

IRSA INVESTMENTS & REPRESENTATIONS INC
Form 20-F
October 31, 2012

United States
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 20-F

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

OR

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

For the fiscal year ended: June 30, 2012

OR

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

OR

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

Date of event requiring this shell company report ____

For the transition period from ____ to ____

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)

Republic of Argentina
(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

Bolívar 108
(C1066AAB) Buenos Aires, Argentina
(Address of principal executive offices)

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Chief Financial Officer
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(C1091AAQ) Buenos Aires, Argentina

(Name, Telephone, E-mail and/or Facsimile number and Address of Company Contact Person)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Global Depositary Shares, each representing ten shares of Common Stock	New York Stock Exchange
Common Stock, par value one Peso per share	New York Stock Exchange*

* Not for trading, but only in connection with the registration of Global Depositary Shares, pursuant to the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act: None

The number of outstanding shares of the issuer's common stock as of June 30, 2012 was 578,676,460.

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act: Yes No

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark which basis of accounting the registrant has used to prepare the financial statements included in this filing:

U.S. GAAP International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board Other

If "Other" has been checked in response to the previous question, indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow. Item 17 Item 18

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

IRSA INVERSIONES Y REPRESENTACIONES SOCIEDAD ANÓNIMA

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DISCLOSURE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 provides a “safe harbor” for forward-looking statements.

This annual report includes forward-looking statements, principally under the captions “Summary,” “Risk Factors,” “Operating and Financial Review and Prospects” and “Business Overview.” We have based these forward-looking statements largely on our current beliefs, expectations and projections about future events and financial trends affecting our business. Many important factors, in addition to those discussed elsewhere in this annual report, could cause our actual results to differ substantially from those anticipated in our forward-looking statements, including, among other things:

- changes in general economic, business, 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 risk factors discussed under “Risk Factors”.

The words “believe,” “may,” “will,” “aim,” “estimate,” “continue,” “anticipate,” “intend,” “expect,” “forecast,” “foresee”, similar words are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include information concerning our possible or assumed future results of operations, business strategies, financing plans, competitive position, industry environment, potential growth opportunities, the effects of future regulation and the effects of competition. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they were made, and we undertake no obligation to update publicly or to revise any forward-looking statements after we distribute this annual report because of new information, future events or other factors. In light of the risks and uncertainties described above, the forward-looking events and circumstances discussed in this annual report might not occur and are not guarantees of future performance.

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 may issue in the future.

CERTAIN MEASUREMENTS AND TERMS

As used throughout this annual report, the terms “IRSA,” the “Company,” “we,” “us,” and “our” refer to IRSA Inversiones Representaciones Sociedad Anónima, together with our consolidated subsidiaries, except where we make clear that such terms refer only to the parent company.

In Argentina the standard measure of area in the real estate market is the square meter (m²), while in the United States and certain other jurisdictions, the standard measure of area is the square foot (sq. ft.). All units of area shown in this annual report (e.g. , gross leasable area of buildings and size of undeveloped land) are expressed in terms of square meters. One square meter is equal to approximately 10,764 square feet. One hectare is equal to approximately 10,000 square meters and approximately 2.47 acres.

As used herein: “GLA or gross leasable area”, in the case of shopping centers, refers to the total leasable area of the property, regardless of our ownership interest in such property (excluding common areas and parking and space occupied by supermarkets, hypermarkets, gas stations and co-owners, except where specifically stated).

PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL AND CERTAIN OTHER INFORMATION

In this annual report where we refer to “Peso,” “Pesos,” or “Ps.” we mean Argentine pesos, the lawful currency in Argentina; when we refer to “U.S. dollars,” or “US\$” we mean United States dollars, the lawful currency of the United States of America; and when we refer to “Central Bank” we mean the Argentine Central Bank.

This annual report contains our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements as of June 30, 2012 and 2011 and for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010 (our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements), which have been audited by Price Waterhouse & Co. S.R.L., Buenos Aires, Argentina, a member firm of PricewaterhouseCoopers, an independent registered public accounting firm, whose report is included herein.

We prepare our audited consolidated financial statements in thousands of Pesos and in accordance 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 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 26 to our audited consolidated financial statements for a description of the principal differences between Argentine GAAP and U.S. GAAP, as they relate to us, and reconciliation to U.S. GAAP of net income and shareholders’ equity.

Additionally, after considerable inflation levels for 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 the necessary 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 the Comisión Nacional de Valores resolution and accordingly recorded the effects of inflation until 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 as from October 1, 2003, the application of the Comisión Nacional de Valores resolution represented a departure from Argentine GAAP. However, due to low inflation rates during the period from March 1, to September 30, 2003, such a departure did not have a material effect on our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

Income taxes

Resolution CD 93/2005 issued by the CPCECABA provided 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. This resolution mandated companies to treat these differences as temporary differences but allowed a one-time accommodation to continue treating these differences as permanent ("resolution 93 treatment"). As a result, the company had elected to continue treating differences as permanent in its prior years financial statements.

On October 24, 2011, in anticipation of the implementation of International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") for public entities, the Comisión Nacional de Valores issued Resolution N° 592, which provides that issuers who followed the Resolution 93 treatment should recognize the deferred tax liability on a retroactive basis before its transition date, i.e. July 1, 2011 for IRSA.

For this reason, and for purposes of complying with the rulings of the Comisión Nacional de Valores, we has recorded an adjustment to recognize the deferred tax liability. Therefore, we retroactively adjusted as of June 30, 2011, 2010, 2009 and 2008 as follows:

	As of June 30, 2011		As of June 30, 2010		As of June 30, 2009		As of June 30, 2008	
	As	As	As	As	As	As	As	As
	adjusted	previously issued	adjusted	previously issued	adjusted	previously issued	adjusted	previously issued
Consolidated Balance Sheets								
Other receivables and prepaid expenses, net (Non-current)	149,626	161,331	174,470	187,182	171,224	196,766	83,478	140,314
Total Non current assets	5,258,425	5,270,130	4,430,397	4,443,109	4,018,576	4,044,118	3,521,294	3,578,130
Total Assets	6,303,605	6,315,310	5,620,729	5,633,441	4,910,445	4,935,987	4,415,136	4,471,972
Taxes Payable (Non-current)	497,009	328,692	291,071	110,441	251,610	61,254	219,958	35,327
Total Non current liabilities	2,379,229	2,210,912	1,506,298	1,325,668	1,591,410	1,401,054	1,533,443	1,348,812
Total Liabilities	3,684,986	3,516,669	2,847,918	2,667,288	2,566,300	2,375,944	2,275,710	2,091,079
Minority interest	304,932	316,826	550,574	563,107	450,728	464,381	442,162	456,715
Shareholders' equity	2,313,687	2,481,815	2,222,237	2,403,046	1,893,417	2,095,662	1,697,264	1,924,178
Consolidated Statements of Income								
Income tax expense	(91,203)	(104,524)	(125,871)	(148,427)	(54,766)	(80,334)	(65,637)	(78,112)
Minority interest	(58,405)	(57,765)	(44,572)	(43,453)	24,445	(25,345)	(28,711)	(27,900)
Net income	294,785	282,104	355,938	334,501	183,303	158,635	66,539	54,875

Transition to IFRS

On March 20, 2009, the FACPCE issued Technical Resolution No. 26 ("RT 26") "Adoption of IFRS" as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") which required companies under the supervision of the Comisión Nacional de Valores to prepare their financial statements in accordance with IFRS as published by the IASB for fiscal periods beginning on or after January 1, 2011, including comparative information for earlier periods.

There are Consejos Profesionales or standard setters in each provincial jurisdiction in Argentina, which have the power to adopt, reject or modify a technical resolution issued by the FACPCE. The jurisdiction where we are located is the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires which Consejo Profesional is the CPCECABA.

On April 25, 2009, the CPCECABA approved RT 26. However, the Comisión Nacional de Valores issued Technical Resolution No. 562/09, as amended by Resolution 576/10, which formally adopted RT 26 for fiscal years beginning on January 1, 2012. Accordingly, we are required to prepare our consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB for our fiscal year ended June 30, 2013.

Furthermore, Technical Resolution No. 562/09, as amended by Resolution 576/10, mandated companies to include certain reconciling information between prior GAAP and IFRS in the year prior to first adoption of IFRS. This information is not intended to purport the reconciliations required under IFRS 1 "FIRST TIME ADOPTION OF IFRS" which will be included in the first IFRS consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2013.

This information comprised of a reconciliation between Argentine GAAP and IFRS as issued by the IASB of Shareholders' Equity as of July 1, 2011 (transition date) and as of June 30, 2012, as well as the income statement and cash flows for the year ended June 30, 2012. The items and/or amounts in the reconciliations included below are subject to change and should only be deemed final when the consolidated financial statements prepared under IFRS for the first time as of and for the year ended June 30, 2013 are issued. See Note 24 to our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report.

Certain amounts which appear in this annual report (including percentage amounts) may not sum due to rounding. Solely for the convenience of the reader, we have translated certain Peso amounts into U.S. dollars at the seller exchange rate quoted by the Banco de la Nación Argentina for June 30, 2011 and June 30, 2012, which was Ps.4.110 = US\$ 1.00 and Ps.4.527 = US\$ 1.00. We make no representation that the 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.

References to fiscal years 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 are to the fiscal years ended June 30 of each such year.

MARKET DATA

Market data used throughout this annual report was 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. Certain market data which appear herein (including percentage amounts) may not sum due to rounding.

PART I

ITEM 1. Identity of Directors, Senior Management and Advisers

This item is not applicable.

ITEM 2. Offer Statistics and Expected Timetable

This item is not applicable.

ITEM 3. Key Information

A. Selected Financial Data

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 also be read in conjunction with and is qualified in its entirety by reference to our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements and the discussion in Operating and Financial Review and Prospects included elsewhere in this annual report. The selected consolidated statement of income data for the years ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010 and the selected consolidated balance sheet data as of June 30, 2012 and 2011 have been derived from our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements included in this annual report which 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 statement of income data for the years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 and the selected consolidated balance sheet data as of June 30, 2010, 2009 and 2008 have been derived from the financial statements originally issued and adjusted to reflect the retroactive application of the deferred tax liability treatment mandated by Resolution No. 592 described in Presentation of Financial and Certain Other Information.

References to fiscal years 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 are to the fiscal years ended June 30, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively:

Summary Consolidated Financial and Other Information for IRSA

	2012 (In thousands of US\$)(2)	2012 (In thousands of Ps.) (1)	Fiscal Years Ended June 30,		2009	2008
			2011	2010		
STATEMENT OF INCOME DATA						
Argentine GAAP						
Revenues:						
Development and sale of properties	72,543	328,404	341,074	225,567	280,362	196,811
Office and other non-shopping center rental properties	42,471	192,267	164,618	154,164	147,749	102,159
Shopping centers	192,563	871,732	674,779	518,355	396,733	345,395
Hotels	37,555	170,012	192,883	159,894	158,913	148,847
	1,068	4,836	68,576	265,346	236,827	291,030

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Consumer financing						
Total revenues	346,200	1,567,251	1,441,930	1,323,326	1,220,584	1,084,242
Costs	(121,566)	(550,331)	(600,755)	(475,295)	(508,506)	(464,223)
Gross profit:						
Development and sale of properties	24,438	110,630	96,310	142,422	132,044	45,917
Office and other non-shopping center rental properties	35,108	158,935	132,059	123,296	118,419	75,812
Shopping centers	152,660	691,094	493,306	359,440	287,458	246,220
Hotels	11,714	53,029	73,412	56,997	60,024	64,627
Consumer financing	714	3,232	46,088	165,876	114,133	187,443
Total gross profit	224,634	1,016,920	841,175	848,031	712,078	620,019
Selling expenses	(23,970)	(108,514)	(106,704)	(185,401)	(236,201)	(247,297)
Administrative expenses	(48,024)	(217,406)	(200,359)	(195,291)	(147,329)	(122,121)
Gain from recognition of inventories at net realizable value	9,458	42,817	45,442	33,831	12,056	2,832
Net income (loss) from retained interest in securitized receivables	-	-	4,707	37,470	(46,012)	(1,261)
Gain from operations and holdings of real estate assets, net	127	573	1,140	1,091	1,124	2,670
Operating income (loss):						
Development and sale of properties	20,146	91,199	85,059	139,516	121,169	19,270
Office and other non-shopping center rental properties	23,208	105,061	84,054	73,526	76,485	52,930
Shopping centers	121,463	549,862	385,142	267,971	214,903	182,261
Hotels	(3,182)	(14,401)	12,171	5,414	8,590	18,040
Consumer financing	590	2,669	18,975	53,304	(125,431)	(17,659)
Total operating income	162,225	734,390	585,401	539,731	295,716	254,842
Amortization of negative goodwill, net	4,008	18,145	17,427	1,641	1,602	1,638
Financial results, net	(97,855)	(442,991)	(282,246)	(165,096)	(136,381)	(76,742)
	25,793	116,766	138,420	160,416	61,542	(13,209)

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Gain (loss) on equity investees						
Other expenses, net	(6,589)	(29,827)	(14,609)	(10,311)	(8,855)	(5,642)
Income before taxes and minority interest	87,582	396,483	444,393	526,381	213,624	160,887
Income tax and MPIT	(22,682)	(102,683)	(91,203)	(125,871)	(54,766)	(65,637)
Minority interest	(3,031)	(13,719)	(58,405)	(44,572)	24,445	(28,711)
Net income	61,869	280,081	294,785	355,938	183,303	66,539
Basic net income per share (3)	0.11	0.48	0.51	0.62	0.32	0.12
Basic net income per GDS (3)	1.07	4.84	5.09	6.15	3.17	1.21
Diluted net income per share (4)	0.11	0.48	0.51	0.62	0.32	0.12
Diluted net income per GDS (4)	1.07	4.84	5.09	6.15	3.17	1.21
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	578,676	578,676	578,676	578,676	578,676	549,277
Adjusted weighted - average number of shares (4)	578,676	578,676	578,676	578,676	578,676	549,277
Capital stock	578,676	578,676	578,676	578,676	578,676	578,676

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	Fiscal Years ended June 30,					
	2012	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
	(In thousands of US\$(2))		(In thousands of Ps. Except ratios)			
U.S. GAAP						
Revenues	430,090	1,947,017	1,628,653	1,580,578	1,454,738	1,227,797
Costs	(188,645)	(853,996)	(754,717)	(686,660)	(702,246)	(586,206)
Gross profit	241,445	1,093,021	873,936	893,918	752,492	641,591
Selling expenses	(20,793)	(94,131)	(98,813)	(177,179)	(217,516)	(224,348)
Administrative expenses	(46,875)	(212,203)	(195,023)	(203,186)	(155,902)	(124,092)
Net (loss) income from retained interest in securitized receivables	-	-	5,235	58,115	(41,999)	(13,928)
Gain on bargain purchases	-	-	28,365	58,470	-	-
Disposal of business	-	-	34,149	-	-	-
Operating income	173,777	786,687	647,849	630,138	337,075	279,223
Gain on equity investees	(6,210)	(28,110)	176,839	134,047	(53,033)	(7,253)
Financial results, net	(99,496)	(450,420)	(223,110)	(161,371)	(212,428)	(14,644)
Amortization of goodwill	(2,959)	(13,396)	(14,140)	-	-	-
Other expenses, net	(4,950)	(22,407)	(19,237)	(10,117)	(5,706)	(10,415)
Income before taxes and minority interest	60,162	272,354	568,201	592,697	65,908	246,911
Income tax and MPIT	(30,736)	(139,144)	(111,819)	(126,540)	(107,259)	(78,336)
Net income under U.S. GAAP	29,426	133,210	456,382	466,157	(41,351)	168,575
Non-controlling interest	(2,339)	(10,587)	(56,187)	(83,304)	47,998	(46,459)
Net income under U.S. GAAP attributable to IRSA	27,087	122,623	400,195	382,853	6,647	122,116
Basic net income per share(3)	0.05	0.21	0.69	0.66	0.01	0.22
Basic net income per GDS(3)	0.47	2.12	6.92	6.62	0.11	2.22
Basic net income before extraordinary items and accounting changes per share (3)	0.05	0.21	0.69	0.66	0.01	0.22
Diluted net income per share(4)	0.05	0.21	0.69	0.66	0.01	0.22

