notes to the Statement of Revenue and Certain Expenses for the Year Ended June 30, 2006 and the Six-Month Period Ended December 31, 2006 (Unaudited)**1. OPERATING PROPERTY**

The accompanying Statement of Revenue and Certain Expenses includes the operations (see *Basis of Presentation* below) of the Bouchard Building, an office building (the *Property*) formerly owned and managed by parties not related to the Company.

On March 15, 2007, the Company acquired from an unrelated party a 23-story 33,324 square meter office building known as the *Bouchard Building*, located in Buenos Aires, Argentina, for an aggregate purchase price of US\$ 84.1 million. The transaction was fully paid in cash.

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a. Financial Statements of Businesses Acquired (Continued):

The Bouchard Building

Notes to Statement of Revenue and Certain Expenses for the Year Ended June 30, 2006 and the Six-Month Period Ended December 31, 2006 (Unaudited)

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying statement has been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting and in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles used in the United States of America (US GAAP).

The accompanying statement is not representative of the actual operations of the Property for the periods presented. As required by the Securities and Exchange Commission, Regulation S-X, Rule 3-14, certain expenses, which may not be comparable to the proposed future operations of the Property have been excluded.

Cost and expenses excluded relate to property management fees, interest expense, income taxes, depreciation and amortization expense, other income and expense items unique to the prior owners and other expenses unrelated to the future operations of the Property.

The Company is not aware of any material factors relating to the Property that would cause the reported financial information not to be necessarily indicative of future operating results.

Use of Estimates in the Preparation of Financial Statements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Revenue Recognition

Rental income attributable to office leases is recorded on a straight-line basis over the related lease term. Leases are generally for terms of 5 years.

Real Estate Taxes

Real estate taxes are expensed over the period in which the taxes relate.

Repair and Maintenance

Expenditures for maintenance and repairs are charged to operations as incurred. Betterments that improve or extend the life of the asset beyond its original condition are capitalized.

Other revenue and Other Expenses

As part of the lease agreements, tenants are required to pay their proportionate share of common area maintenance and repair expenses. The Company does not charge any mark up on reimbursable costs. These expenses are incurred and paid by the Company and then passed through to tenants as reimbursable costs. The majority of the Property's expenses are passed through to tenants.

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a. Financial Statements of Businesses Acquired (Continued):

The Company accounts for pass-through revenue and expenses in accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force, or EITF, Issue 01-14, Income Statement Characterization of Reimbursements Received for Out of Pocket Expenses Incurred, and include these costs incurred as a component of revenue (disclosed as other revenue) and as a component of operating expenses in the statement of income. As these expenses are fully reimbursed, without mark-up, by the tenants, there is no impact on revenue in excess of certain expenses.

3. INTERIM UNAUDITED STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND CERTAIN EXPENSES

The accompanying interim Statement of Revenue and Certain Expenses for the Six-Month Period ended December 31, 2006 is unaudited. However, in the opinion of the Company, the interim statement includes all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair statement of the results of revenue in excess of certain expenses for the interim period. The results of revenue in excess of certain expenses for the period presented are not necessarily indicative of the results for the full year.

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a. Financial Statements of Businesses Acquired (Continued):

Report of Independent Auditors

To the board of directors and shareholders of IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima:

We have audited the accompanying Statement of Revenue and Certain Expenses of the Bank Boston Tower Building located in Buenos Aires, Argentina (the Property) for the year ended June 30, 2007. This Statement is the responsibility of the Company s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this Statement based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Statement is free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the Statement. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Statement. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

The accompanying Statement was prepared for the purpose of complying with the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (for inclusion in the Registration Statement on Form F-3 of IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima) as described in Note 2 and is not intended to be a complete presentation of the Property s revenues and expenses.

In our opinion, the Statement referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the revenue and certain expenses of the Bank Boston Tower Building for the year ended June 30, 2007 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Price Waterhouse & Co. S.R.L.
Buenos Aires, Argentina
September 21, 2007

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Table of Contents**The Bank Boston Tower Building****Statement of Revenue and Certain Expenses for the year ended June 30, 2007**

	For the year ended
	June 30, 2007
Revenues:	
Rental income:	12,700
Other revenue	2,919
Expenses:	
Real estate taxes:	(236)
Other expenses	(2,919)
Revenue in excess of certain expenses	12,464

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

Notes to Statement of Revenue and Certain Expenses for the Year Ended June 30, 2007**1. OPERATING PROPERTY**

The accompanying statement of revenue and certain expenses includes the operations (see *Basis of Presentation* below) of the Bank Boston Tower Building, an office building (the *Property*) formerly owned and managed by parties not related to the Company.

On August 27, 2007, the Company acquired from an unrelated party half of a 27-story office building with 31,635 square meter of leasable area known as *Bank Boston Tower*, located in Buenos Aires, Argentina, for an aggregate purchase price of US\$ 54.0 million. The transaction was fully paid in cash.

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a. Financial Statements of Businesses Acquired (Continued):

The Bank Boston Tower

Notes to Statement of Revenue and Certain Expenses for the Year Ended June 30, 2007

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying statement has been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting and in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles used in the United States of America (US GAAP).

The accompanying statement is not representative of the actual operations of the Property for the periods presented. As required by the Securities and Exchange Commission, Regulation S-X, Rule 3-14, certain expenses, which may not be comparable to the proposed future operations of the Property have been excluded.

Cost and expenses excluded relate to property management fees, interest expense, depreciation and amortization expense, other income and expense items unique to the prior owners and other expenses unrelated to the future operations of the Property.

The Company is not aware of any material factors relating to the Property that would cause the reported financial information not to be necessarily indicative of future operating results.

Use of Estimates in the Preparation of Financial Statements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Revenue Recognition

Rental income attributable to office leases is recorded on a straight-line basis over the related lease term. Leases are generally for terms of 4 years.

Real Estate Taxes

Real estate taxes are expensed over the period in which the taxes relate.

Repair and Maintenance

Expenditures for maintenance and repairs are charged to operations as incurred. Betterments that improve or extend the life of the asset beyond its original condition are capitalized.

Other revenue and Other Expenses

As part of the lease agreements, tenants are required to pay their proportionate share of common area maintenance and repair expenses. The Company does not charge any mark up on reimbursable costs. These expenses are incurred and paid by the Company and then passed through to tenants as reimbursable costs. The majority of the Property's expenses are passed through to tenants.

The Company accounts for pass-through revenue and expenses in accordance with Emerging Issues

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a. Financial Statements of Businesses Acquired (Continued):

Task Force, or EITF, Issue 01-14, Income Statement Characterization of Reimbursements Received for Out of Pocket Expenses Incurred, and include these costs incurred as a component of revenue (disclosed as other revenue) and as a component of operating expenses in the statement of income. As these expenses are fully reimbursed, without mark-up, by the tenants, there is no impact on revenue in excess of certain expenses.

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a. Financial Statements of Businesses Acquired (Continued):

Report of Independent Auditors

To the board of directors and shareholders of IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima:

We have audited the accompanying Statement of Revenue and Certain Expenses of the Republica Building located in Buenos Aires, Argentina (the Property) for the year ended June 30, 2007. This Statement is the responsibility of the Company s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this Statement based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Statement is free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the Statement. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Statement. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

The accompanying Statement was prepared for the purpose of complying with the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (for inclusion in the Registration Statement on Form F-3 of IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima) as described in Note 2 and is not intended to be a complete presentation of the Property s revenues and expenses.

In our opinion, the Statement referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the revenue and certain expenses of the Republica Building for the year ended June 30, 2007 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Price Waterhouse & Co. S.R.L.
Buenos Aires, Argentina
September 21, 2007

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Table of Contents**a. Financial Statements of Businesses Acquired (Continued):****The Republica Building****Statement of Revenue and Certain Expenses for the year ended June 30, 2007**

	<i>For the year ended</i>
	<i>June 30, 2007</i>
Revenues:	
Rental income:	2,680
Other revenue	545
Expenses:	
Real estate taxes:	(58)
Other expenses	(2,728)
Revenue in excess of certain expenses	439

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

Notes to Statement of Revenue and Certain Expenses for the Year Ended June 30, 2007**1. OPERATING PROPERTY**

The accompanying statement of revenue and certain expenses includes the operations (see *Basis of Presentation* below) of the Republica Building, a 20-story office building (the *Property*) formerly owned and managed by parties not related to the Company.

On December 22, 2006, the Company entered into a Put and Call Option Agreement (the *Agreement*) with Banco Comafi S.A., as trustee of the Fideicomiso Republica (*Republica Trust*), for the acquisition of an office building known as *Republica Building*, located in Buenos Aires. The exercise of the call and put option is subject to certain conditions for closing and is exercisable within 60 days as from the fulfillment of those conditions. Upon transfer of title, the Company will have to pay 50% of the purchase price of US\$ 74.0 million, while the remaining 50% will be payable semi-annually in 5 installments accruing interest at a fixed rate of 8% per annum. The balance will be secured by a mortgage on the property. The *Property*'s occupancy rate is 20%.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**Basis of Presentation**

The accompanying statement has been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting and in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles used in the United States of America (*US GAAP*).

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a. Financial Statements of Businesses Acquired (Continued):

The accompanying statement is not representative of the actual operations of the Property for the periods presented. As required by the Securities and Exchange Commission, Regulation S-X, Rule 3-14, certain expenses, which may not be comparable to the proposed future operations of the Property have been excluded.