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Diluted net income per GDS(4)	0.47	2.12	6.92	6.62	0.11	2.16
Diluted net income before extraordinary items and accounting changes per share (4)	-	-	0.69	0.66	0.11	0.22
Weighted - average number of shares outstanding	578,676	578,676	578,676	578,676	578,676	549,277
Adjusted weighted - average number of shares(4)	578,676	578,676	578,676	578,676	578,676	570,472
BALANCE SHEET DATA						
Argentine GAAP						
Cash and banks and current investments	84,082	380,640	378,353	330,343	401,796	545,192
Inventories	29,198	132,179	262,660	259,569	24,899	53,602
Accounts receivable net	66,576	301,388	248,998	359,529	263,471	186,017
Total current assets	212,735	963,050	1,045,180	1,190,332	891,869	893,842
Non-current Inventories	21,476	97,221	89,441	55,088	164,933	129,178
Accounts receivable net	8,098	36,661	14,300	42,123	6,626	10,395
Non-current investments (5)	512,084	2,318,203	1,946,145	1,480,805	1,001,654	833,373
Fixed assets net	733,302	3,319,660	3,405,851	2,692,637	2,720,506	2,530,141
Total non-current assets	1,245,309	5,637,515	5,258,425	4,430,397	4,018,576	3,521,294
Total assets	1,458,044	6,600,565	6,303,605	5,620,729	4,910,445	4,415,136
Short-term debt (6)	127,167	575,687	683,813	609,190	351,173	190,153
Total current liabilities	282,851	1,280,467	1,305,757	1,341,620	974,890	742,267
Long-term debt (7)	456,334	2,065,826	1,756,919	1,031,528	1,044,725	1,121,264
Total non-current liabilities	579,167	2,621,890	2,379,229	1,506,298	1,591,410	1,533,443
Total liabilities	862,018	3,902,357	3,684,986	2,847,918	2,566,300	2,275,710
Minority interest	80,170	362,929	304,932	550,574	450,728	442,162
Cumulative translation adjustment	17,666	79,975	34,124	17,459	12,849	- -
Shareholders' equity	515,856	2,335,279	2,313,687	2,222,237	1,893,417	1,697,264

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U.S. GAAP

Cash and banks and current investments	74,680	338,077	366,635	312,827	374,574	531,575
Inventories	3,203	14,498	37,487	16,107	31,002	38,905
Accounts receivable, net	65,637	297,140	251,702	373,427	262,128	195,269
Other receivables and prepaid expenses	32,208	145,804	291,376	385,466	413,554	249,153
Total current assets	175,728	795,518	806,822	897,769	870,065	912,354
Non-current investments(5)	524,837	2,375,936	2,181,635	1,587,282	740,407	748,550
Fixed assets, net	539,913	2,444,187	2,496,626	2,557,845	2,469,051	2,331,695
Intangible assets, net	18,549	83,971	2,417	11,907	8,051	16,789
Total assets	1,299,131	5,881,164	5,684,931	5,319,867	4,411,670	4,219,383
Trade accounts payable	26,728	120,996	107,687	248,278	328,890	314,948
Other liabilities	28,282	128,033	96,878	124,934	176,525	133,273
Short-term debt(6)	122,761	555,740	663,344	606,189	349,627	190,153
Total current liabilities	256,538	1,161,346	1,146,311	1,171,949	996,787	749,505
Long-term debt(7)	452,828	2,049,954	1,690,417	996,040	1,013,494	1,120,257
Total non-current liabilities	511,164	2,314,037	2,026,863	1,430,020	1,469,341	1,447,833
Shareholders' equity	531,429	2,405,781	2,511,757	2,717,898	1,958,586	2,026,823
Non-controlling interest	84,135	380,881	332,031	521,374	370,060	385,959
Shareholders' equity attributable to IRSA	447,294	2,024,900	2,179,726	2,196,524	1,588,126	1,640,864

CASH FLOW DATA

Argentine GAAP

Net cash provided by operating activities	194,080	878,600	571,832	376,458	442,619	469,117
Net cash used in investing activities	(88,872)	(402,324)	(746,042)	(455,979)	(455,041)	(812,718)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(111,643)	(505,410)	335,130	44,933	(190,640)	24,082

U.S. GAAP(8)

Net cash provided by operating activities	189,616	858,390	499,459	294,062	348,841	351,020
Net cash used in investing activities	(85,568)	387,365	(294,015)	(526,705)	(466,771)	(401,678)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(113,275)	512,794	(18,662)	179,874	(58,898)	149,145
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	1,184	5,361	(3,416)	(2,340)	(20,677)	2,161

OTHER FINANCIAL DATA

Argentine GAAP

Capital expenditures (9)	34,020	154,008	966,958	168,460	323,123	768,699
Depreciation and amortization (10)	39,199	177,454	171,553	160,746	136,392	115,207
Working capital (11)	(70,116)	(317,417)	(260,577)	(151,288)	(83,021)	151,575
	0.17	0.75	0.8	0.89	0.91	1.20

Ratio of current assets to current liabilities

Ratio of shareholders equity to total liabilities	0.13	0.60	0.63	0.78	0.74	0.75
Ratio of non-current assets to total assets	0.19	0.85	0.83	0.79	0.82	0.80

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- (1) Except for ratios and share data.
- (2) Except for ratios and share data. Solely for the convenience of the reader, we have translated Peso amounts into U.S. Dollars at the exchange rate quoted by Banco de la Nación Argentina for June 30, 2012 which was Ps.4.527 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”.
- (3) We have calculated earnings per share data under Argentine GAAP and U.S. GAAP based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the respective period. Each GDS represents ten common shares.
- (4) Under both Argentine and U.S. GAAP we have considered the diluted effects of our outstanding convertible notes and warrants. However, under U.S. GAAP, we have used the treasury-stock method in calculating the diluted effect of the outstanding warrants. Each GDS represents ten common shares.
- (5) Includes 29.77% (without considering treasury shares) investment in Banco Hipotecario, Hersh, Metropolitan and Rigby, and our investments in undeveloped parcels of land.
- (6) Includes short-term debt and current mortgages payable.
- (7) Includes long-term debt and non-current mortgages payable.
- (8) This table is intended to present cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities under Argentine GAAP but following the classification financial statements included elsewhere herein for details of the differences in classifications affecting the categories of cash guidelines of Codification ASC No. 230 under U.S. GAAP. See Note 26 to our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere herein for details of the differences in classifications affecting the categories of cash flows.
- (9) Includes the purchase of fixed assets (including facilities and equipment), undeveloped parcels of land and renovation and remodeling of hotels and shopping centers and the purchase of subsidiaries which are essentially real estate purchases. Also include escrow deposits held in favor of third parties related to the acquisition of certain fixed assets.
- (10) Corresponds to depreciation and amortization included in operating income.
- (11) Working capital is calculated by subtracting consolidated current liabilities from consolidated current assets.

Exchange Rate

In April 1991, Argentine law established a fixed exchange rate according to which the Central Bank was statutorily obligated 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 Law No. 25,561 (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. As of October 15, 2012 the exchange rate was Ps. 4.7070 = US\$1.00 as quoted by Banco de la Nación Argentina at the U.S. Dollar selling rate. During the fiscal year 2010, fiscal year 2011 and fiscal year 2012, the Central Bank has indirectly affected the exchange rate market, through active participation with the purpose of isolating external effects and maintaining a stable parity.

The following table presents the high, low, average and period closing exchange rate for the average ask / bid of U.S. Dollars stated in nominal Pesos per U.S. Dollar.

	Exchange Rate			Period
	High(1)	Low(2)	Average(3)	Closing(4)
Fiscal year ended June 30, 2008	3.1640	2.9960	3.1196	3.0050
Fiscal year ended June 30, 2009	3.7780	2.9940	3.3862	3.7770
Fiscal year ended June 30, 2010	3.9130	3.6360	3.8255	3.9110

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Fiscal year ended June 30, 2011	4.0900	3.9110	3.9810	4.0900
Fiscal year ended June 30, 2012	4.5070	4.0900	4.2808	4.5070
July, 2012	4.5650	4.5050	4.5337	4.5650
August, 2012	4.6180	4.5660	4.5905	4.6180
September, 2012	4.6180	4.5660	4.5905	4.6180
As of October 15, 2012	4.7070	4.6790	4.6915	4.7070

- (1) The high exchange rate stated was the highest closing exchange rate of the month during the fiscal year, month or partial period described in the table above.
- (2) The low exchange rate stated was the lowest closing exchange rate of the month during the fiscal year, month or partial period described in the table above.
- (3) Average exchange rate for the fiscal year, month or partial period described in the table above.
- (4) Average of the selling rate and buying rate.

Source: Banco de la Nación Argentina

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. Increases in the Argentine inflation rate or devaluation of the Peso could have a material adverse effect on our operating results.

B. Capitalization and Indebtedness

This item is not applicable.

C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

This item is not applicable.

D. Risk Factors

You should consider the following risks described below, in addition to the other information contained in this annual report. We may face additional risks and uncertainties that are not presently known to us, or that we currently deem immaterial, which may also 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, Global Depositary Shares (“GDSs”), American Depositary Shares (“ADRs”) and warrants involves a high degree of risk, including the possibility of loss of your entire investment.

Risks Relating to Argentina

Argentina’s growth may not be sustainable.

The Argentine economy has experienced significant volatility in recent decades, characterized by periods of low or negative growth, high inflation and currency devaluation. During 2001 and 2002, Argentina experienced a period of severe political, economic and social crisis, which caused a significant economic contraction and led to radical changes in government policies. Although the economy has recovered significantly since then, uncertainty remains as to whether the recent growth is sustainable, since it has depended, to a significant extent, on favorable exchange rates, high commodity prices and excess production capacity. The recovery, however, has resulted in inflation and has intensified the country’s need for capital investment, with many sectors, in particular the energy sector, operating near full capacity. Additionally, the global financial crisis and economic downturn of 2008 has had a significant adverse impact on the country’s performance which could remain a factor in the foreseeable future.

In 2011, the Argentine GDP, increased 7.28%, according to data published by the National Institute of Statistics (“Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas y Censos” or the “INDEC”). For the six months ended June 30, 2012, GDP increased 1.17% relative to the same period the prior year, according to data published by the INDEC. As of June 30, 2012, the Monthly Economic Activity Estimator (“Estimador Mensual de Actividad Económica” or the “EMAE”) increased 0.89%, relative to the same period the prior year, according to data published by the INDEC.

The economic and financial crisis in certain European countries, the United States, and certain other important commercial partners of Argentina, may imply a decline in the international demand for Argentine products, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and the resulted of operations.

Our business depends to a significant extent on macroeconomic and political conditions in Argentina. We cannot assure you that Argentina’s recent growth will continue. Deterioration of the country’s economy would likely have a significant adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Continuing inflation may have an adverse effect on the economy.

The devaluation of the Peso in January 2002 created pressures on the domestic price system that generated high inflation throughout 2002, before inflation substantially stabilized in 2003. In fiscal years 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012, inflation according to the INDEC was 7.7%, 7.2%, 8.5%, 11.0%, 9.7% and 9.9%, respectively, in part due to actions implemented by the Argentine government to control inflation, including limitations on exports and price arrangements agreed upon with private companies. The uncertainty surrounding future inflation may impact the country’s growth.

In the past, inflation has undermined the Argentine economy and the government’s ability to create conditions conducive to growth. A return to a high inflation environment would adversely affect the availability of long-term credit and the real estate market and may also affect Argentina’s foreign competitiveness by diluting the effects of the

Peso devaluation and negatively impacting the level of economic activity and employment.

Additionally, high inflation would also undermine Argentina's foreign competitiveness and adversely affect economic activity, employment, real salaries, consumption and interest rates. In addition, the dilution of the positive effects of the Peso devaluation on the export-oriented sectors of the Argentine economy will decrease the level of economic activity in the country. In turn, a portion of the Argentine debt is adjusted by the Coeficiente de Estabilización de Referencia, (the "Stabilization Coefficient Index, or "CER Index"), a currency index that is strongly tied to inflation. Therefore, any significant increase in inflation would cause an increase in Argentina's debt and, consequently, the country's financial obligation.

If inflation remains high or continues to rise, Argentina's economy may be negatively impacted and our business could be adversely affected.

There are concerns about the accuracy of Argentina's official inflation statistics.

In January 2007, the INDEC modified its methodology used to calculate the consumer price index, which is calculated as the monthly average of a weighted basket of consumer goods and services that reflects the pattern of consumption of Argentine households. Several economists, as well as the international and Argentine press, have suggested that this change in methodology was related to the policy of the Argentine government to curb the increase of inflation and consequently reduce payments on the outstanding inflation-linked bonds issued by Argentina. At the time that the INDEC adopted this change in methodology the Argentine government also replaced several key officers at the INDEC, prompting complaints of governmental interference from the technical staff at the INDEC. In addition, the International Monetary Fund ("IMF") requested to clarify its inflation rates several times.

In June 2008, the INDEC published a new consumer price index which eliminated nearly half of the items included in previous surveys and introduced adjustable weightings for several items as fruits, vegetables and clothing, which have seasonal cost variations. The INDEC has indicated that it based its evaluation of spending habits on a national household consumption survey from 2004 to 2005, in addition to other sources.

The aforementioned new consumer price index has been criticized by economists and investors after its debut report found prices rising well below expectations. These events have negatively affected the credibility of the consumer price index published by the INDEC, as well as other indexes published by the INDEC which require the consumer price index for their own calculation, including the poverty index, the unemployment index and real gross domestic product index. Argentina's inflation rate may be significantly higher than the rates indicated by official reports.

In December 2010, the Argentine government agreed to meet with an official IMF team which arrived in Argentina to assist the INDEC with the development of a new national price index. In April 2011, the IMF team completed the second technical mission to assist on the design and methodology of a new national price index. As of the date of this annual report, Argentina's government is intended to implement a new consumer price index before February, 2013.

If the investigation carried out by the IMF results in a finding that the methodologies used to calculate the Consumer Price Index or other INDEC indexes derived from the Consumer Price Index were not accurate, or if it is determined that it is necessary to correct the Consumer Price Index and the other INDEC indexes derived from the Consumer Price Index as a result of the methodology used by INDEC, there could be a significant decrease in confidence in the Argentine economy. Given the limited credit available to emerging market nations as a result of the global economic crisis, the ability to access credit in the capital markets could be limited by the uncertainty relating to the inaccuracy of the economic indexes and rates in question which could adversely affect our results of operations and financial conditions.

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

In 2005, Argentina restructured part of its sovereign debt that had been in default since the end of 2001. As a result of this restructuring, the Argentine government announced that it had approximately US\$129.2 billion in total gross public debt as of December 31, 2005. Certain bondholders that did not participate in that restructuring, mainly from the United States, Italy and Germany, filed legal actions against Argentina to collect on the defaulted bonds. Many of these proceedings are still pending as of this date and holdout creditors may initiate new suits in the future.

On January 3, 2006, Argentina repaid in full its debt of approximately US\$ 9.8 billion with the IMF.

In September 2008, Argentina announced its intention to cancel its external public debt to Paris Club creditor nations using reserves of the Central Bank in an amount equal to approximately US\$6.5 billion. However, as of the date of this Annual Report, the National Government has not yet cancelled such debt. In late 2010, Argentina's government announced a new round of negotiations with the Paris Club to cancel such debt, which then totaled approximately US\$8.0 billion, without the intervention of the IMF.

In addition, foreign shareholders of several Argentine companies have filed claims before the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes ("ICSID") alleging that certain government measures adopted during the country's 2001 crisis were inconsistent with the fair and equitable treatment standards set forth in various bilateral investment treaties to which Argentina is a party. Since May 2005, the ICSID tribunals have issued several awards against Argentina. Only the cases "CMS v. Argentina", "Azurix v. Argentina" and "Vivendi v. Argentina" are currently final. These decisions required the Argentine government to pay US\$133.2 million, US\$165.2 million and US\$105 million, respectively. As of the date of this annual report, Argentina has not yet paid the amounts referred to above.

On April 30, 2010, Argentina launched a new debt exchange to holders of the securities issued in the 2005 debt exchange and to holders of the securities that were eligible to participate in the 2005 debt exchange (other than Brady bonds) to exchange such debt for new securities and, in certain cases, a cash payment. As a result of the 2005 and 2010 exchange offers, Argentina restructured over 91% of the defaulted debt eligible for the 2005 and 2010 exchange offers. The creditors who did not participate in the 2005 or 2010 exchange offers may continue their pursuit of a legal action against Argentina for the recovery of debt, which could adversely affect Argentina's access to the international capital markets.

Argentina's past default and its failure to restructure completely its remaining sovereign debt and fully negotiate with the holdout creditors may limit Argentina's ability to reenter the international capital markets. Litigation initiated by holdout creditors as well as ICSID claims have resulted and may continue to result in judgments and awards against the Argentine government which, if not paid, could prevent Argentina from obtaining credit from multilateral organizations. Judgment creditors have sought and may continue to seek to attach or enjoin assets of Argentina. In addition, various creditors have organized themselves into associations to engage in lobbying and public relations concerning Argentina's default on its public indebtedness. Such groups have over the years unsuccessfully urged passage of federal and New York state legislation directed at Argentina's defaulted debt and aimed at limiting Argentina's access to the U.S. capital markets. Although neither the United States Congress nor the New York state legislature has taken any significant steps towards adopting such legislation, we can make no assurance that the enactment of new legislation or other political actions designed to limit Argentina's access to capital markets will not take effect.