Cost and expenses excluded relate to property management fees, interest expense, depreciation and amortization expense, other income and expense items unique to the prior owners and other expenses unrelated to the future operations of the Property.

The Company is not aware of any material factors relating to the Property that would cause the reported financial information not to be necessarily indicative of future operating results.

Use of Estimates in the Preparation of Financial Statements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Revenue Recognition

Rental income attributable to office leases is recorded on a straight-line basis over the related lease term. Leases are generally for terms of 5 years.

Real Estate Taxes

Real estate taxes are expensed over the period in which the taxes relate.

Repair and Maintenance

Expenditures for maintenance and repairs are charged to operations as incurred. Betterments that improve or extend the life of the asset beyond its original condition are capitalized.

Other revenue and Other Expenses

As part of the lease agreements, tenants are required to pay their proportionate share of common area maintenance expenses. The Company does not charge any mark up on reimbursable costs. These expenses are incurred and paid by the Company and then passed through to tenants as reimbursable costs. The majority of the Property's expenses are passed through to tenants.

The Company accounts for pass-through revenue and expenses in accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force, or EITF, Issue 01-14, Income Statement Characterization of Reimbursements Received for Out of Pocket Expenses Incurred, and include these costs incurred as a component of revenue (disclosed as other revenue) and as a component of operating expenses in the statement of income. As these expenses are fully reimbursed, without mark-up, by the tenants, there is no impact on revenue in excess of certain expenses.

However, as the property's occupancy rate is 20 %, most of the Property's expenses are not passed through to current tenants.

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b. Pro Forma Financial Statements (Unaudited, in Thousands, Except Share and Per Share Data)

The following Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Balance Sheet of IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones S.A. as of June 30, 2007 and the Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Statements of Income of IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones S.A for the year ended June 30, 2007 give effect to the acquisition of the Selected Properties under the purchase method of accounting.

The Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Balance Sheet assumes that the acquisitions of the Bank Boston Tower Building and the Republica Building were consummated on June 30, 2007. The Pro Forma Condensed Balance Sheet as of June 30, 2007 does not reflect the acquisition of the Bouchard Building as this acquisition is included in the historical financial statements and notes thereto of the Company included elsewhere in this Prospectus.

The Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Statements of Income for the year ended June 30, 2007 assumes that the acquisitions of the Selected Properties were consummated on July 1, 2006. The unaudited pro forma financial data is based on the historical consolidated financial statements of the Company and the historical statements of revenue and certain expenses of the Selected Properties and giving effect to the transactions described above, under the pro forma assumptions and adjustments set forth in the accompanying explanatory notes.

For purposes of developing the Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Statements, the acquisition of the Selected Properties have been recorded at their estimated fair values. Upon acquisitions of real estate, the Company assesses the fair value of acquired assets (including land, buildings and improvements, and identified intangibles such as above and below market leases and acquired in-place leases and customer relationships) and acquired liabilities in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 141, Business Combinations, and SFAS No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, and allocates the purchase price based on these assessments. The values assigned to the Bank Boston Tower Building and the Republica Building in these pro forma financial statements are preliminary and represent management's best estimate of current values which are subject to revision. The preliminary values assigned to the intangible assets include in-place leases and below-market leases. The preliminary values assigned to these items were based on estimates completed by management which are subject to revisions and which could significantly impact the final purchase price allocation. The purchase price allocation of the Bouchard Building transaction has been completed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007.

The acquisitions of the Selected Properties comprise the property, existing leases and certain guarantee deposits, and excludes any other liabilities.

The Company entered into a Put and Call Option Agreement for the acquisition of the Republica Building. The exercise of the call and put option is subject to certain conditions for closing and is exercisable within 60 days as from the fulfillment of those conditions. The occupancy rate of the Republica Building is currently 20 %.

Management currently knows of no events or circumstances other than those disclosed in these pro forma notes that would require a material change to the preliminary purchase price allocation. However, a determination of required purchase accounting adjustments will be made upon the completion of a study to be undertaken by the Company with the assistance of third party valuation firms to determine the value of certain of the Bank Boston Tower Building and the Republica Building acquisitions, including identifiable intangible assets, and liabilities. The actual purchase price allocation will differ, perhaps significantly, from the pro forma amounts reflected herein due to a variety of factors, including access to additional information, changes in value not currently identified and changes in operating results between the dates of the pro forma financial data and the date of the Republica Building transaction.

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b. Pro Forma Financial Statements (Unaudited, in Thousands, Except Share and Per Share Data) (Continued)

Under the terms of the respective agreements, the aggregate purchase price paid by the Company for the acquisitions of the Bouchard Building and the Bank Boston Tower Building was US\$ 138.1 million, which was paid to the Sellers in cash. The purchase price for the acquisition of the Republica Building under the Put and Call Option Agreement is US\$ 74.0 million. The Company expects to finance the acquisition of the Republica Building through cash and seller financing. (The purchase price paid for the Bouchard Building and the Bank Boston Tower Building transactions and the purchase price of the Republica Building are collectively referred hereinafter to as the Purchase Price).