In April 2010, a Court of New York granted an attachment over reserves of the Argentine Central Bank in the United States requested by creditors of Argentina on the basis that the Central Bank was its alter ego. In July 2011, an appeals court reserved that ruling, stating that the assets of the Central Bank were protected by law. Plaintiffs have petitioned the United States Supreme Court to review the appeals court decision. As of the date of this annual report, the United

States Supreme Court has not addressed the case. As a result of Argentina's default and its aftermath, the government may not have the financial resources necessary to implement reforms and foster economic growth, which, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on the country's economy and, consequently, our businesses and results of operations. Furthermore, Argentina's inability to obtain credit in international markets could have a direct impact on our own ability to access international credit markets to finance our operations and growth.

Significant fluctuation in the value of the Peso 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 on our business. Moreover, it would likely result in a decline in the value of our common shares and the ADSs as measured in U.S. Dollars.

On the other hand, 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.

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

The Argentine government has historically exercised significant influence over the country's economy. Additionally, the country's legal and regulatory frameworks have at times suffered radical changes, due to political influence and significant political uncertainties.

Moreover, during its crisis in 2001 and 2002, Argentina experienced significant social and political turmoil, including civil unrest, riots, looting, nationwide protests, strikes and street demonstrations. Despite Argentina's economic recovery and relative stabilization, social and political tension and high levels of poverty and unemployment continue. In 2008, Argentina faced nationwide strikes and protests from farmers due to increased export taxes on agricultural products, which disrupted economic activity and heightened political tension. 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.

The Argentine government may order salary increases to be paid to employees in the private sector, which would increase our operating costs.

In the past, the Argentine government has passed laws, regulations and decrees requiring companies in the private sector to maintain minimum wage levels and provide specified benefits to employees and may do so again in the future. In the aftermath of the Argentine economic crisis, employers both in the public and private sectors have experienced significant pressure from their employees and labor organizations to increase wages and to provide

additional employee benefits. Due to the high levels of inflation, the employees and labor organizations have begun again demanding significant wage increases. It is possible that the Argentine government could adopt measures mandating salary increases and/or the provision of additional employee benefits in the future. Any such measures could have a material and adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

The nationalization of Argentina's pension funds has materially and adversely affected local capital markets and may continue to do so.

Under Law No. 26,425, which was published in the Official Gazette in December 2008, the Argentine government transferred approximately Ps.94.4 billion (US\$29.3 billion) in assets held by the country's private Administradoras de Fondos de Jubilaciones y Pensiones (pension funds, or "AFJPs") to the social security agency ("ANSES") managed by the National State.

Law No. 26,425 was supplemented, among others, by Decree No. 2103/2008 which describes the composition of the fund (Fondo de Garantia de Sustentabilidad) to be managed by ANSES and the directions for the management thereof; in turn, Decree No. 2104/08 regulates the matters concerning the transfer to the Argentine government of the contributions and all the documentation of the members of the capitalization regime retroactive as of December 1, 2008.

AFJPs were the largest participants in the country's local capital markets, leading the group of institutional investors. With the nationalization of their assets, the dynamics of the local capital markets changed due to the decrease in their number, becoming a concentrated group. In addition, the government became a significant shareholder in many of the country's publicly-held companies. Pursuant to current regulations, ANSES may exercise the voting rights corresponding to its respective shares, which could eventually result in uncertain consequences. The nationalization of the AFJP has adversely affected investors' confidence in Argentina, which may impact our ability to undertake access to the capital market in the future.

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. On June 2005, the government issued decree No. 616/2005, which established additional controls on capital inflow, including the requirement that, subject to limited exemptions, 30% of all funds remitted to Argentina remain deposited in a domestic financial institution for one year without earning any interest. On October 2011, new exchange controls measures that restrict foreign exchange inflows and outflows of capital have been implemented, among them it was established as a requirement for the repatriation of the direct investment of the non-resident (purchase of shares of local companies and real estate), the demonstration of the income of the currency and its settlement in the single free exchange market "Mercado Único y Libre de Cambios". This measure increases the cost of obtaining foreign funds and limits access to such financing. Additionally, in July 2012, the Central Bank issued Communication "A" 5318, that among others, suspended the access to the "Mercado Único y Libre de Cambios" by residents for the formation of off-shore assets without a specific allocation.

The Argentine government may, in the future, impose additional controls on the foreign exchange market and on capital flows from and into Argentina, in response to capital flight or depreciation of the Peso. These restrictions may have a negative effect on the economy and on our business if imposed in an economic environment where access to local capital is constrained. For more information, please see Item 10 (d) "Exchange Controls".

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

Beginning in February 2002, the payment of dividends, irrespective of amount, outside Argentina required prior authorization from the Central Bank. On January 7, 2003, the Central Bank issued communication "A" 3859, which is still in force and pursuant to which there are no limitations on companies' ability to purchase foreign currency and transfer it outside Argentina to pay dividends, provided that those dividends arise from net earnings corresponding to approved and audited financial statements. If similar restrictions are enacted by the Argentine government or the Central Bank in the future, it could have an adverse effect on our business.

Property values in Argentina could decline significantly.

Property values are influenced by multiple factors that are not in our control. We cannot assure you that property values will continue to increase or that they will not be reduced. Many of the properties we own are located in Argentina. As a result, a reduction in the value of properties in Argentina would materially affect our business.

The stability of the Argentine banking system is uncertain.

During 2001 and the first half of 2002, a significant amount of deposits were withdrawn from Argentine financial institutions 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.

While the condition of the financial system has improved, adverse economic developments, even if not related to or attributable to the financial system, could 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, resulting in a contraction of available credit.

In the event of a future shock, such as the failure of one or more banks or a crisis in depositor confidence, the Argentine government could impose further exchange controls or transfer restrictions and take other measures that could lead to renewed political and social tensions and undermine the Argentine government's public finances, which could adversely affect Argentina's economy and prospects for economic growth which could adversely affect our business.

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 other countries. Lower capital inflows and declining securities prices negatively affect the real economy of a country through higher interest rates or currency volatility. The Argentine economy was adversely impacted by the political and economic events that occurred in several emerging economies in the 1990s, including those in 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 is also affected by the economic conditions of major trade partners, such as Brazil and/or countries that have influence over world economic cycles, such as the United States. If interest rates rise significantly in developed economies, including the United States, Argentina and other emerging market economies could find it more difficult and expensive to borrow capital and refinance existing debt, which would negatively affect their economic growth. In addition, if these developing countries, which are also Argentina's trade partners, fall into a recession the Argentine economy would be affected by a decrease in exports. All of these factors would have a negative impact on us, our business, operations, financial condition and prospects.

Moreover, several European Union members have been obliged to reduce their public expenditures due to their high indebtedness rates, which had a negatively impact on the economy of the Euro zone. Japan has also announced that it will cut fiscal expenditures. Since 2008, the "sub-prime" crisis in the United States and the recent economic recession and fiscal deficit experienced in certain European countries caused an economic slowdown in the world's principal economies. Recently, the possibility of a default by Greece or other Eurozone country has increased market volatility and it may complicate financing access.

After acknowledging difficulties to meet payment of its public debt, the accounts of Greece were put under the supervision of the European Union. Mainly due to fears of contagion and to the drastic decline in Greece's public debt ratings, the European Union, together with the International Monetary Fund, designed a plan of aid for Greece involving the supply of approximately 110 billion Euros. This contribution was granted based on the adjustment plan approved by the European Union for Greece, which included pay cuts for civil servants, pensions and retirement reductions, and significant increases in taxes. This led to widespread rioting in the streets.

Spain, Portugal, Germany and the UK have made similar adjustments in all areas to prevent further deterioration of their accounts. More recently, Ireland has adopted similar measures, and on June 2012, the Eurogroup agreed to lend Spain up to 100 billion euros to shore up its teetering banks (while at the same time was negotiating additional rescue packages with the IMF). Notwithstanding these measures, it is unclear what consequences there would be in the global financial system if any of the major global financial institutions became insolvent, or what effects such a situation might have on the rest of the financial system.

The current global economic condition may have significant long-term effects on Latin America and Argentina, mainly reflected in the lack of access to international credit, reduced demand for Argentine exports, and significant reductions in foreign direct investment. The realization of any or all of these risk factors, as well as events that may arise in the main regional partners, including members of Mercosur, could have a material adverse effect on the Argentine economy and, indirectly, on our operations, business, and results of our operations.

If prices for Argentina's main commodity exports decline, such decline could have an adverse effect on Argentina's economic growth and on our business.

Argentina's economy has historically relied on the export of commodities, the prices of which have been volatile in the past and largely outside its control. Argentina's recovery from the financial crisis in 2001 and 2002 has depended to a significant extent on the rise in commodity prices, particularly prices of its main commodity exports, such as soybeans. High commodity prices have contributed significantly to government revenues from taxes on exports. Fluctuations in prices for commodities exported by Argentina and a significant increase in the value of the Peso (in real terms) may reduce Argentina's competitiveness and significantly affect the country's exports. A decrease in exports could affect Argentina's economy have a material adverse effect on public finances due to a loss of tax revenues, cause an imbalance in the country's exchange market which, in turn, could lead to increased volatility with respect to the exchange rate. In addition, and more importantly in the short term, a significant appreciation of the Peso could materially reduce the Argentine government's revenues in real terms and affect its ability to make payments on its debt obligations, as these revenues are heavily derived from export taxes (withholdings). This could worsen the financial condition of the Argentine public sector, which could materially and adversely affect the Argentine economy, as well as our financial condition and operating results.

Restrictions on the supply of energy could negatively affect Argentina's economy.

As a result of a prolonged recession, and the forced conversion into Pesos and subsequent freeze of gas and electricity tariffs in Argentina, there has been a lack of investment in gas and electricity supply and transport capacity in Argentina in recent years. At the same time, demand for natural gas and electricity has increased substantially, driven by a recovery in economic conditions and price constraints, which has prompted the government to adopt a series of measures that have resulted in industry shortages and/or costs increase.

The federal government has been taking a number of measures to alleviate the short-term impact of energy shortages on residential and industrial users. If these measures prove to be insufficient, or if the investment that is required to increase natural gas production and transportation capacity and energy generation and transportation capacity over the medium-and long-term fails to materialize on a timely basis, economic activity in Argentina could be limited, which could have a significant adverse effect on our business.

As a first step of these measures, subsidies on energy tariffs are being withdrawn to industries and high income consumers. As a result, our operating costs may increase.

Risks Related 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 the securities issued by us, are subject to the risk that if our properties do not generate sufficient revenues to meet our operating expenses, including debt service and capital expenditures, our cash flow and ability to pay our debt obligations 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 shopping centers;
- local real estate market conditions, such as oversupply or reduction in demand for office, or other commercial or industrial space;
 - decreases in consumption levels;
 - 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, salary increases, 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;
- 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 our tenants;
- 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
- changes in law or governmental regulations (such as those governing usage, zoning and real property taxes) or government action such as expropriation or confiscation.

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, redevelopment and construction may be less profitable than we anticipate.

We are engaged in the development and construction of office space, retail and residential properties, shopping centers and residential apartment complexes, 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 our 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;
- impossibility to obtain, delays in obtaining, necessary zoning, land-use, building, occupancy and other required governmental permits and authorizations, or building moratoria and anti-growth legislation;
- significant time lags between the commencement and completion of projects subjects us to greater risks due to fluctuation in the general economy;
- construction may not be completed on schedule because of a number of factors, including weather, labor disruptions, construction delays or delays in receipt of zoning or other regulatory approvals, or man-made or natural disasters (such as fires, hurricanes, earthquakes or floods), resulting in increased debt service expense and construction costs;
 - general changes in our tenants' demand for rental properties outside of the city of Buenos Aires; and
- we may incur capital expenditures that could result in considerable time consuming efforts and which may never be completed due to government restrictions.

In addition, we may face contractors' claims for the enforcement of labor laws in Argentina (sections 30, 31, 32 under Law No. 20,744), which provide for joint and several liability. Many companies in Argentina hire personnel from third-party companies that provide outsourced services, and sign indemnity agreements in the event of labor claims from employees of such third company that may affect the liability of such hiring company. However, in recent years several courts have denied the existence of independence in those labor relationships and declared joint and several liabilities for both companies.

While our policies with respect to expansion, renovation and development activities are intended to limit some of the risks otherwise associated with such activities, we are nevertheless subject to risks associated with the construction of

properties, such as cost overruns, design changes and timing delays arising from a lack of availability of materials and labor, weather conditions and other factors outside of our control, as well as financing costs, may exceed original estimates, possibly making the associated investment unprofitable. Any substantial unanticipated delays or expenses could adversely affect the investment returns from these redevelopment projects and harm our operating results.

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 the 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 barriers to entry restricting new competitors. 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 joint ventures of foreign and 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 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.

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 property 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 acquired, and intend to acquire, properties, including large properties (such as the acquisition of Edificio República, Abasto de Buenos Aires, or Alto Palermo Shopping) that would increase our size and potentially alter our capital structure. The success of our past and future acquisitions 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 our estimates;
- 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 have purchased 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 the type of projects we intend to develop. In addition, we do not have the required land-use, building, occupancy and other required governmental permits and authorizations. We cannot assure you that we 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 or rejected. Moreover, we may be affected by building moratorium 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 and we would have no recourse, or only limited recourse, to the former owners of the properties. Thus, 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;
- 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 insurance policies that cover potential risks such as civil liability, fire, loss of profit, floods, including extended coverage and losses from leases 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, 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. 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 would 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.

In addition, we cannot assure you that we will be able to renew our 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.

Our dependence on rental income may adversely affect our ability to meet our debt obligations.

A substantial part of our income is derived from rental income from real property. As a result, our performance depends on our ability to collect rent from tenants. Our income and funds for distribution would be negatively affected if a significant number of our tenants, or any of our major tenants (as discussed in more detail below):

- delay lease commencements;
- decline to extend or renew leases upon expiration;
- fail to make rental payments when due; or
- close stores or declare bankruptcy.

Any of these actions could result in the termination of the tenant's leases and the loss of rental income attributable to the terminated leases. In addition, we cannot assure you that any tenant whose lease expires will renew that lease or that we will be able to re-lease space on economically advantageous terms. The loss of rental revenues from a number of our tenants and our inability to replace such tenants may adversely affect our profitability and our ability to meet debt and other financial obligations.

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

We have focused on development projects to cater affluent individuals and have entered into property swap agreements pursuant to which we contribute our undeveloped properties to ventures with developers who will deliver us units in premium locations. At the time the developers return these properties to us, demand for premium residential units could be significantly lower. In such case, we would be unable to sell these residential units at the estimated prices or time frame, 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 our portfolio promptly in response to changes in the economy 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 decrease in income from an investment. If income from a property declines while the related expenses do not decline, our business would be adversely affected. Some of our properties are mortgaged to secure payment of our indebtedness, and if we are unable to meet our mortgage payments, we could lose money as a result of foreclosure on such mortgages and even lose such property. 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 the type of transactions, we may also agree, subject to certain exceptions, not to sell the acquired properties for significant periods of time.

An adverse economic environment for real estate companies and the credit crisis may adversely impact our results of operations and business prospects.

The success of our business and profitability of our operations are dependent on continued investment in the real estate markets and access to capital and debt financing. A long term crisis in real estate investments and lack of available credit for acquisitions would be likely to constrain our business growth. As part of our business goals, we intend to increase our properties portfolio with strategic acquisitions of core properties at advantageous prices, and core plus and value added properties where we believe we can bring necessary expertise to enhance property values. In order to pursue acquisitions, we may need access to equity capital and/or debt financing. Recent disruptions in the financial markets, including the bankruptcy and restructuring of major financial institutions, may adversely impact our ability to refinance existing debt and the availability and cost of credit in the near future. Any consideration of sales of existing properties or portfolio interests may be tempered by decreasing property values. Our ability to make scheduled payments or to refinance our obligations with respect to indebtedness depends on our operating and financial performance, which in turn is subject to prevailing economic conditions. If a recurrence of the disruptions in financial markets presents itself in the future, there can be no assurances that government responses to the disruptions in the financial markets will restore investor confidence, stabilize the markets or increase liquidity and availability of credit.

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

We had, and expect to continue to have, substantial liquidity and capital resource requirements to finance our business. As of June 30, 2012, our consolidated financial debt was Ps.2,642 million (including short-term and long-term debt, accrued interest and deferred financing costs).

Although we are generating sufficient funds from operating cash flows to satisfy our debt service requirements and our capacity to obtain new financing is adequate given the current availability of credit lines with the banks, we cannot assure you that we will maintain such cash flow and adequate financial capacity in the future.

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. In addition, the recent disruptions in the global financial markets, including the bankruptcy and restructuring of major financial institutions, may adversely impact our ability to refinance existing debt and the availability and cost of credit in the future. In such conditions, access to equity and debt financing options may be restricted and it may be uncertain how long these circumstances may last.

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 also affect our competitiveness and limit our ability to react to changes in market conditions, changes in the real estate industry and economic downturns.