A portion of the Purchase Price was allocated to tangible assets considering the value of the property as if it were vacant. In addition, a portion of the Purchase Price was allocated to below-market leases and in-place leases. No customer relationships were identified as part of the in-place leases. The fair value of below market leases is recorded as deferred income and amortized as additional lease revenue over the remaining contractual lease period and any renewal option periods included in the valuation analysis. Intangible assets associated with at-market in-place leases are amortized as additional expense over the remaining contractual lease term.

Management believes that the assumptions used provide a reasonable basis on which to present the unaudited pro forma financial data. The unaudited pro forma financial data may not be indicative of the financial position or results that would have occurred if the acquisition of the Selected Properties had been in effect on the dates indicated or which may be obtained in the future.

The unaudited pro forma financial data should be read in conjunction with the historical consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes thereto for the Company, and the historical statement of revenues and certain expenses for the Selected Properties for the relevant periods.

Table of Contents**IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones S.A.****UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET**

AS OF JUNE 30, 2007

	IRSA	Boston Historical	Republica Historical	Bank Boston Tower Building	Republica Building	Total pro forma adjustments	Company Pro Forma
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)		
ASSETS							
Current Assets							
Cash and banks	217,121	827			(e1) (116,465)	(115,638)	101,483
Investments	639,197			(d1) (172,917)		(172,917)	466,280
Mortgages and leases receivable net	162,825						162,825
Other receivables and prepaid expenses	157,782						157,782
Inventories	6,222						6,222
Total current assets	1,183,147	827		(172,917)	(116,465)	(288,555)	894,592
Non-Current Assets							
Mortgages and leases receivable net	42,442						42,442
Other receivables and prepaid expenses	83,874						83,874
Inventories	154,739						154,739
Investments	590,645						590,645
Fixed assets net	1,912,457	100,664	102,473	(d2) 65,851	(e2) 129,920	398,908	2,311,364
Intangible assets net	22,226			(d3) 8,127	(e3) 2,980	11,107	33,333
Subtotal	2,806,383	100,664	102,473	73,978	132,900	410,015	3,216,397
Negative goodwill net	7,687						7,687
Total non-current assets	2,814,070	100,664	102,473	73,978	132,900	410,015	3,224,084
Total Assets	3,997,217	101,491	102,473	(98,939)	16,435	121,460	4,118,677

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Table of Contents**IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones S.A.****UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET**

AS OF JUNE 30, 2007 (Continued)

	IRSA	Boston Historical	Republica Historical	Bank Boston Tower Building	Republica Building	Total pro forma adjustments	Company Pro Forma
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)		
LIABILITIES							
Current Liabilities							
Trade accounts payable	208,734						208,734
Mortgages payable	17,538				(e4) 116,465	116,465	134,003
Customer advances	88,810						88,810
Short-term debt	199,291						199,291
Salaries and social security payable	26,472						26,472
Taxes payable	64,605		(d4)	(94)	(e5) (161)	(255)	64,350
Other liabilities	62,900		(d3)	269	(e3) 461	730	63,630
Total current liabilities	668,350			175	116,765	116,940	785,290
Non-Current Liabilities							
Trade accounts payable	84,789						84,789
Mortgages payable	4,557						4,557
Customer advances	63,908						63,908
Long-term debt	1,220,655						1,220,655
Taxes payable	190,974		(d4)	305	(e5) 460	765	191,739
Other liabilities	38,864	827	(d3)	1,245	(e3) 1,683	3,755	42,619
Total debts	1,603,747	827		1,550	2,143	4,520	1,608,267
Provisions							
Total non-current liabilities	1,603,747	827		1,550	2,143	4,520	1,608,267
Total Liabilities	2,272,097	827		1,725	118,908	121,460	2,393,557
Minority interest	366,381						366,381
SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY	1,358,739	100,664	102,473	(100,664)	(e6) (102,473)		1,358,739
Total Liabilities and Shareholders Equity	3,997,217	101,491	102,473	(98,939)	16,435	121,460	4,118,677

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

(a) This column reflects the historical consolidated balance sheet of the Company prepared in accordance with US GAAP. This column has been derived from the historical consolidated balance sheet of the Company prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Argentina (Argentine GAAP) and applying the reconciling items to US GAAP described in Note 28 to the financial statements of the Company.

(b) This column reflects the historical balance sheet of the Bank Boston Tower Building acquired by the Company, excluding assets and liabilities not included in the Asset Purchase Agreements.

(c) This column reflects the historical balance sheet of the Republica Building acquired by the Company, excluding assets and liabilities not included in the Asset Purchase Agreements.

(d) This entry reflects the preliminary allocation of the purchase price to identifiable net assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

(d1) Cash consideration paid for acquisition.

(d2) Adjustment to reflect fair market value of the property which has estimated useful lives of 360 months.

(d3) Adjustment to reflect fair market value of intangible assets associated with in-place leases and below-market leases acquired in transaction which have estimated useful lives of 4 to 7 years based on preliminary estimates. The preliminary purchase price did not result in any goodwill.

(d4) Adjustment to reflect the income tax effect of the purchase price allocation.

(e) This entry reflects the preliminary allocation of the purchase price to identifiable net assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

(e1) Cash consideration paid for the acquisition.

(e2) Adjustment to reflect fair market value of the property which has estimated useful lives of 27 years.

(e3) Adjustment to reflect fair market value of intangible assets associated with in-place leases and below-market leases acquired in transaction which have estimated useful lives of 1 to 5 years based on preliminary estimates. The preliminary purchase price did not result in any goodwill.

(e4) Adjustment to reflect the assumption of mortgage seller financing. Seller financing accrues interest at a fixed rate of 8 % per annum.

(e5) Adjustment to reflect the income tax effect of the purchase price allocation

Table of Contents**IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones S.A.****UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED STATEMENT OF INCOME****FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2007**

	IRSA	Bouchard Building	Bank Boston Tower Building	República Building	Pro forma adjustments (c)	Total pro forma adjustments	Company Pro Forma
	(a)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(c)		
Revenues	867,452	12,157	15,619	3,225	(c2) 3,776	34,777	902,229
Costs	(413,957)	(3,035)	(3,155)	(2,786)	(c1) (26,331)	(35,307)	(449,264)
Gross profit	453,495	9,122	12,464	439	(22,555)	-530	452,965
Gain from recognition of inventories at net realizable value							
Selling expenses	(104,997)						(104,997)
Administrative expenses	(142,714)						(142,714)
Net income from retained interest in securitized receivables	(115)						(115)
Gain from operations and holding of real state assets, net							
Operating income	205,669	9,122	12,464	439	(22,555)	-530	205,139
Amortization of goodwill	42,957						42,957
Gain on equity investees							
Financial results, net	(43,705)				(c3) (9,317)	(9,317)	(53,022)
Other expenses, net	(13,433)						(13,433)
Income (loss) before taxes and minority interest	191,488	9,122	12,464	439	(31,872)	(9,847)	181,641
Income tax and MPIT	(39,176)				(c4) 3,446	3,446	(35,730)
Minority interest	(49,090)						(49,090)
Net income	103,222	9,122	12,464	439	(28,426)	(6,401)	96,821
Basic Earnings per share data (d)	0.23						0.22
Diluted Earnings per share data (d)	0.20						0.19

NOTES TO UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED STATEMENT OF INCOME**(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)**

(a) This column reflects the historical consolidated statement of income of the Company prepared in accordance with US GAAP. This column has been derived from the historical consolidated statement of income of the Company prepared in accordance with Argentine GAAP and applying the reconciling items to US GAAP described in Note 28 to the financial statements of the Company.

(b) This column reflects the historical revenue and certain expenses of each of the Selected Properties for the period July 1, 2006 through the earlier of the date of acquisition or June 30, 2007.

(c) This entry reflects the effects in depreciation and amortization expense of the preliminary allocation of the purchase price to identifiable net assets acquired. The pro forma condensed statement of income reflects a preliminary allocation to tangible assets, liabilities and other intangible assets. The final purchase price allocation may result in different allocations for tangible and intangible assets than that presented in this pro forma condensed statement of income. Adjustments to these assets would also affect depreciation and amortization expense.

(c1) Reflects depreciation and amortization related to each of the Selected Properties, as appropriate. The buildings have average estimated useful lives of 29 years. Intangibles for in-place leases are amortized over a period of 3 to 5 years.

Table of Contents**NOTES TO UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED STATEMENT OF INCOME****(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA) (Continued)**

The purchase price of the Selected Properties is allocated Ps. 254,239, Ps. 166,515 and Ps. 232,392 to tangible assets (land and building and building improvements), Ps. 12,617, Ps. 8,127 and Ps. 2,980 to in-place leases intangible assets and Ps. 19,575, Ps. 1,514 and Ps. 2,144 to below market leases deferred revenue for the Bouchard Building, Bank Boston Tower Building and Republica Building, respectively.

(c2) Reflects rental revenue of acquired in-place below market leases at their fair value over the weighted average remaining lease term of 36 to 55 months.

(c3) Reflects the increase in interest expense related to the fair market value of the debt assumed in order to finance the acquisition of the Republica Building. Debt accrues interest at a fixed rate of 8% per annum.