We may not be able to generate sufficient cash flows from operations to satisfy our debt service requirements or 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 lenders and/or 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 (including the recent international credit crisis) 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 may be negatively affected by a financial crisis in the U.S., the European Union and global capital markets.

We must maintain liquidity to fund our working capital, service our outstanding indebtedness and finance investment opportunities. Without sufficient liquidity, we could be forced to curtail our operations or we may not be able to pursue new business opportunities.

The capital and credit markets have been experiencing extreme volatility and disruption during the last credit crisis. If our current resources do not satisfy our liquidity requirements, we may have to seek additional financing. The availability of financing will depend on a variety of factors, such as economic and market conditions, the availability of credit and our credit ratings, as well as the possibility that lenders could develop a negative perception of the prospects of our company or the industry generally. We may not be able to successfully obtain any necessary additional financing on favorable terms.

The recurrence of a credit crisis could have a negative impact on our major customers, which in turn could materially adversely affect our results of operations and liquidity.

The recent credit crisis had a significant negative impact on businesses around the world. The impact of a crisis on our major tenants cannot be predicted and may be quite severe. A disruption in the ability of our significant tenants to access liquidity could cause serious disruptions or an overall deterioration of their businesses which could lead to a significant reduction in their future orders of their products and the inability or failure on their part to meet their payment obligations which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and liquidity.

Adverse incidents that occur in our shopping centers may result in damage to our image and a decrease in our customers.

Given that shopping centers are open to the public, with ample circulation of people, accidents, theft, robbery and other incidents may occur in our facilities, regardless of the preventative measures we adopt. In the event such an incident or series of incidents occurs, shopping center customers and visitors may choose to visit other shopping venues that they believe are safer and less violent, which may cause a reduction in the sales volume and operating income of our shopping centers.

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;
- changes in consumer demand and availability of consumer credit, both of which are highly sensitive to general macroeconomic conditions; 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 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 the international financial crisis has a substantial impact on economic activity in Argentina, it will likely 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 some 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 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 major 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. In addition, key tenants at one or more properties might terminate their leases as a result of mergers, acquisitions, consolidations, dispositions or bankruptcies in the retail industry. The bankruptcy and/or closure of one or more significant tenants, if we are not able to successfully re-lease the affected space, could have a material adverse effect on both the operating revenues and underlying value of the properties involved.

Our future acquisitions may be unprofitable.

We intend to acquire additional shopping center properties to the extent that they will be acquired on advantageous terms and meet our investment criteria. Acquisitions of commercial properties entail general investment risks associated with any real estate investment, including:

- our estimates of the cost of improvements needed to bring the property up to established standards for the market may prove to be inaccurate;
- properties we acquire may fail to achieve within the time frames we project the occupancy or rental rates we project at the time we make the decision to acquire, which may result in the properties' failure to achieve the returns we projected;
- our pre-acquisition evaluation of the physical condition of each new investment may not detect certain defects or identify necessary repairs, which could significantly increase our total acquisition costs; and
- our investigation of a property or building prior to its acquisition, and any representations we may receive from the seller of such building or property, may fail to reveal various liabilities, which could reduce the cash flow from the property or increase our acquisition cost.

If we acquire a business, we will be required to integrate the operations, personnel and accounting and information systems of the acquired business. In addition, acquisitions of or investments in companies may cause disruptions in our operations and divert management's attention away from day-to-day operations, which could impair our relationships with our current tenants and employees.

Our ability to grow will be limited if we cannot obtain additional capital.

Our growth strategy is focused on the redevelopment of properties we already own and the acquisition and development of additional properties. As a result, we are likely to depend to an important degree on the availability of debt or equity capital, which may or may not be available on favorable terms. We cannot guarantee that additional financing, refinancing or other capital will be available in the amounts we desire or favorable terms. Our access to debt or equity capital markets depends on a number of factors, including the market's perception of our growth potential, our ability to pay dividends, our financial condition, our credit rating and our current and potential future earnings. Depending on the outcome of these factors, we could experience delay or difficulty in implementing our

growth strategy on satisfactory terms, or be unable to implement this strategy.

Serious illnesses and pandemics, such as the 2009 outbreak of Influenza A H1N1 virus, also known as the “swine flu”, have in the past adversely affected consumer and tourist activity, may do so in the future and may adversely affect our results of operations.

As a result of the outbreak of Influenza A H1N1 during the winter of 2009, consumers and tourists dramatically changed their spending and travel habits to avoid contact with crowds. Further, several governments enacted regulations limiting the operation of schools, cinemas and shopping centers. Even though the Argentine government only issued public service recommendations to the population regarding the risks involved in visiting crowded places, such as shopping centers, and did not issue specific regulations limiting access to public places, a significant number of consumers nonetheless changed their habits vis-a-vis shopping centers and malls. Additionally, the outbreak of Influenza A H1N1 contributed significantly to a decrease in the number of tourists visiting Argentina in 2009. Although there was not an outbreak of AH1N1 influenza in the winter of 2011 and 2012, we cannot assure you that a new outbreak or health hazard will not occur in the future, or that such an outbreak or hazard would not significantly negatively affect consumer and/or tourist activity, and that such scenario would not adversely affect our businesses.

We are subject to risks inherent to the operation of office buildings that may affect our profitability.

Office buildings are subject to various factors that affect their development, administration and profitability. The profitability of our office buildings may be affected by:

- a decrease in demand for office space;
- a deterioration in the financial condition of our tenants, which may result in defaults under leases due to bankruptcy, lack of liquidity or for other reasons;
 - difficulties or delays renewing leases or re-leasing space;
 - decreases in rents as a result of oversupply, particularly of newer buildings;
- competition from developers, owners and operators of office properties and other commercial real estate, including sublease space available from our tenants; and
 - maintenance, repair and renovation costs incurred to maintain the competitiveness of our office buildings.

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 dependent 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 changes due to pandemic outbreaks, such as the AH1N1 virus or weather phenomenon or other natural events, such as the eruption of the Puyehué volcano in June 2011;

- affluence of tourists, which can be affected by a slowdown in global economy; and
- taxes and governmental regulations affecting wages, prices, interest rates, construction procedures and costs.

An uninsured loss or a loss that exceeds the policies on our properties could subject us to lost capital or revenue on those properties.

Under the terms and conditions of the leases currently in force on our properties, tenants are required to indemnify and hold us harmless from liabilities resulting from injury to persons, or property, on or off the premises, due to activities conducted on the properties, except for claims arising from our negligence or intentional misconduct or that of our agents.

Tenants are generally required, at the tenant's expense, to obtain and keep in full force during the term of the lease, liability and property damage insurance policies. In addition, we cannot assure the holders that the tenants will properly maintain their insurance policies or have the ability to pay the deductibles.

Should a loss occur that is uninsured or in an amount exceeding the combined aggregate limits for the policies noted above, or in the event of a loss that is subject to a substantial deductible under an insurance policy, we could lose all or part of our invested capital, and anticipated revenue from, one or more of the properties, which could have a material adverse effect on our operating results and financial condition.

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, buildings and shopping centers, 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, and cancellation of licenses and revocation of authorizations.

In addition, public authorities may issue new and stricter standards, or enforce or construe 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 in obtaining or an inability to obtain all necessary zoning, environmental, land-use, development, building, occupancy and other required governmental permits and authorizations. Any delays or failures to obtain 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.

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

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

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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 these provisions may not be enforceable and therefore it may be impossible for us to adjust the amounts owed to us under our lease agreements;

- 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 and office 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 rights, especially if rent values stabilize or decline in the future or if economic conditions deteriorate.

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 the suit is filed to the time of actual eviction.

We usually attempt 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.

We are subject to great competitive pressure.

Our principal properties are located in Argentina. There are other shopping centers and numerous smaller retail stores and residential properties within the market area of each of our properties. The number of competing properties in a particular area 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 amount of rent or the sale price that we are able to charge. To date, there have been relatively few companies competing with us for shopping center properties. However, if additional companies become active in the Argentine shopping center market in the future, such competition could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

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 our fiscal years ended June 30, 2011 and 2012, approximately 85% and 85% 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 continued dependance 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 the 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, Uruguay and other Latin American countries offer attractive growth opportunities 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 for obtaining 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.

In 2009, we acquired a property in Partido de la Costa, Department of Canelones, Uruguay, near Montevideo, where we plan to develop a real estate housing units and commercial premises.

We face risks associated with our expansion in the United States.

On July 2, 2008, we acquired 30% interest in Metropolitan, a limited liability company organized under the laws of Delaware, United States of America. During fiscal year 2011, as a result of certain negotiations, an agreement was reached to restructure Metropolitan's debt, following such closing, we indirectly hold 49% of New Lipstick LLC, a holding company which is the owner of Metropolitan. Metropolitan's main asset is the Lipstick Building, a 34-story building located on Third Avenue between 53rd and 54th streets in Manhattan, New York City. Metropolitan has incurred mortgage debt in connection with the Lipstick Building. For more information about Metropolitan, please see "Operating and Financial Review and Prospects".

Since August 2009 we acquired and subsequently sold part of our equity interests in Hersha Hospitality Trust, therefore, on June 30, 2012 our share is 9.13%. The main assets are hotels, most of them are located on the east coast of the United States. At June 30, 2012, Hersha was the holder of an indirect controlling interest in 67 hotels. On September 4, 2012, we sold 2,000,000 common shares of Hersha. After this transaction our interest in Hersha amounts to 8.12%. For more information on Rigby, see "Business-International" and "Recent Developments".

In December 2010, through Rigby 183 LLC, in which we indirectly holds a 49% equity interest through IMadison LLC, jointly with other partners, we acquired a building located at 183 Madison Avenue, Midtown South, Manhattan, New York. On August 31, 2012, we agreed to purchase to Rigby Madison LLC's the 33.36% equity interest it holds in Rigby 183 LLC. As a result of this transaction our interest in Rigby 183 will increase to 82.36% of its capital stock. For more information on Rigby, see "Recent Development".

In March 2012, IRSA, through its subsidiary Real Estate Strategies, L.P., consummated the transaction for the acquisition of 3,000,000 Series C convertible preferred shares issued by Supertel Hospitality Inc. in an aggregate amount of US\$ 30,000,000. As of the date of this annual report, Real Estate Strategies, L.P has appointed the directors and holds voting rights in respect of a 34% interest in Supertel Hospitality Inc. Supertel is a REIT listed in Nasdaq with the symbol "SPPR" and is focused on middle-class and long-stay hotels in 23 states in the United States of America, which are operated by various operators and franchises such as Comfort Inn, Days Inn, Hampton Inn, Holiday Inn, Sleep Inn and Super 8, among others.

The U.S. markets have recently experienced extreme dislocations and a severe contraction in available liquidity globally as important segments of the credit markets were frozen. Global financial markets have been disrupted by, among other things, volatility in securities prices, rating downgrades and declining valuations, and this disruption has been acute in real estate and related markets. This disruption has led to a decline in business and consumer confidence and increased unemployment and has precipitated an economic recession around the globe. As a consequence, owners and operators of commercial real estate, including hotels and resorts, and commercial real estate properties such as offices, have experienced dramatic declines in property values and may continue to experience declines in business and real estate values in the U.S. or elsewhere. We are unable to predict the likely duration or severity of the effects of the disruption in financial markets and adverse economic conditions and the effects they may have on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

If the bankruptcy of Inversora Dársena Norte S.A. is extended to our subsidiary Puerto Retiro, 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. ("Inversora Bolívar"), we indirectly acquired 35.2% of the capital stock of Puerto Retiro. Inversora Bolívar 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 the real property it had purchased in 1993 from Tandanor S.A. (“Tandanor”). Puerto Retiro appealed to the restraining order which was confirmed by the court on December 14, 2000.

In 1991, Indarsa purchased 90% of Tandanor, formerly a 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 Indarsa’s 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. It should be noticed, regarding the above mentioned criminal procedure that on February 23, 2011 it was resolved to declare its expiration, and to dismiss certain defendants. However, this resolution is not final because it was appealed. 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. 54.3 million, as of June 30, 2012, would be lost. As of June 30, 2012, we had not established any reserve with respect to this contingency.

Property ownership through joint ventures or minority participation 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 our Shopping Center segment, as of June 30, 2012, we owned approximately 95.6% of Alto Palermo. Through our subsidiary Alto Palermo S.A. (“Alto Palermo” or “APSA”), we own 80% of Panamerican Mall S.A., while another 20% is owned by Centro Comercial Panamericano S.A and 50% of Quality Invest S.A.. In our Development and Sale of Properties segment, we have ownership of 50% in Puerto Retiro and 50% in Cyrsa S.A. In our Hotel segment, we own 50% of the Llao Llao Hotel, while the other 50% is owned by the Sutton Group. We own 80% of the Hotel Libertador, Hoteles Sheraton de Argentina S.A. owns 20%. We own 76.34% of Hotel Intercontinental. In the Financial Operations and others segment, we own approximately 29.77% of Banco Hipotecario, while the Argentine government has a controlling interest. Finally, we own a 49% interest in Metropolitan, 49% in a building located at Madison Avenue in New York, 9.3% in Hersha (As of the date of this annual report our interest in Hersha amounts to 8.12%. For more information please see “Recent Development”) and holds voting rights with respect to a 34% interest in Supertel Hospitality Inc. For more information please see “Recent Developments”.

We could engage 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 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 declare bankruptcy, we could be liable for our partner's share of joint venture liabilities.

Dividend restrictions in our subsidiaries' debt agreements may adversely affect it.

We have subsidiaries and an important source of funds for are cash dividends and other permitted payments from its subsidiaries. The debt agreements of our subsidiaries contain covenants restricting their ability to pay dividends or make other distributions. If our subsidiaries are unable to make payments to us, or are able to pay only limited amounts, we may be unable to make payments on its indebtedness.

We are dependent on our board of directors and certain other senior managers.

Our success depends on the continued employment of Eduardo Elsztain, our Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors, and certain members of our board of directors and senior management, who have 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 S.A.C.I.F.y A. ("Cresud"). As of June 30, 2012, such beneficial ownership consisted of: (i) 371,517,973 common shares held by Cresud, (ii) 8,998,030 common shares held by Inversiones Financieras del Sur S.A., (iii) 628,070 common shares held by Consultores Assets Management S.A., and (iv) 1,218,600 common shares held directly by Mr. Elsztain

Conflicts of interest between our management, Cresud and our affiliates may arise in the performance of our business activities. As of June 30, 2012, Mr. Elsztain also beneficially owned (i) approximately 38.79% (on a fully diluted basis) of Cresud's common shares and (ii) approximately 95.6% 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 our 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, 2012, the majority of our liabilities, such as our 7.45%, 8.5% and 11.5% notes due 2014, 2017 and 2020 respectively, Alto Palermo's Series I Notes and Alto Palermo's convertible notes are denominated in U.S. Dollars, while a significant portion of our revenues and assets as of June 30, 2012, 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.

The shift of consumers to purchasing goods over the Internet may negatively affect sales in our shopping centers.

During the last years, Internet retail sales by have grown significantly in Argentina, even though the market share of Internet sales related to retail sales is still not significant. The Internet enables manufacturers and retailers to sell

directly to consumers, diminishing the importance of traditional distribution channels such as retail stores and shopping centers. We believe that our target consumers are increasingly using the Internet from home, work or elsewhere, to shop electronically for retail goods. We believe that this trend is likely to continue. If e-commerce and retail sales through the Internet continue to grow, consumers' reliance on traditional distribution channels such as our shopping centers could be materially diminished, having a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and business prospects

Risks Related to our Investment in Banco Hipotecario

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

As of June 30, 2012, we owned approximately 29.77% of the outstanding capital stock of Banco Hipotecario (without considering treasury shares) which represented 15.51 % of our consolidated assets as of such date. Substantially all of Banco Hipotecario's operations, properties and customers are located in Argentina. Accordingly, the quality of Banco Hipotecario's loan portfolio, 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.

Laws and decrees implemented during and after the economic crisis in 2001 and 2002 have substantially altered contractual obligations affecting Argentina's financial sector. Recently, Argentine Congress 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.

Financial markets in the most important countries in the world were affected by volatility, lack of liquidity and credit, which entailed a significant drop in international stock indexes, and an economic slow-down started to become evident worldwide. Our management is closely monitoring the effects in order to implement the necessary measures to minimize the impact of the financial crisis on our operations.

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 demand for new mortgage loans and the asset quality of outstanding mortgage loans. 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. Please see "Legislation limiting Banco Hipotecario's ability to foreclose on mortgaged collateral may have an adverse effect on it".

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 diversifies its product offerings and transforms 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 successfully develop significant retail banking activities in the foreseeable future. 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 ("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. As a result, only 10% of Banco Hipotecario's mortgage loans are adjusted for inflation in accordance 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. During 2005, the CER increased to 11.75% and the WPI 10.7%, while in 2006 the CER and WPI increased 10.3% and 7.1%, respectively. In 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011, CER increased 7.9%, 6.9%, 11.0% and 9.5% respectively, and WPI increased 8.8%, 10.3%, 14.6% and 12.7%, respectively. As of June 30, 2012 CER increased 5.1% and the WPI 7.5%.