(c4) Reflects the income tax effects of the above transactions.

(d) Pro forma income per common share is based upon the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during 2007.

In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 128, Earnings Per Share, pro forma earnings per share from income applicable to common shareholders from continuing operations is calculated as follows (in thousands):

	2007
Numerator	
Pro forma net income available to common shareholders-basic	Ps. 96,821
Plus (less): income (loss) impact of assumed conversions:	
Interest expense on convertible debt	8,213
Foreign currency exchange gain on convertible debt	46
Income tax effects	(716)
Pro forma net income available to common shareholders plus assumed conversions-diluted	Ps. 104,364
Denominator	
Basic weighted-average number of shares outstanding	Ps. 444,904
Plus: incremental shares of assumed conversions:	
Warrants	49,317
Convertible Notes	46,601
Diluted weighted-average number of shares outstanding	Ps. 540,822

Table of Contents**ESTIMATED TWELVE-MONTH PRO FORMA STATEMENT OF TAXABLE NET OPERATING INCOME AND OPERATING FUNDS AVAILABLE (UNAUDITED)**

The following unaudited statement is a pro forma estimate for a twelve-month period of taxable income and funds available from operations of the Company. The unaudited pro forma statement is based on the Company's historical operating results for the year ended June 30, 2007 adjusted as if the acquisition by the Company of the Selected Properties had occurred on July 1, 2006.

This statement should be read in conjunction with (i) the historical financial statements and notes thereto of the Company as of and for the year ended June 30, 2007 and (ii) the pro forma condensed consolidated financial statements of the Company included herein.

ESTIMATE OF TAXABLE NET OPERATING INCOME (IN THOUSANDS):

Historical consolidated income before income taxes and minority interest of the Company (Note 1)	158,916
Depreciation and amortization of the Company	96,289
Subtotal historical income before income taxes and minority interest of the Company, exclusive of depreciation and amortization	255,205
Historical income before income taxes of the selected Properties as adjusted, (Note 2)	(9,847)
Depreciation and amortization of Selected Properties	22,555
Subtotal historical income before income taxes and minority interest of the Selected Properties, exclusive of depreciation and amortization	12,708
Estimated tax basis depreciation and amortization (Note 3)	
The Company	(53,610)
Selected Properties	(18,262)
Subtotal tax basis depreciation and amortization	(71,872)
Pro Forma taxable operating income	196,041

ESTIMATE OF PRO FORMA OPERATING FUNDS AVAILABLE (NOTE 5) (IN THOUSANDS):

Principle Assumptions:

Pro Forma taxable operating income before dividends deduction	196,041
Add pro forma tax basis depreciation and amortization	71,872
Estimate of pro forma operating funds available	267,913

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Note 1 The historical earnings from operations represents the Company's income from continuing operations as adjusted for depreciation and amortization for the year ended June 30, 2007 as reflected in the historical financial statements.

Note 2 The historical earnings from operations represents the pro forma results of the Selected Properties acquired since July 1, 2006 for the year ended June 30, 2007.

Note 3 The tax basis depreciation of the Company is based upon the original purchase price, excluding intangibles, allocated to the buildings and equipment, and personal property, depreciated on a straight-line basis and the full up year convention; and depreciated using straight-line basis.

Note 4 Operating funds available does not represent cash generated from operating activities in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and is not necessarily indicative of cash available to fund cash needs.

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PART II

INFORMATION NOT REQUIRED IN PROSPECTUS

Item 8. Indemnification of Directors and Officers

Neither the laws of Argentina nor the Registrant's by-laws or other constitutive documents provide for indemnification of directors or officers of the Registrant. The Registrant maintains directors' and officers' liability insurance covering its directors and executive officers with respect to general civil liability, including liabilities under the Securities Act, which he or she may incur in his or her capacity as such.