As a result of the high inflation in Argentina since 2002, Banco Hipotecario's mortgage loan portfolio experienced a significant decrease in value and if inflation continues increasing, 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 and 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 loans. 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 was authorized to make non-binding recommendations to facilitate the restructuring of such mortgage loans. The Unidad de Reestructuración submitted a proposal to the National Congress recommending forgiveness or other write-off of such loans, extensions of their scheduled maturities or other subsidies that were capable of adversely affecting Banco Hipotecario’s ability to foreclose on such mortgage loans. On November 21, 2007, the National Congress enacted Law No. 26,313, establishing a procedure for the restructuring of certain mortgage loans made by its predecessor, the former Banco Hipotecario Nacional. Law No. 26,313 restructures the affected loans by recalculating and reducing their unpaid balance (which had been previously restructured pursuant to a prior law). In December 2008, the applicability of Law No. 26,313 was limited to certain of Banco Hipotecario’s mortgage loans made prior to April 1, 1991 to finance the construction of residential complexes which as of December 31, 2008, had been delinquent since November 2007 or earlier. Therefore, 16,443 loans started to be recalculated, 7,283 of which are in force as of June 30, 2012 amounting to approximately Ps. 213,817. The bank considers that it has sufficient allowances for loan losses to face any possible negative effect resulting from the involved portfolio.

We cannot assure you that the Argentine government will not enact further laws restricting the ability of Banco Hipotecario to enforce its rights as creditor. 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 period between June 30, 2011 and June 30, 2012, Banco Hipotecario’s portfolio of non-mortgage loans increased 37.1% from Ps.4,712.0 million to Ps.6,882.3 million. A 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, 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 government 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 GAAP which differ in certain material respects from Argentine GAAP. As of June 30, 2012 there are included securities that were not valued according to Argentine GAAP equivalent to Ps. 647.6 million. The impact of valuing these securities in accordance with Argentine GAAP results in a decrease in net assets of Ps. 7.5 million at June 30, 2012.

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

As of June 30, 2012, Banco Hipotecario's foreign currency-denominated liabilities exceeded its foreign-currency-denominated assets by approximately US\$ 204.9 million. 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.

Banco Hipotecario has acquired and will continue to acquire on a regular basis Dollar futures and other derivatives in order to hedge its exposure to foreign currency and interest rate mismatches of its assets and liabilities.

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 adjustment requirements which will be gradually implemented until 2009. Furthermore, the IMF and other multilateral agencies encouraged the Government to impose minimum capital adjustment, solvency and liquidity requirements, in accordance with the international guidelines, which may produce significant 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 requirements. 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 the most serious cases) 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 shareholders' or directors or impose further sanctions.

Commencing in 2002, laws and decrees have been implemented that substantially altered the prevailing legal regime and obligations established in contracts. In the recent past, various initiatives have been presented to Congress 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. Please see "Exchange Rates and Exchange Control".

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, 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 (or 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 we hold would automatically lose their triple voting rights. If this were to occur, we would likely lose its 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 which offer attractive opportunities and are consistent with its business strategy. We cannot assure you, however, that Banco 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 past and future 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 Related to the Global Depositary Shares and the Shares

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, 2012, owned approximately 64.2% of our common shares (or approximately 371,517,973 common shares which may be exchanged for an aggregate of 37,151,797 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 may be less publicly available information about the issuers of securities listed on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (the “Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires”) than publicly available information 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 regulations of the Comisión Nacional de Valores and Argentine GAAP except for financial institutions and insurance companies which must comply with the accounting standards issued by BCRA and the National Insurance Superintendance, respectively, 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 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 uncertainty as to whether the Argentine courts will enforce provisions to the same extent and in as timely a manner as a U.S. 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.

If we are considered to be a passive foreign investment company for United States federal income tax purposes, U.S. Holders of our common shares or GDSs would suffer negative consequences.

Based on the current and projected composition of our income and valuation of our assets we do not believe we were a passive foreign investment company (“PFIC”), for United States federal income tax purposes for the tax year ending June 30, 2012, 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. In addition, this determination is based on the interpretation of certain U.S. Treasury regulations relating to rental income, which regulations are potentially subject to differing interpretation. If we become a PFIC, U.S. Holders (as defined in “Taxation—United States Taxation”)

of our shares or ADSs 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 shares or ADSs at a gain, as well as reporting requirements. Please see “Taxation—United States Taxation” 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.

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 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 ADSs at a potential disadvantage.

The protections afforded to minority shareholders in Argentina are different 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 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.

On February 2, 2007, we issued our fixed-rate notes due 2017 in an aggregate principal amount of US\$150.0 million, which accrue interest at an annual interest rate of 8.5% payable semiannually and maturing on February 2, 2017.

On July 20, 2010, we issued fixed-rate notes due in 2020 in an aggregate principal amount of US\$ 150.0 million, which accrue interest at an annual interest rate of 11.5% payable semiannually and mature on July 20, 2020.

Additionally, on February 14, 2012, we issued our Badlar notes due in 2013, in an aggregate principal amount of Ps 153.2 million which accrue interest at an annual rate of Badlar rate plus 249 basis points, and our fixed rate notes due in 2014 for a total amount of US\$ 33.8 million, which accrue interest at an annual interest rate of 7.45%.

These notes 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; or
- 100% of the aggregate net cash proceeds (with certain exceptions) and the fair market value of property other than cash received by us or by our restricted subsidiaries from (a) any contribution to our capital stock or the capital stock of our restricted subsidiaries or issuance and sale of our qualified capital stock or the qualified capital stock of our restricted subsidiaries subsequent to the issue of our notes due, (b) issuance and sale subsequent to the issuance of our notes due 2017 or our indebtedness or the indebtedness of our restricted subsidiaries that has been converted into or exchanged for our qualified capital stock, or (c) any

reduction in our indebtedness or any restricted subsidiary, (d) any reduction in debt investment (other than permitted investments) and return on assets, or (e) any distribution received from non-restricted subsidiaries.

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

ITEM 4. Information on the Company

A. History and Development of the Company

General Information

Our legal and commercial name is IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima. We were incorporated and organized on April 30, 1943 under Argentine law as a stock corporation (sociedad anónima), and we 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 bylaws, our term of duration expires on April 5, 2043. Our shares are listed and traded on the Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires and Global Depository Shares representing our shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange. Our principal executive offices are located at Bolivar 108 1st floor, Buenos Aires (C1066AAD), Argentina. Our headquarters are located at Moreno 877, (C1091AAQ), Buenos Aires, Argentina. Our telephone is +54 (11) 4323-7400. Information contained in or accessible through our website is not a part of this annual report. All references in this annual report to this or other internet sites are inactive textual references to these URLs, or “uniform resource locators” and are for your information reference only. We assume no responsibility for the information contained on these sites. Our Depository Agent for the Global Depository Shares in the United States is The Bank of New York whose address is P.O. Box 358516 Pittsburgh, PA 15252-8516, and whose telephones are + 1-888-BNY-ADR for U. S. calls and + 1 - 201-680-6825 for calls outside U.S.

History

We have been actively engaged in a range of diversified real estate activities in Argentina since 1991. After our global public offering in 1994, we launched our real estate activities in the office rental market by acquiring three office towers located in prime office zones of Buenos Aires: Libertador 498, Maipú 1300 and Madero 1020.

Since 1996, through our subsidiary Alto Palermo, we have expanded our real estate activities in the shopping center segment by through the acquisition of controlling interests in eleven shopping centers: Paseo Alcorta, Alto Palermo Shopping, Buenos Aires Design, Alto Avellaneda, Alto Noa, Abasto Shopping, Patio Bullrich, Mendoza Plaza Shopping, Alto Rosario, Córdoba Shopping Villa Cabrera and Dot Baires. During the same period, we have also expanded our operations into the residential real estate market through the development and construction of multi-tower apartment complexes in the City of Buenos Aires and through the development of private residential communities in the greater Buenos Aires metropolitan area.

In 1997, we entered the hotel market through the acquisition of a 50% interest in the Llao Llao Hotel near Bariloche and the InterContinental Hotel in the City of Buenos Aires. In 1998, we also acquired the Libertador Hotel in the City of Buenos Aires and subsequently sold a 20% interest to an affiliate of Sheraton Hotels.

In 1999, we acquired 2.9% of Banco Hipotecario for Ps.30.2 million in connection with its privatization. Over the years, we have gradually increased our ownership interest in Banco Hipotecario. During fiscal year 2002, we increased our equity interest to 5.7% and during 2003 and 2004, we increased our investment to 11.8%. Since 2008, we have acquired additional shares increasing our equity interest to 29.77% as of the date of this annual report.

In 2005 we increased our ownership interest in Mendoza Plaza Shopping S.A. from 68.8% to 85.4% through our subsidiary Alto Palermo. We also opened Alto Rosario Shopping. Attractive prospects in our Office business led us to make an important investment in this segment by acquiring Bouchard 710 building in fiscal year 2005, covering 15,014 square meters of rentable premium space.

In December 2006, we started the operation of Córdoba Shopping, a shopping center located in the neighborhood of Villa Cabrera in the city of Cordoba. Cordoba Shopping has a total area of 35,000 square meters with 106 stores, 12 cinema screens and a parking lot for 1,500 vehicles.

During 2007, we consummated several significant acquisitions in the shopping center and office building segments. In 2007 we purchased Edificio Bouchard Plaza, also known as Edificio La Nación, a 23-floor AAA office building with a total leasable area of 33,324 square meters, located in downtown Buenos Aires. We subsequently sold 9,946 square meters ending up with a total leasable area of 23,378 square meters. In 2007 we also purchased Edificio Dock del Plata which has a gross leasable area of 7,921 square meters located in the exclusive area of Puerto Madero, and subsequently we sold 3,937 square meters, retaining 3,985 square meters as of December 31, 2009. With these new purchases, we increased our premium office leasable area by 70%. We also launched the development of an office building at Dock IV of Puerto Madero, representing an additional leasable area of approximately 11,000 square meters, which was opened in May 2009.

In 2007, we acquired a 50% interest in an office building with 31,670 square meters of gross leasable area, known as the BankBoston Tower, for total consideration of US\$54 million including all existing leases. This modern property is located at 265 Carlos María Della Paolera in the City of Buenos Aires and was designed by the recognized architect Cesar Pelli (who also designed the World Financial Center in New York and the Petronas Towers in Kuala Lumpur).

In December 2007, Alto Palermo entered into an agreement with INC S.A, an unrelated party, for the acquisition of the Soleil Factory shopping center business, for US\$20.7 million, of which US\$8.1 million has been paid. The balance of US\$12.6 million is payable on the seventh anniversary of the closing. The acquisition of the Soleil Factory shopping center business includes a parcel of land on which the shopping center and another business are located. INC S.A. has agreed to subdivide the parcel into two separate parcels so the shopping center and other business are on separate parcels. Once this has been done, INC S.A. has agreed to transfer the parcel on which the shopping center is located to Alto Palermo. Upon this transfer, the US\$12.6 million balance of the purchase price will begin to accrue interest at 5% per year payable annually. Alto Palermo has also made an offer to acquire from INC S.A. a parcel of land in the city of San Miguel de Tucumán, Province of Tucumán, and to construct and operate a shopping center on such parcel. Alto Palermo's offer has been accepted by INC S.A., but the closing of this transaction is subject to completion of the certain conditions, which as of the date of this annual report have not been fulfilled.

In March 2008 we launched a residential project through a partnership with Cyrela Brazil Realty to develop a new homebuilding concept in Argentina accompanied by an innovative sales and financing policy. The partnership's first project is in the Vicente López neighborhood, Province of Buenos Aires and as of December 31, 2009 preliminary sales agreements for 100% of the units to be marketed had been entered into. As of June 30, 2012, the percentage of completion of the project was 99.69%.

In April 2008, we acquired a building known as "República Building", in the City of Buenos Aires. This property, designed by the architect César Pelli (who also designed the World Financial Center in New York and the Petronas Towers in Kuala Lumpur) is a premium office building in downtown Buenos Aires and adds approximately 19,533 gross leasable square meters to our portfolio. We paid US\$70.2 million for this property, partially financed by a US\$33.6 million mortgage loan with an annual fixed rate of 12%, to be paid in five annual installments commencing in April 2009.

In June 2008, Alto Palermo acquired a plot of land situated at Beruti 3351/3359, between Bulnes and Avenida Coronel Díaz in Palermo, a neighborhood in the City of Buenos Aires close to our shopping center known as "Shopping Alto Palermo". The transaction was executed for a total price of US\$17.8 million.

In July 2008, we acquired for US\$22.6 million a 30% equity interest in Metropolitan, a Delaware limited liability company, United States of America. Metropolitan's principal asset is a 34-story office building known as the Lipstick

Building located in New York City at Third Avenue between 53rd and 54th Streets. Metropolitan has incurred mortgage debt in connection with the Lipstick Building. This office building has approximately 59,000 square meters of gross leasable area. At the same time, we acquired the right to sell back 50% of the interest acquired until the third anniversary of this investment at a price equal to 50% of the price we paid for the total investment plus interest at 4.5% per annum, and a right of first offer with respect to 60% of the 5% interest currently held by one of the shareholders of Metropolitan. During fiscal year 2011, as a result of certain negotiations carried out successfully, an agreement was reached to restructure the debt of the Metropolitan. This restructuring was completed on December 30, 2010, the date on which a payment was made for US\$ 15.0 million as payment for the new restructured mortgage debt, reducing it from US\$ 130.0 million to US\$ 115.0 million. As a result of the closure, we have an indirect 49% of New Lipstick LLC, a holding company owner of Metropolitan, and as part of such agreements canceled the put option for 50% of the equity initially purchased.

In 2009, due to the deterioration of Tarshop's financial condition and results of operations as a result of adverse economic conditions, Alto Palermo participated in capital increases for Tarshop and invested Ps.165.0 million, to provide liquidity and additional capital, thereby increasing its equity interest in Tarshop from 80% to 98.6%. In December 2009, we entered into an agreement to sell shares representing 80% of Tarshop's capital stock to our affiliate Banco Hipotecario for US\$26.8 million. In August 2010, the Central Bank of Argentina approved the sale.

On May 2009 we opened the shopping mall, named Dot Baires Shopping, which includes 153 retail stores, a hypermarket, a cinema complex and parking spaces for 2,200 vehicles, and is located in the neighborhood of Saavedra, City of Buenos Aires, at the intersection of the Panamericana Highway and General Paz Avenue. The construction of both the shopping mall and the office building was started in 2007.

On August 4, 2009, through Real Estate Investment Group L.P. ("REIG"), a company indirectly controlled and managed by our Company, together with other minority investors, we acquired 5.7 million common shares of Hersha, a leading company in the hotel segment in the United States, for a total purchase price of US\$ 14.3 million. Accessorily to the initial acquisition of our equity interest in Hersha, we had an option to buy up to 5.7 million additional common shares in Hersha at a price of US\$ 3.00 per share exercisable at any time prior to July 31, 2014 subject to certain conditions. In addition, as a part of the investment agreements, our Director and Chief Real Estate Business Officer, Mr. Daniel R. Elsztein, was appointed member of the board of directors of Hersha. On February 10, 2012, Hersha notified REIG its intention to exercise the call option to purchase 5.7 million shares of Hersha granted in August 2009. In furtherance thereof, Hersha issued 2,521,561 shares, for which REIG had no obligation to pay. The value of the shares amounted to US\$ 13.6 million. As of June 30, 2012 the Company's direct and indirect interest in Hersha amounts to 9.13%.

In December 2010, through Rigby LLC, in which we participate indirectly through our 49% stake in IMadison LLC, together with other partners, we purchased a building at 183 Madison Avenue, Midtown South in Manhattan, NY.

In March 2011 we bought the Nobleza Piccardo (British American Tobacco company) deposit building through a subsidiary in which we have 50% stake. This property is located in the city of San Martin, Buenos Aires Province, and in its size and location is an excellent venue for the future development of different segments. The total plot area is 160,000 square meters and floor area of 81,786 square meters. Under the agreement signed, Nobleza Piccardo rents the property during the first year, releasing it partially until the third year, at which time it releases the entire building. During the first year, rent surface is 80,026 square meters between warehouses and offices, during the second year, the leasable area drops to 27,614 meters. We are working on the design of a Master Plan to apply to the authorities of San Martín that allow us to develop a mixed-use project. We recently obtained pre-approval by the Municipality of San Martín to extend of the purposes for which the property can be used, including Shopping Center, Entertainment, Events, Commercial Offices, Parking and other ancillary uses. Based on the strategic location of the property, we considered acquiring it in order to develop a shopping center in the future.

In March 2012, we, through our subsidiary Real Estate Strategies, L.P., in which it holds a 66.8% interest, consummated the acquisition of 3,000,000 Series C convertible preferred shares issued by Supertel Hospitality Inc.

(SHI) in an aggregate amount of US\$ 30,000,000. Such preferred shares will bear an annual 6.25% preferred dividend and will carry the same voting rights as common shares. Furthermore, pursuant to the Agreement, the Investment Company has received warrants to acquire 30 million additional common shares. Subject to certain restrictions, the warrants may be exercised at any time during the 5-year period from closing of the transaction (such exercise being mandatory under certain conditions following 3 years from such closing) at a price of US\$ 1.20 per share.

Capital Expenditures

Fiscal Year 2012. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, we invested Ps. 154.0 million of which (i) Ps.113.2 million are related to acquisitions and improvements of fixed assets, mainly due to (a) the acquisition of Nuevo Puerto Santa Fe S.A for Ps. 17.9 million, (b) improvements in our hotels Sheraton Libertador, Llao Llao and Intercontinental for Ps. 1.3 million, Ps. 0.4 million and Ps.3.7 million, respectively, (c) work in progress and improvements in our shopping centers for Ps. 34.6 million and Ps.21.1 million, respectively, (d) improvements in our properties Catalinas Norte and Intercontinental for Ps. 6.2 million and Ps. 0.5 million, respectively, (e) work in progress in our properties Bouchard 710 and Maipu 1300 for Ps. 0.3 million and Ps. 0.3 million, respectively and (f) Ps. 19.0 million are related to advances for fixed assets, and (ii) Ps. 40.8 million in the acquisition of plots of land, mainly the Lujan plots of land (Ps. 40.1 million).

Fiscal Year 2011. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011, we invested Ps. 967.1 million of which (i) Ps.899.8 million are related to acquisitions and improvements of fixed assets, mainly due to (a) Ps. 713.1 million related to the Alto Palermo shares purchase, (b) the acquisition of Soleil Factory for Ps. 41.7 million, (c) the acquisition of San Martín property for Ps. 70.2 million, (d) properties to receive (parking lots) related to Beruti barter agreement for Ps. 9.3 million, (e) Ps. 7.7 million in the construction of Dot Baires Shopping and its office building, (f) improvements in our shopping centers for Ps. 9.5 million, (g) improvements in our hotels Sheraton, Llao Llao and Intercontinental for Ps. 4.6 million, Ps. 1.7 million and Ps.2.2 million, respectively, and (ii) Ps. 67.3 million in the acquisition of plots of land, of which Ps. 29.6 million are related to the acquisition on the 50% equity interest in Liveck S.A. (Zetol S.A. and Vista al Muelle S.A.), Ps. 18.1 million are related to the acquisition of Unicity S.A. (additional 10% stake in Santa Maria del Plata), Ps. 12.9 million are related to the Alto Palermo stake purchase, and Ps. 6.7 million are related to Soleil Factory acquisition and its construction permits.

Fiscal Year 2010. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010 we invested Ps.168.5 million, of which (i) Ps.156.5 million was related to acquisitions and improvements of fixed assets, mainly in connection with the acquisition of the Catalinas Norte plot of land (Ps.100.8 million), improvements in our shopping centers (Ps.32.5 million), completion of the Dot Baires Shopping and the construction of the adjacent office building (Ps.7.4 million), and improvements in our Sheraton Libertador, Llao Llao and Intercontinental hotels (Ps.1.8 million, Ps.1.2 million and Ps.0.8 million, respectively), and (ii) Ps.11.9 million were invested in the acquisition of undeveloped parcels of land, mainly the Zetol and Vista al Muelle plots of land.

Recent Developments

Libertador 498

On August 8, 2012, we entered into a preliminary sales agreement for the sale of an unit and parking spaces of the building located at Avda Libertador 498 for a total amount of Ps. 15 million. 2012 We executed the deed of conveyance on August 31.

Acquisition of equity interest in Rigby 183

In September 2012, we, through our subsidiary IRSA International LLC, contractually agreed to purchase the 33.36% interest Rigby Madison LLC holds in Rigby 183, owner of the building identified as Madison 183 in Manhattan. As a result, our interest in Rigby 183 increased to 82.36% of its capital stock.

The amount of the transaction was US\$ 32.5 million, of which US\$ 5 million have been paid while the remaining balance is to be paid upon closing of the transaction which is estimated to happen during November 2012.

Sale of Hersha's shares

On September 4, 2012, we sold 2,000,000 common shares of Hersha for US\$ 9.7 million. After this transaction our interest in Hersha amounts to 8.12%.

Bouchard Plaza

In September 2012, we entered into a preliminary sales agreement for the sale of two units and parking spaces of the Bouchard Plaza located in Plaza Roma of the City of Buenos Aires. The total price for the transaction was agreed in US\$ 8.5 million, which will be collected at the time the deed of conveyance is executed.

Shareholders Meeting:

Our 2012 annual meeting of shareholders will be held on October 31st, 2012, at Bolívar 108 1st Floor, City of Buenos Aires, in order to consider and approve, among others, (i) the annual financial statements for the period ended June 30, 2012, (ii) the performance of the Board of Directors and Supervisory Committee, (iii) treatment and allocation of results and consideration of payment of a cash dividend in an amount equivalent up to Ps.56,016,200 in one or more installments, (iv) treatment of the holding of Convertible Notes issued by Alto Palermo maturing in 2014, including but not limited to the acceptance of a repurchase offer and establishment of the minimum and maximum conditions of their disposition, (v) amendments to our bylaws in order to allow distance board of directors' meetings, and (vi) appointment of Directors, Members of the Supervisory Committee, and Certifying Accountant.

B. Business Overview

Operations and principal activities

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, including consumer finance activities,
 - the development and sale of residential properties,
- the acquisition and development of office and other non-shopping center properties primarily for rental purposes,
 - the acquisition and operation of luxury hotels,
- the acquisition of undeveloped land reserves for future development and sale, and
 - selected real estate investments outside Argentina.

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As of June 30, 2011 and 2012, we had total assets of Ps. 6,303.6 million and Ps. 6,600.6 million, respectively and shareholders' equity of Ps. 2,313.7 million and Ps. 2,335.3 million, respectively. Our net income for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2010, 2011, and 2012 was Ps. 334.5 million, Ps. 282.1 million and Ps. 282.9 million, respectively.

We currently own 29.77%, without considering treasury shares of Banco Hipotecario, one of the leading financial institutions in Argentina.

Our principal executive offices are located at Bolivar 108, Buenos Aires (C1066AAB), Argentina. Our administrative headquarters are located in the Intercontinental Plaza tower, Moreno 877, Floor 22, City of Buenos Aires (C1091AAQ). Our telephone number is +54 (11) 4323-7400, our fax number is +54 (11) 4323-7480.

Consolidated Revenues by Business Segment and Geographic Area

	Fiscal years ended June 30, (1)		
	2012	2011	2010
	(in thousands of Pesos)		
Office and Other Non-Shopping Center Rental Properties:			
City of Buenos Aires	184,144	163,949	153,989
Buenos Aires Province	8,123	669	175
Subtotal	192,267	164,618	154,164
Shopping Centers and Consumer Financing:			
City of Buenos Aires	595,397	534,563	638,694
Buenos Aires Province	117,618	91,321	59,833
Salta Province	25,819	19,275	13,701
Santa Fe Province	63,397	42,642	30,821
Mendoza Province	48,694	36,441	27,206
Córdoba Province	25,643	19,113	13,446
Subtotal	876,568	743,355	783,701
Development and Sale of Properties:			
City of Buenos Aires	137,419	192,605	214,913
Buenos Aires Province	154,458	114,695	9,461
Cordoba Province	64	63	21
Santa Fe Province	36,463	24,461	-
Mendoza Province	-	-	1,172
Salta Province	-	148	-
Neuquén Province	-	9,102	-
Subtotal	328,404	341,074	225,567
Hotels:			
City of Buenos Aires	141,620	122,627	101,088
Rio Negro Province	28,392	70,256	58,806
Subtotal	170,012	192,883	159,894
Total by Geographic Area:			
City of Buenos Aires	1,058,580	1,013,744	1,108,684
Buenos Aires Province	280,199	206,685	69,469
Rio Negro Province	28,392	70,256	58,806
Santa Fe Province	99,860	67,103	30,821
Salta Province	25,819	19,423	13,701
Cordoba Province	25,707	19,176	13,467
Mendoza Province	48,694	36,441	28,378

Neuquen Province	-	9,102	-
Total	1,567,251	1,441,930	1,323,326

(1) Our Financial Operations and Others segment does not generate revenues, but instead generates gain (loss) on equity investees.

Shopping centers. We are engaged in purchasing, developing and managing shopping centers through our subsidiary, Alto Palermo S.A.. Alto Palermo operates and owns majority interests in thirteen shopping centers in Argentina, eight of which are located in the Buenos Aires metropolitan area, and the other five are located in the Provinces of Mendoza, Santa Fe, Córdoba and Salta. Alto Palermo has started to operate, through a concession, its 13th Shopping Center in the Province of Santa Fe. Our Shopping center segment had assets of Ps. 2,234.4 million as of June 30, 2011 and Ps. 2,286.5 million as of June 30, 2012, representing 35.4% and 34.6%, respectively, of our consolidated assets at such dates, and generated operating income of Ps. 385.1 million and Ps. 549.9 million during our 2011 and 2012 fiscal years, respectively, representing 65.8% and 74.9%, respectively, of our consolidated operating income for such years.

Consumer financing. We developed a consumer financing business through our subsidiaries Tarshop and Apsamedia. As of fiscal year ended 2011, we had sold 80% of our interest in Tarshop to Banco Hipotecario and we still control 100% equity interest in Apsamedia. The operations of Tarshop and Apsamedia consist primarily of lending and servicing activities relating to the credit card products we offer to consumers at shopping centers, hypermarkets and street stores. A substantial part of our credit card advances is financed through securitization of the receivables underlying the accounts originated. Our revenues from credit card operations are derived from interest income generated by financing activities, merchants' fees, insurance charges for life and disability insurance, and fees for data processing and other services. Since September 1, 2010, Tarshop was deconsolidated from our financial statements, leaving a marginal activity in this segment. The Consumer Financing segment had assets of Ps. 48.7 million as of June 30, 2011 and Ps. 62.5 million as of June 30, 2012, which represented 0.008% and 0.009%, respectively, of our consolidated assets at such dates, and generated an operating income of Ps. 19.0 million and Ps. 2.7 million for our 2011 and 2012 fiscal years, respectively, representing 0.03% and 0.003%, respectively, of our consolidated operating income for such years.

Development and sale of properties. Our activity of sale of commercial properties, office buildings and land reserves is reflected in this segment.

The acquisition and development of residential apartment complexes and other 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. For the development of residential communities, we generally 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. 712.5 million as of June 30, 2011 and Ps. 747.9 million as of June 30, 2012, representing 11.3% of our consolidated assets at such dates, and generated operating income of Ps. 85.1 million and Ps. 91.2 million during our 2011 and 2012 fiscal years, respectively, representing 14.5% and 12.4%, respectively, of our consolidated operating income for such years.

Office and Other Non-Shopping Center Rental Properties. As of June 30, 2012, we directly and indirectly owned a majority interest in 19 office buildings and other non-shopping center rental properties in Argentina that in aggregate represented 287,912 square meters of gross leaseable area. Our office and other non-shopping center rental properties segment had assets of Ps. 1,412.6 million as of June 30, 2011 and Ps. 1,363.1 million as of June 30, 2012, representing 22.4% and 20.7%, respectively, of our consolidated assets at such dates, and generated operating income of Ps. 84.1 million and Ps. 105.1 million during our 2011 and 2012 fiscal years, respectively, representing 14.4% and 14.3%, respectively, of our consolidated operating income for such years.

Hotels. We own a 50% equity interest in Hotel Llao Llao, located in the outskirts of Bariloche, a 76.34% equity interest in Hotel Intercontinental in the City of Buenos Aires, an 80% equity interest in Hotel Sheraton Libertador, also in Buenos Aires, and through our subsidiaries, we hold a 49% interest in hotel "Esplendor Savoy" in the City of Rosario, and an interest in Hersha Hospitality Trust and Supertel Hospitality Inc., which hold several hotel franchises in the United States of America. Our Hotels segment had assets of Ps. 509.1 million as of June 30, 2011 and Ps. 727.2 million as of June 30, 2012, representing 8.1% and 11%, respectively, of our consolidated assets at such dates, and generated operating income of Ps. 12.2 million and an operating loss of Ps. 14.4 million during our 2011 and 2012 fiscal years, representing 2.1% and (2.0)%, respectively, of our consolidated operating income for such years.

Banco Hipotecario. During fiscal year 2012, we maintained our 29.77% equity interest in Banco Hipotecario, held in the form of Class D shares, which are currently entitled to three votes per share, affording us, as of this fiscal year end, a right to 46.46% of the total votes at Banco Hipotecario's shareholders' meetings. As of June 30, 2012, our investment in Banco Hipotecario represented 15.5% of our consolidated assets, and during our fiscal years ended June 30, 2010, 2011 and 2012, this investment generated gain for Ps. 151.6 million, Ps. 76.7 million and Ps. 105.0 million, respectively.

International. In 2010, we have acquired through our subsidiary IMadison, 49% equity interest in Rigby 183, which main asset is an office building located at Madison Avenue in the City of New York. We also have a 49% interest in New Lipstick, whose main asset is the "Lipstick" office building located in the City of New York. In addition, jointly with subsidiaries, we acquired and then partially sold equity interests in a Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT), called Hersha (NYSE: HT), which holds a controlling interest in 64 hotels in the United States, totaling around 9,221 rooms. As of June 30, 2012, we hold a 9.13% stake in the company. In February 2012, through our subsidiary Real Estate Strategies, L.P., consummated the transaction for the acquisition of 3,000,000 Series C convertible preferred shares issued by Supertel Hospitality Inc. in an aggregate amount of US\$ 30,000,000. Such preferred shares will bear an annual 6.25% preferred dividend and will carry the same voting rights as common shares which is focused on middle-class and long-stay hotels in 23 states in the United States of America, which are operated by various operators and franchises such as Comfort Inn, Days Inn, Hampton Inn, Holiday Inn, Sleep Inn and Super 8, among others. In September 2012, IRSA International LLC agreed to acquire 100% of Rigby Madison LLC's equity interest in the company Rigby 183 LLC, equivalent to 33.36% (for more information please see "Recent Developments"). On

September 4, 2012, the Company, directly and indirectly sold 2,000,000 common shares of Hersha for US\$ 9.7 million. After this transaction the Company's direct and indirect interest in Hersha accounts for 8.12%. (for more information please see "Recent Developments").

Business Strategy

As a leading company in Argentina dedicated to acquiring, developing and managing real estate, we seek 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 taking advantage of development opportunities, and (iii) increase the productivity of our land reserves and enhance the margins of our Development and sale of properties segment through partnerships with other developers.

Shopping centers. Our main purpose is to maximize our shareholders' profitability. By using our know-how in the shopping center industry in Argentina as well as our leading position, we seek to generate a sustainable growth of cash flow and to increase the long-term value of our real estate assets.

We attempt to take advantage of the unsatisfied supply in different urban areas of the region, as well as of our customers' purchase experience. Therefore, we seek to develop new shopping centers in urban areas with attractive prospects of growth, including Buenos Aires' Metropolitan area, some cities in the provinces of Argentina and possibly, other places abroad. To achieve our goals, the close business relationship we have had for years with more than 1000 retail companies and trademarks composing our selected group of tenants is of utmost importance, as it allows us to offer an adequate mix of tenants for each particular case.

Development and Sale of Properties. We seek to purchase undeveloped properties in densely-populated areas and build apartment complexes offering "greenspace" for recreational activities. We also seek to develop residential communities by acquiring undeveloped properties with convenient access to the City of Buenos Aires, developing roads and other basic infrastructure such as power and water, and then selling lots for the construction of residential units. After the economic crisis in 2001 and 2002, the scarcity of mortgage financing restricted the growth in middle class home purchases, and as a result, we mainly focused on the development of residential communities for middle and high-income individuals, who do not need to finance their home purchases.

Office and other non-shopping rental properties. Since the Argentine economic crisis in 2001, there has been limited investment in high-quality office buildings in Buenos Aires and, as a result, we believe there is currently substantial demand for those desirable office spaces. We seek to purchase and develop premium office buildings in strategically-located business districts in the City of Buenos Aires and other strategic locations that we believe offer return and potential for long-term capital gain. We expect to continue our focus on attracting premium corporate tenants to our office buildings. Furthermore, we intend to consider on a selective basis new opportunities to acquire or construct new rental office buildings.

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 with our strategy to invest in high-quality properties which are operated by leading international hotel companies to capitalize on their operating experience and international reputation.

Banco Hipotecario. We currently seek to keep our investment in Banco Hipotecario, as we believe that Argentina has a low level of mortgages outstanding measured in terms of GDP and as a result, our investment in Banco Hipotecario is interesting in the long term.