Item 9. Exhibits

- 3.1* By-laws (*Estatutos*) of the registrant, which serve as the registrant's articles of incorporation and by-laws, and an English translation thereof.
- 4.1 Unit Agreement between Registrant and the Bank of New York, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-89660) filed with the SEC on May 29, 2002).
- 4.2 Indenture between the registrant and the Bank of New York, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-89660) filed with the SEC on May 29, 2002).
- 4.3 Warrant Agreement between the Registrant and the Bank of New York, as warrant agent, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Registrant's Form 6-K (File No. 001-13542) filed with the SEC on January 22, 2002).
- 4.4 Exchange of Operating Services Agreement among the Registrant, Alto Palermo S.A. and Cresud S.A.C.I.F. Y a (incorporated by reference to the exhibit to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form 6-K (File No. 001-13542) filed with the SEC on July 6, 2004).
- 4.5* Form of Common Stock share certificate.
- 4.6 Form of Deposit Agreement (including the form of Global Depositary Receipt), dated May 24, 1994, as amended and restated as of December 12, 1994, as further amended and restated as of November 15, 2000, among the Registrant, the Bank of New York, as Depositary, and the holders from time to time of Global Depositary Receipts issued thereunder, (incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form F-6 (File No. 33-86794) filed with the SEC on November 28, 1994).
- 4.7* Warrant Agreement between the Registrant and the Bank of New York, as warrant agent.
- 5.1* Opinion of Zang, Bergel & Viñes as to the validity of the Shares.
- 8.1* Opinion of Zang, Bergel & Viñes regarding certain Argentine tax matters relating to the Rights, GDS rights, Shares and GDSs. (included in Exhibit 5.1)
- 8.2* Opinion of Simpson Thacher & Bartlett LLP regarding certain U.S. tax matters relating to the Rights, GDS rights, Shares and GDSs.
- 21.1 Subsidiaries of the Registrant, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 21.1 to the Registrant's registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 33-89660) filed with the SEC on May 29, 2002).
- 23.1 Consents of Price Waterhouse & Co. S.R.L.
- 23.2* Consent of Zang, Bergel & Viñes. (included in Exhibit 5.1).
- 23.3* Consent of Simpson Thacher & Bartlett LLP (included in Exhibit 8.2).
- 24.1 Powers of Attorney (included on signature page to this Registration Statement).

* To be filed by amendment

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Item 10. Undertakings

The undersigned Registrant hereby undertakes:

- (1) To file, during any period in which offers or sales are being made, a post-effective amendment to this Registration Statement:
 - (i) To include any prospectus required by Section 10(a)(3) of the Securities Act of 1933;
 - (ii) To reflect in the prospectus any facts or events arising after the effective date of the Registration Statement (or the most recent post-effective amendment thereof) which, individually or in the aggregate, represent a fundamental change in the information in the Registration Statement. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any increase or decrease in volume of securities offered (if the total dollar value of securities offered would not exceed that which was registered) and any deviation from the low or high end of the estimated maximum offering range may be reflected in the form of prospectus filed with the Commission pursuant to Rule 424(b) of Regulation S-K if, in the aggregate, the changes in volume and price represent no more than a 20% change in the maximum aggregate offering price set forth in the Calculation of Registration Fee table in the effective Registration Statement;
 - (iii) To include any material information with respect to the plan of distribution not previously disclosed in the Registration Statement or any material change to such information in the Registration Statement;
provided, however, paragraphs (1)(i), (a)(1)(ii) and (1)(iii) of this section do not apply if the information required to be included in a post-effective amendment by those paragraphs is contained in reports filed with or furnished to the Commission by the registrant pursuant to section 13 or section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 that are incorporated by reference in the registration statement, or is contained in a form of prospectus filed pursuant to Rule 424(b) that is part of the registration statement.
- (2) That, for the purpose of determining any liability under the Securities Act of 1933, each such post-effective amendment shall be deemed to be a new Registration Statement relating to the securities offered therein, and the offering of such securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial bona fide offering thereof;
- (3) To remove from registration by means of a post-effective amendment any of the securities being registered which remain unsold at the termination of the offering; and
- (4) To file a post-effective amendment to the Registration Statement to include any financial statements required by Rule 3-19 of Regulation S-X, or to incorporate such financial statements in the Registration Statement by reference to a report filed with or furnished to the Commission pursuant to section 13 or section 15(d) the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, at the start of any delayed offering or throughout a continuous offering.

The undersigned registrant undertakes that in a primary offering of securities of the undersigned registrant pursuant to this Registration Statement, regardless of the underwriting method used to sell the securities to the purchaser, if the securities are offered or sold to such purchaser by means of any of the following communications, the undersigned registrant will be a seller to the purchaser and will be considered to offer or sell such securities to such purchaser:

- (i) Any preliminary prospectus or prospectus of the undersigned registrant relating to the offering required to be filed pursuant to Rule 424 (§230.424 of this chapter);

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- (ii) Any free writing prospectus relating to the offering prepared by or on behalf of the undersigned registrant or used or referred to by the undersigned registrant;
- (iii) The portion of any other free writing prospectus relating to the offering containing material information about the undersigned registrant or its securities provided by or on behalf of the undersigned registrant; and
- (iv) Any other communication that is an offer in the offering made by the undersigned registrant to the purchaser.

The undersigned registrant hereby undertakes that, for purposes of determining any liability under the Securities Act of 1933, each filing of the registrant's annual report pursuant to section 13(a) or section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (and, where applicable, each filing of an employee benefit plan's annual report pursuant to section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) that is incorporated by reference in the Registration Statement shall be deemed to be a new Registration Statement relating to the securities offered therein, and the offering of such securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial bona fide offering thereof.