Land reserves. We seek to continue to acquire undeveloped land at locations we consider attractive inside and outside Buenos Aires. In each case, 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 acquired certain assets and companies outside Argentina (for more information, please see “Business Overview-International”). We intend to continue evaluating on a selective basis real estate investment opportunities outside Argentina, as long as they offer attractive investment and development options.

Overview

We are engaged in purchasing, developing and managing shopping centers through our subsidiary, Alto Palermo. As of June 30, 2012, Alto Palermo operated and owned majority interests in thirteen shopping centers, six of which are located in the City of Buenos Aires (Abasto, Paseo Alcorta, Alto Palermo, Patio Bullrich, Buenos Aires Design and Dot Baires Shopping), two of which are located in the greater Buenos Aires (Alto Avellaneda and Soleil Factory) metropolitan area and the other ones of which are located in the Argentine provinces: Alto Noa in the City of Salta, Alto Rosario in the City of Rosario, Mendoza Plaza in the City of Mendoza, Cordoba Shopping Villa Cabrera in the City of Córdoba, and La Ribera Shopping in the City of Santa Fe.

As of June 30, 2012, we owned 95.6% of Alto Palermo. The remaining shares are held by the investor public and traded on the Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires and the related GDSs are listed and traded on the Nasdaq National Market (USA) under the symbol "APSA." In addition, as of June 30, 2012, we owned US\$31.8 million of Alto Palermo's convertible notes due July 2014. If we, and all the other holders of such convertible Notes were to exercise their options to convert the convertible notes into shares of Alto Palermo's common stock, our shareholding in Alto Palermo would increase to 97.5% of its fully diluted capital.

As of June 30, 2012, Alto Palermo's shopping centers comprised a total of 309,021 square meters of gross leaseable area. For fiscal year 2012, the average occupancy rate of Alto Palermo's shopping center portfolio was approximately 98.4%.

As a result of our acquisition of several shopping centers, we centralized management of our shopping centers in Alto Palermo, which is responsible for providing common area electrical power, a main telephone switchboard, central air conditioning and other basic common area services.

The following table shows certain information concerning our Alto Palermo subsidiary's shopping centers as of June 30, 2012:

Shopping Centers	Shopping Centers								
	Date of Acquisition	Leaseable Area sqm (1)	APSA's		Accumulated Annual Rental			Book Value (Ps./000) (5)	
			Effective Interest (3)	Occupancy rate (2)	Income for the fiscal year (in Ps./000) (4)				
					2012	2011	2010		
(6)									
Alto Palermo	11/97	18,701	100.0 %	98.3 %	149,377	120,338	98,020	253,763	
Abasto Shopping									
(7)	07/94	37,711	100.0 %	99.1 %	149,544	118,259	91,304	314,874	
Alto Avellaneda	11/97	36,943	100.0 %	96.1 %	98,572	77,121	59,833	155,606	
Paseo Alcorta	06/97	14,107	100.0 %	100.0 %	63,575	52,027	42,714	131,525	
Patio Bullrich	10/98	11,684	100.0 %	100.0 %	54,448	45,033	37,254	132,034	
Alto Noa Shopping	03/95	19,038	100.0 %	98.9 %	25,819	19,275	13,701	38,788	
Buenos Aires									
Design	11/97	13,769	53.7 %	100.0 %	20,026	17,329	14,613	15,925	
Alto Rosario									
Shopping (7)	11/04	27,691	100.0 %	97.6 %	59,070	42,642	30,821	135,352	
Mendoza Plaza									
Shopping	12/94	42,237	100.0 %	96.4 %	48,694	36,441	27,206	123,828	

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Fibesa and Others (8)	-	N/A	100.0	%	N/A	52,568	35,832	24,928	-	
Neuquén (9)	07/99	N/A	98.1	%	N/A	-	-	-	22,539	
Dot Baires Shopping (10)	05/09	49,527	80.0	%	99.4	%	101,023	77,169	64,515	479,587
Córdoba Shopping Villa Cabrera	12/06	15,191	100.0	%	99.6	%	25,643	19,113	13,446	76,153
Soleil Factory	07/10	14,712	100.0	%	100.0	%	19,046	14,200	-	74,474
La Ribera Shopping	08/11	7,710	50.0	%	98.7	%	4,327	-	-	18,814
TOTAL SHOPPING CENTERS		309,021			98.4	%	871,732	674,779	518,355	1,973,262
Consumer Financing Revenues (11)	-	N/A	20.0	%	N/A	4,836	68,576	265,346	-	
GENERAL TOTAL (12)		309,021	90.1	%	98.4	%	876,568	743,355	783,701	1,973,262

Notes:

- (1) Total leaseable area in each property. Excludes common areas and parking spaces.-
- (2) Calculated dividing occupied square meters by leaseable area on the last day of the period.-
- (3) Alto Palermo ´s effective interest in each of its business units we have a 95.61% interest in APSA.-
- (4) Corresponds to total leases, consolidated as per the Technical Resolution 21 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. Does not include works in progress.
- (6) Through Alto Palermo.
- (7) Excludes Museo de los Niños (3,732 in Abasto and 1,261 in Alto Rosario).-
- (8) Includes revenues from Fibesa S.A.,and others.
- (9) Land for the development of a shopping center.
- (10) During May 2009, a shopping center, a hypermarket and a movie theater complex were opened.
- (11) APSA´s interest in Tarshop was 100% until August 31, 2010 and as from September 2010,was 20%. APSA´s interest in Apsamedia is 100%.
- (12) Corresponds to the “shopping center” business unit mentioned in Note 6 to the audited Consolidated Financial Statements; includes revenues from “Credit Cards” (Tarshop and Apsamedia).-

Tenant Retail Sales

The following table sets forth the total approximate tenant retail sales in Pesos at the shopping centers in which Alto Palermo had an interest for the periods shown below:

	Fiscal year ended June 30, (1)		
	2010 (Ps./000)	2011 (Ps./000)	2012 (Ps./000)
Abasto	926,373	1,227,372	1,537,349
Alto Palermo	879,728	1,100,349	1,304,634
Alto Avellaneda	885,195	1,132,631	1,466,932
Paseo Alcorta	414,652	525,752	667,799
Patio Bullrich	344,789	432,319	498,545
Alto Noa	280,241	381,181	500,372
Buenos Aires Design	140,974	188,475	235,770
Mendoza Plaza	559,359	733,370	929,143
Alto Rosario	419,143	610,932	825,191
Córdoba Shopping- Villa Cabrera	164,257	244,189	340,254
Dot Baires Shopping	763,528	985,672	1,271,165
Soleil Factory Shopping	-	204,077	254,050
La Ribera Shopping (3)	-	-	135,224
Total sales (2)	5,778,239	7,766,319	9,966,428

(1) Retail sales based upon information provided to us by retailers and past 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.

(3) Includes accumulated results since acquisition on August 2011.

Expiration of Lease Agreements

The following table shows a schedule of lease expirations for our shopping center properties in place as of June 30, 2012, assuming that none of the tenants exercise renewal options or terminate their lease early.

Lease Agreements Expiration as of June 30:	Number of Lease Agreements to Expire (1)	Square Meters of Leases to Expire (sqm)	Square Meter Percentage of Leases to Expire		Amount of Lease Agreements Percentage of Lease to Expire Agreements to Expire		
			(%)	(%)	(Ps./000)	(%)	
2013	664	103,690	33	%	145,093	36	%
2014	376	52,329	17	%	99,292	25	%
2015	321	49,033	16	%	90,799	23	%
2016 and subsequent years	115	103,969	34	%	63,472	16	%
Total (2)	1,476	309,021	100	%	398,656	100	%

(1) Including the vacant stores as of June 30, 2012. A lease may be associated to one or more stores.

(2) Including the base rent and does not reflect our ownership interest in each property.

Occupancy Rate

The following table shows the occupancy rate of each shopping center during fiscal years ended June 30, 2010, 2011 and 2012:

		As of June 30,	
	2010	2011	2012
Abasto	99.6	99.8	99.1
Alto Palermo	100.0	100.0	98.3
Alto Avellaneda	96.0	96.3	96.1
Paseo Alcorta	97.5	99.2	100.0
Patio Bullrich	99.7	100.0	100.0
Alto NOA	99.9	100.0	98.9
Buenos Aires Design	98.4	98.6	100.0
Mendoza Plaza	93.1	95.2	96.4
Alto Rosario	93.7	98.1	97.6
Córdoba Shopping Villa Cabrera	98.8	98.1	99.6
Dot Baires Shopping	100.0	99.7	99.4
Soleil Factory Shopping	—	87.8	100.0
La Ribera Shopping	—	—	98.7
Overall Average	97.5	97.6	98.4

Rental Price

The following table shows the annual rental price per square meter for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2010, 2011 and 2012:

	Fiscal year ended June 30, (1)		
	2010 (Ps.)	2011 (Ps.)	2012 (Ps.)
Abasto	1,986.8	2,549.5	3,171.3
Alto Palermo	4,033.8	4,995.7	6,192.8
Alto Avellaneda	1,469.2	1,877.6	2,375.6
Buenos Aires Design	810.2	959.7	1,074.5
Paseo Alcorta	2,498.9	3,233.6	3,871.2
Patio Bullrich	2,673.9	3,201.7	3,791.1
Alto NOA	658.6	920.3	1,230.6
Alto Rosario	948.4	1,336.5	1,906.9
Mendoza Plaza	598.8	804.9	1,032.4
Córdoba Shopping- Villa Cabrera	731.6	1,104.0	1,459.2
Dot Baires Shopping	1,081.9	1,288.4	1,657.3
Soleil Factory Shopping	—	870.5	1,129.1
La Ribera Shopping	—	—	1,017.3

(1) Annual rental price per gross leasable square meter reflects the sum of base rent, percentage rent and revenues from admission rights (excluding any applicable tax on sales) divided by gross leasable square meters.

Depreciation

The net book value of the properties has been determined using the straight-line method of depreciation calculated over the useful life of the property. For more information, see our audited consolidated financial statements.

Principal Terms of Alto Palermo's 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. Alto Palermo's lease agreements are generally denominated in Pesos.

Decree No. 214/2002 and Decree No. 762/2002, which modify Public Emergency Law No. 25,561, determine that duties to turn over sums of money which are denominated in U.S. Dollars and which are not related to the financial system as of January 7, 2002 are subject to the following:

- obligations will have to be paid in Pesos at a rate of Ps.1.00 = US\$1.00. Additionally, these obligations are subject to inflation adjustment through the CER index;
- if, as a consequence of this adjustment, the agreement is unfair to any of the parties, as long as the party that has the obligation to pay is not overdue and the adjustment is applicable, either may ask the other for a fairness adjustment. If they do not reach an agreement, a court will make the decision in order to preserve the continuity of the contract relation in a fair way; and
- new lease agreements may be freely entered into between parties, even U.S. Dollar denominated lease agreements.

Leaseable space in Alto Palermo's shopping centers is marketed through an exclusive arrangement with its real estate brokers, Fibesa S.A. ("Fibesa"). Alto Palermo has a standard lease agreement, the terms and conditions described below, which they use for most tenants. However, Alto Palermo's 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.

Alto Palermo charges its 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 10% of tenant's gross sales). Furthermore, pursuant to the rent escalation clause in most leases, a tenant's Base Rent generally increases between 7% and 12% 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. The readjustment clause is based on the past year's gross profit. We calculate the monthly variation (growth) of the gross income for each store taking in consideration the variation between the same months of the past year. If such growth is higher to the adjustment of base rent, then we charge 5.5% of such increase to our tenants for the upcoming 12 months, but, if the growth of the average monthly gross sales is lower of such adjustment of the base rent, then we apply an adjustment rate between 7% and 12%.

In the event of litigation, no assurance can be given that Alto Palermo may be able to enforce such clauses contained in its lease agreements.

In addition to rent, Alto Palermo charges most of its tenants an admission fee, which is required to be paid upon entering into a lease agreement and upon a lease agreement renewal, which is negotiated with each of the tenants. The admission fee is normally paid in one lump sum or in a small number of monthly installments. If the tenant pays this fee in installments, range between 3 and 6. 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 Alto Palermo's consent.

Alto Palermo is 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. Alto Palermo also provides 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. Alto Palermo determines this percentage based on several factors. The common area expenses include, among others, administration, security, operations, maintenance, cleaning and taxes.

Alto Palermo carries out promotional and marketing activities to increase attendance to its shopping centers. These activities are paid for with the tenants' contributions to the Common Promotional Fund ("CPF"), which is administered by Alto Palermo. Every month tenants contribute to the CPF an amount equal to approximately 15% of their rent (Base Rent or Percentage Rent, as applicable), in addition to rent and expense payments. Alto Palermo 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. Alto Palermo also may 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. Alto Palermo 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 Alto Palermo. Alto Palermo has the option to decide tenants' responsibility for all costs incurred in remodeling the rental units or 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 the fiscal years ended June 30, 2010, 2011 and 2012:

Type of Business	Accumulated Tenants' Sales as of June 30 for the fiscal periods (in millions of Ps)		
	2010	2011	2012
Anchor Store	449.7	571.6	708.2
Clothes and footwear	2,754.2	3,801.0	4,932.8
Entertainment	180.2	262.8	351.5
Home	1,172.9	1,468.8	1,795.6
Restaurant	495.9	701.6	937.4
Miscellaneous	691.4	918.7	1,186.2
Services	33.9	41.8	54.7
Total	5,778.2	7,766.3	9,966.4

Additional Information About Alto Palermo's Shopping Centers

Set forth below is a brief description of each of Alto Palermo's shopping centers

Alto Palermo Shopping, City of Buenos Aires. Alto Palermo Shopping is a 146-store shopping center that opened in 1990 and is located in the densely populated middle-income 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 at the intersection of the Avenues of Santa Fe and Coronel Díaz. Alto Palermo Shopping has a total constructed area of 65,029 square meters (including parking lot) that consists of 18,701 sqm of gross leaseable area. The shopping center has an entertainment area and food court with 19 restaurants. Alto Palermo Shopping is spread out over four levels and its parking lot may accommodate 654 cars for a fee over an area of 32,405 square meters. The target consumer of the shopping center is the middle-income shopper between 28 to 40 years old.

In the fiscal year ended on June 30, 2012, the public visits to the shopping center generated nominal retail sales totaling approximately Ps. 1,304.6 million, which represents annual sales for approximately Ps. 69,762.1 per square meter. Total rental income increased from about Ps. 121.2 million for fiscal year ended June 30, 2011 to Ps. 151.5 million for fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, accounting for monthly income per square meter of gross leaseable area equal to Ps. 539.9 in 2011 and Ps. 675.2 in 2012.

As of June 30, 2012, the occupancy rate in Alto Palermo was 98.3%.

Alto Avellaneda, Avellaneda, Greater Buenos Aires. Alto Avellaneda is a 140-store shopping center that opened in October 1995 and is located in the densely populated neighborhood known as Avellaneda, on the southern border of the City of Buenos Aires. This shopping center is located near a railway station and close to downtown Buenos Aires

City. Alto Avellaneda has a total constructed area of 108,598.8 square meters (including parking lot) that includes 36,943 sqm of gross leaseable area. Alto Avellaneda has a six-screen multiplex movie theatre, a Wal-Mart megastore, an entertainment center, a 20-restaurant food court and starting in April 28, 2008, it also hosts a Falabella department store, Zara a great store of clothes and footwear, Wal-Mart (not included in the gross leaseable area) acquired the space it occupies, but it pays a share of the common expenses of Alto Avellaneda's parking lot. This shopping center offers free-of-charge parking space for 2,700 cars over an area of 47,856 square meters.

In the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, the public visits to the shopping center generated nominal retail sales that totaled approximately Ps. 1,466.9 million, which represents annual revenues for approximately Ps. 39,708.01 per square meter. Total rental income increased from approximately Ps. 77.1 million for fiscal year ended June 30, 2011 to Ps. 98.6 million for fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, which accounted for a monthly income per square meter of gross leaseable area of Ps. 175.5 in 2011 and Ps. 223.5 in 2012.

As of June 30, 2012, the occupancy rate in Alto Avellaneda was 96.1%.

Paseo Alcorta, City of Buenos Aires. Paseo Alcorta is a 111-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 87,553.8 square meters (including parking lot) that consists of 14,107 square meters of gross leaseable area. Paseo Alcorta has a 12-restaurant food court and a Carrefour hypermarket on the ground floor. Carrefour purchased the space it now occupies but it pays a share of the expenses of the shopping center's parking lot.

It is a three-level shopping center that includes a parking lot with approximately 1,300 spaces that charges a fee (as from June 2008).

In the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, the public visits to the shopping center generated nominal retail sales that totaled approximately Ps. 667.8 million, which represents annual sales for approximately Ps. 47,338.1 per square meter. Total rental income increased from approximately Ps. 52.0 million in fiscal year ended June 30, 2011 to Ps. 63.5 million for fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, which accounts for monthly revenues per square meter of gross leaseable area of Ps. 313.4 in 2011 and Ps. 379.8 in 2012.