The undersigned registrant hereby undertakes to supplement the prospectus, after the expiration of the subscription period, to set forth the results of the subscription offer, the transactions during the subscription period, the amount of unsubscribed securities to be purchased and the terms of any subsequent reoffering thereof. If any public offering is to be made on terms differing from those set forth on the cover page of the prospectus, a post-effective amendment will be filed to set forth the terms of such offering.

The undersigned registrant hereby undertakes to deliver or cause to be delivered with the prospectus, to each person to whom the prospectus is sent or given, the latest annual report to security holders that is incorporated by reference in the prospectus and furnished pursuant to and meeting the requirements of Rule 14a-3 or Rule 14c-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and, where interim financial information required to be presented by Article 3 of Regulation S-X are not set forth in the prospectus, to deliver, or cause to be delivered to each person to whom the prospectus is sent or given, the latest quarterly report that is specifically incorporated by reference in the prospectus to provide such interim financial information.

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act of 1933 may be permitted to directors, officers and controlling persons of the registrant pursuant to the foregoing provisions, or otherwise, the registrant has been advised that in the opinion of the Securities and Exchange Commission such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Act and is, therefore, unenforceable. In the event that a claim for indemnification against such liabilities (other than the payment by the registrant of expenses incurred or paid by a director, officer or controlling person of the registrant in the successful defense of any action, suit or proceeding) is asserted by such director, officer or controlling person in connection with the securities being registered, the registrant will, unless in the opinion of its counsel the matter has been settled by controlling precedent, submit to a court of appropriate jurisdiction the question whether such indemnification by it is against public policy as expressed in the Act and will be governed by the final adjudication of such issue.

The undersigned registrant hereby undertakes that:

- (1) For purposes of determining any liability under the Securities Act of 1933, the information omitted from the form of prospectus filed as part of this Registration Statement in reliance upon Rule 430A and contained in a form of prospectus filed by the registrant pursuant to Rule 424(b)(1) or (4) or 497(h) under the Securities Act shall be deemed to be part of this Registration Statement as of the time it was declared effective; and

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- (2) For the purpose of determining any liability under the Securities Act of 1933, each post-effective amendment that contains a form of prospectus shall be deemed to be a new Registration Statement relating to the securities offered therein, and the offering of such securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial bona fide offering thereof.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, the registrant certifies that it has reasonable grounds to believe that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form F-3 and has duly caused this Registration Statement to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the city of Buenos Aires, Republic of Argentina, on September 24, 2007.

IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima

By: /s/ Eduardo S. Elsztain
 Name: Eduardo S. Elsztain
 Title: Chief Executive Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, this Registration Statement has been signed by the following persons in the capacities indicated below on September 24, 2007. Each person whose signature appears below hereby appoints Alejandro Elsztain and Oscar Bergotto, and each of them singly, such person's true and lawful attorneys, with full power to them and each of them to sign, for such person and in such person's name and capacity indicated below, any and all amendments and post-effective amendments to this Registration Statement, and generally to do all things in their names in their capacities as officers and directors to enable the registrant to comply with the provisions of the Securities Act of 1933 and all requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Name	Title
/s/ Eduardo S. Elsztain Name: Eduardo S. Elsztain	Chief Executive Officer, Chairman of the Board of Directors and Principal Executive Officer
/s/ Gabriel Blasi Name: Gabriel Blasi	Chief Financial Officer and Principal Financial Officer
/s/ David A. Perednik Name: David A. Perednik	Chief Administrative Officer and Principal Accounting Officer
/s/ Saúl Zang Name: Saúl Zang	First Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors
/s/ Alejandro G. Elsztain Name: Alejandro G. Elsztain	Second Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors and CEO
/s/ Oscar P. Bergotto Name: Oscar P. Bergotto	Director
/s/ Marcos Fischman Name: Marcos Fischman	Director
/s/ Ricardo Esteves Name: Ricardo Esteves	Director
/s/ Fernando A. Elsztain Name: Fernando A. Elsztain	Director
/s/ Cedric D. Bridger Name: Cedric D. Bridger	Director

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/s/ Mario Blejer Name: Mario Blejer	Director
/s/ Fernando Barenboim Name: Fernando Barenboim	Director
/s/ Fernando Rubin Name: Fernando Rubin	Director
/s/ Gary S. Gladstein Name: Gary S. Gladstein	Director
/s/ Salvador D. Bergel Name: Salvador D. Bergel	Alternate Director
/s/ Juan C. Quintana Terán Name: Juan C. Quintana Terán	Alternate Director
/s/ Emilio Cárdenas Name: Emilio Cárdenas	Alternate Director
/s/ Donald J. Puglisi Name: Donald J. Puglisi	Puglisi & Associates Managing Director
	Authorized U.S. Representative