As of June 30, 2012, the occupancy rate in Paseo Alcorta was 100%.

Abasto Shopping, City of Buenos Aires. Abasto Shopping is a 173-store shopping center located in the City Buenos Aires. Abasto Shopping is directly accessible by Carlos Gardel subway station; it is six blocks away from Once railway station and near the highway to Ezeiza International Airport. Abasto Shopping opened on November 10, 1998. Our investment in Abasto amounted to US\$ 111.6 million. 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 116,646 square meter shopping center (including parking lot and common areas), with approximately 37,711 square meters of gross leaseable area (41,443 sqm including Museo de los Niños). Abasto is ranked #4 in terms of gross leaseable area in Argentina. The shopping center is near Torres de Abasto, our apartment complex, and Coto supermarket. Abasto Shopping is the biggest shopping center in the City of Buenos Aires.

In the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, the public visits to the shopping center generated nominal retail sales that totaled approximately Ps. 1,537.3 million, which represents annual sales for approximately Ps. 40,765.3 per square meter. Total rental income increased from approximately Ps. 118.2 million in fiscal year ended June 30, 2011 to Ps. 149.5 million for fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, which accounts for monthly revenues per square meter of gross leaseable area of Ps. 262.1 in 2011 and Ps. 332.0 in 2012.

As of June 30, 2012, the occupancy rate in Abasto Shopping was 99.1%.

Patio Bullrich, City of Buenos Aires. Patio Bullrich is an 82-store shopping center that opened in 1988. Patio Bullrich was the first shopping center that started operations in the City of Buenos Aires. Our company purchased Patio Bullrich on October 1, 1998 for US\$ 72.3 million. Patio Bullrich has a total constructed area of 29,982 square meters (including parking lot) that consists of 11,684 sqm of gross leaseable area and common areas consisting of 12,472 square meters. The shopping center includes a four-screen multiplex movie theatre seating 1,381 people and a 12-store food court. The four-story shopping center has a parking lot that charges a fee with 215 spaces over an area of 4,825 square meters.

In the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, the public visits to the shopping center generated nominal retail sales that totaled approximately Ps. 498.5 million, which represents annual sales for approximately Ps. 42,669.02 per square meter. Total rental income increased from approximately Ps. 45.0 million in fiscal year ended June 30, 2011 to Ps. 54.4 million for fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, which accounts for monthly revenues per square meter of gross leaseable area of Ps. 320 in 2011 and Ps. 390.2 in 2012.

As of June 30, 2012, the occupancy rate in Patio Bullrich was 100%.

Alto Noa, Salta, Province of Salta. Alto Noa is a 92-store shopping center located in the City of Salta, the capital of the Province of Salta. The shopping center consists of approximately 30,876 square meters of total constructed area that consists of 19,038 square meters of gross leaseable area and includes a 13-store food court, an entertainment center, a supermarket, an eight-screen movie theatre and parking facilities for 551 cars. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, the public visits to the shopping center generated nominal retail sales that totaled approximately Ps. 500.4 million, which represents annual sales for approximately Ps. 26,282.79 per square meter. Total rental income increased from approximately Ps. 19.3 million in fiscal year ended June 30, 2011 to Ps. 25.8 million for fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, which accounts for monthly revenues per square meter of gross leaseable area of Ps. 84.6 in 2011 and Ps. 113.3 in 2012.

As of June 30, 2012, the occupancy rate in Alto Noa was 98.9%.

Buenos Aires Design, City of Buenos Aires. Buenos Aires Design is a 62-store shopping center intended for specialty interior, home decorating and restaurants that opened in 1993. Alto Palermo owns Buenos Aires Design through a 53.68% interest in Emprendimiento Recoleta S.A., which owns the concession to operate the shopping center. Buenos Aires Design is located in Recoleta, one of the most popular tourist zones in Buenos Aires City. Buenos Aires Design

has a total constructed area of 26,131.5 square meters (including parking) that consists of 13,777 square meters of gross leaseable area and 8 restaurants. It is divided into two floors and has a 174-car parking lot. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, the public visits to the shopping center generated nominal retail sales that totaled approximately Ps. 235.8 million, which represents annual sales for approximately Ps. 17,123.4 per square meter. Total rental income increased from approximately Ps. 17.3 million in fiscal year ended June 30, 2011 to Ps. 20.1 million for fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, which accounts for monthly revenues per square meter of gross leaseable area of Ps. 104.9 in 2011 and Ps. 121.9 in 2012.

As of June 30, 2012, the occupancy rate in Buenos Aires Design was 100%.

Alto Rosario, Santa Fe, City of Rosario. Alto Rosario is a shopping center of 146 stores, located in the City of Rosario, Province of Santa Fe. It was inaugurated in November 2004 and has 100,750 square meters of fully covered surface including parking, and 27,693 square meters of gross leaseable area. This center is primarily devoted to clothing and entertainment and includes a food court with 17 stores, a children's' entertainment area, a 14-screen cinema complex and parking lot for close to 1,736 vehicles. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, the public visits to the shopping center generated nominal retail sales that totaled approximately Ps. 825.2 million, which represents annual sales for approximately Ps. 29,800.1 per square meter. Total rental income increased from approximately Ps. 42.6 million in fiscal year ended June 30, 2011 to Ps. 59.1 million for fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, which accounts for monthly revenues per square meter of gross leaseable area of Ps. 124.3 in 2011 and Ps. 178.7 in 2012.

As of June 30, 2012, the occupancy rate in Alto Rosario was 97.6%.

Mendoza Plaza Shopping, Mendoza, City of Mendoza. Mendoza Plaza Shopping is a 148-store shopping center located in the City Mendoza in the Province of Mendoza. It consists of 42,237 square meters of gross leaseable 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 21 stores, an entertainment center and a supermarket which is also a tenant. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, the public visiting the shopping center generated nominal retail sales that totaled approximately Ps. 929.1 million, which represents annual sales for approximately Ps. 21,998.3 per square meter. Total rental income increased from approximately Ps. 36.4 million in fiscal year ended June 30, 2011 to Ps. 48.7 million for fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, which accounts for monthly revenues per square meter of gross leaseable area of Ps. 74.7 in 2011 and Ps. 96.8 in 2012.

As of June 30, 2012, the occupancy rate in Mendoza Plaza was 96.4%.

Córdoba Shopping, Villa Cabrera, City of Córdoba. Córdoba Shopping Villa Cabrera is a 106-store commercial center with a covered area of 35,000 square meters, consisting of 15,191 square meters of gross leaseable area located in Villa Cabrera, City of Córdoba. It has a 12-screen movie theatre complex and a parking lot for 1,500 vehicles. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, the public visits to the shopping center generated nominal retail sales that totaled approximately Ps. 340.3 million, which represents annual sales for approximately Ps. 22,398.4 per square meter. Total rental income increased from Ps. 19.1 million in fiscal year ended June 30, 2011 to Ps. 25.6 million for fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, which accounts for monthly revenues per square meter of gross leaseable area of Ps. 105.3 in 2011 and Ps. 142.8 in 2012.

As of June 30, 2012, the occupancy rate in Cordoba Shopping was 99.6%.

Dot Baires Shopping, Autonomous City of Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires. Dot Baires Shopping is a shopping center that opened in May 2009. It has 4 floors and 3 underground levels, a covered surface area of 173,000 square meters, out of which 49,527 constitute gross leaseable area, 152 retail stores, a hypermarket, a 10-screen multiplex movie theater and parking space for 2,200 vehicles. Alto Palermo is owner of Dot Baires Shopping through an 80% ownership interest in Panamerican Mall S.A.. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, the public visits to the shopping center generated nominal retail sales that totaled approximately Ps. 1,271.2 million, which represents annual sales for

approximately Ps. 25,666.1 per square meter. Total rental income increased from approximately Ps. 77.1 million in fiscal year ended June 30, 2011 to Ps. 101.0 million for fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, which accounts for monthly revenues per square meter of gross leaseable area of Ps. 128.8 in 2011 and Ps. 169.9 in 2012.

As of June 30, 2012, the occupancy rate in Dot Baires was 99.4%.

Soleil Factory, San Isidro, Province of Buenos Aires. Soleil Factory is a one-story shopping center, with a surface area of 48,313 square meters, 14,712 square meters of which are gross leaseable area, in respect of which APSA is also authorized to build 9,697 additional square meters. It comprises 70 stores and 2,335 parking spaces. Soleil Factory opened in Argentina more than 25 years ago and we are converting it into a top-brand outlet. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, the public visits to the shopping center generated nominal retail sales that totaled approximately Ps. 254.1 million, which represents period average sales for approximately Ps. 17,268.2 per square meter. Total rental income increased from approximately Ps. 14.2 million in fiscal year ended June 30, 2011 to Ps. 19.1 million for fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, which accounts for monthly revenues per square meter of gross leaseable area of Ps. 84 in 2011 and Ps. 108.2 in 2012.

During 2011 Soleil carried out a number of construction sites with the purpose of both, changing the image of common sectors and reallocating commercial stores.

As of June 30, 2012, the occupancy rate in Soleil Factory was 100.0%.

La Ribera Shopping, City of Santa Fe. On June 15, 2011, Alto Palermo, directly and through its controlled company Torodur S.A., acquired a fifty-percent interest in the stock of Nuevo Puerto Santa Fe S.A., a company that is the tenant of a property in which a shopping center was built and where currently operates.

The purchase price for the 50% interest was US\$ 4.5 million payable in 19 monthly installments without recognizing financing interest, and the last installment is due in February 2013.

The purchase of Nuevo Puerto Santa Fe's shares was conditional upon Santa Fe Port Administrative Office approving the change in the shareholding structure of Nuevo Puerto Santa Fe and Santa Fe Lottery Retirement Fund not raising any objection thereto. As such conditions were met, on August 18, 2011, the shares were transferred. Furthermore, NPSF and Casino Puerto Santa Fe executed a sub-concession agreement which replaced the previous lease agreement held by NPSF.

Accordingly, Alto Palermo and Torodur own 50% of the capital stock and voting rights of Nuevo Puerto Santa Fe.

La Ribera Shopping is located in an area of 43,219 square meters, with 48 retail stores and one 7-screen 2D and 3D multiplex movie theatre, the last screening room of which was opened in August 2012 and features state-of-the-art sound and image technology. It has also a Cultural Center consisting of 510 square meters, and 24,553 square meters including Outdoor Areas and free-of-charge Parking Lot. The gross leaseable area consists of approximately 7,710 square meters.

The shopping center is strategically located within the Port of Santa Fe, the most developed area in terms of real estate in the City of Santa Fe, 27 km away from the City of Paraná and 96 km away from the City of Rafaela. Its influence area represents a potential market consisting of over one million people.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, the public visiting the shopping center generated nominal retail sales that totaled approximately Ps. 135.2 million, which represents period average sales for approximately Ps. 17,538.7 per square meter. Total rental income amounted to Ps. 4.3 million in fiscal year ended June 30, 2012 which accounts for monthly revenues per square meter of gross leaseable area of Ps. 93.5.

As of June 30, 2012, the occupancy rate in La Ribera was 98.7%.

Control Systems

Alto Palermo has a computer systems to monitor tenants' sales in all of our shopping centers (except Nuevo Puerto de Santa Fe). Alto Palermo also conduct regular manual audits of Alto Palermo's tenants accounting sales records in all of our shopping centers. Almost every store in those shopping centers has a point of sale that is linked to a main computer server in the administrative office of such shopping center. Alto Palermo uses the information generated from the computer monitoring system for statistics regarding total sales, average sales, peak sale hours, etc., for marketing purposes and as a reference for the processes of internal audit. The lease contracts for tenants in Alto Avellaneda, Alto Palermo, Paseo Alcorta, Patio Bullrich, Buenos Aires Design (only with in respect to agreements signed after its acquisition), Abasto, Alto Rosario Shopping, Alto NOA, Dot Baires, Córdoba Shopping, Soleil and Mendoza Plaza Shopping contain a clause requiring tenants to be linked to the computer monitoring system, there being certain exceptions to this requirement.

Related Business

Consumer financing segment

We operate a consumer financing business through APSA's wholly-owned subsidiary Apsamedia and its affiliate Tarshop. On December 29, 2009, APSA entered into an agreement to sell shares representing 80% of Tarshop's stock to Banco Hipotecario for US\$ 26.8 million, which sale was approved by the Central Bank on August 30, 2010. As a result, on September 13, 2010, APSA transferred 107,037,152 common shares of Tarshop to Banco Hipotecario, maintaining only 20% of Tarshop's capital stock. Due to this sale, the Consumer financing segment had a less significant impact on APSA results of operations. As part of the sale, we agreed to not compete for 5 years in the credit card and/or consumer business in which Tarshop has a presence on January 13, 2011. APSA acquired 50% of the capital stock of Metroshop from Tarshop on May 21, 2010, and the remaining 50% from Metronec S.A. On July 20, 2011, the general extraordinary shareholders' meeting of Metroshop S.A. unanimously approved the change of its corporate name to Apsamedia and the amendment of its corporate purpose to capitalize on market opportunities. See "Related Party Transactions—Negotiation between Metroshop and Tarshop."

Sales and Development of Properties and Land Reserves

Residential Development 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, 2012, revenues from our Development and sale of properties segment were Ps. 328.4 million, compared to Ps. 341.1 million in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011.

Construction and renovation works on our residential development properties are 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. In this case, we receive finished square meters for commercialization, without taking part in the construction works.

The following table shows certain information and gives an overview regarding our sales and development properties as of June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010:

Development and Sale of Properties

Developments	Date of Acquisition	Estimated /Real Cost (in thousands of Ps.)	Area intended for sale (sqm)	Total Units / Lots	IRSA's Effective Interest	Percentage Built	Percentage Sold	Accumulated Sales (in thousands of Ps.)	Accumulated Sales as of	
		(1)							(2)	(3)
Residential Apartments										
Torres Renoir	09/09/99	22,861	5,383	28	100.00 %	100.00 %	100.00 %	53,940	-	-
Caballito Nuevo (16)	11/03/97	-	2,966	20	100.00 %	100.00 %	81.18 %	48,418	9,248	39,170
Torres de Rosario (8) (15)	04/30/99	-	4,893	77	95.59 %	100.00 %	3.08 %	10,720	9,190	1,530
Libertador 1703/1755 (Horizons) (14) (17)	01/16/07	399,355	44,648	467	50.00 %	100.00 %	100.00 %	124,176	124,176	92,362
Other Residential Apartments (9)										
	N/A	231,677	158,747	1,660				310,084	371	1,599
Subtotal Residential Apartments										
		653,893	216,637	2,252				547,338	142,985	134,661
Residential Communities										
Abril/Baldovinos (10)	01/03/95	130,955	5,137	4	100.00 %	100.00 %	99.50 %	237,062		1,607
El Encuentro (18)	11/18/97	-	26,373	22	100.00 %	100.00 %	64.24 %	13,742	10,260	20,665
Villa Celina I, II and III	05/26/92	4,742	75,970	219	100.00 %	100.00 %	100.00 %	14,028	-	-
Subtotal Residential Communities										
		135,697	107,480	245				264,832	10,260	22,272
Land Reserves										
Puerto Retiro	05/18/97		82,051	-	50.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	-	-	-
Santa María del Plata	07/10/97		715,951	-	100.00 %	0.00 %	10.00 %	-	-	-
Pereiraola	12/16/96		1,299,630	-	100.00 %	0.00 %	100.00 %	46,311	-	-
Terreno Rosario (8)	04/30/99		31,000	-	95.59 %	0.00 %	100.00 %	38,345	27,273	22,931
Terreno Caballito	11/03/97		7,451	-	100.00 %	0.00 %	100.00 %	-		52,658
Neuquén (8)	07/06/99		4,332	1	95.59 %	0.00 %	100.00 %	-		9,102
Terreno Baicom	12/23/09		6,905	-	50.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	-	-	-

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Canteras Natal											
Crespo	07/27/05	4,300,000	-	50.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	337	64	63	
Lujan	05/31/08	1,160,000	-	100.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	-	-	-	
Thames	11/01/97	87,300	-	100.00 %	0.00 %	100.00 %	20,022	20,022	-	-	
Terreno Beruti											
(8)	06/24/08	3,207	-	95.59 %	0.00 %	100.00 %	-	-	-	75,373	
Pilar	05/29/97	740,237	-	100.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	-	-	-	-	
Coto Air Space											
(8)	09/24/97	24,000	-	95.59 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	-	-	-	-	
Torres Jardín IV	07/18/96	3,176	-	100.00 %	0.00 %	100.00 %	-	-	-	11,480	
Terreno											
Caballito (8)	10/22/98	23,389	-	95.59 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	-	-	-	-	
Patio Olmos (8)	09/25/07	5,147	-	95.59 %	100.00 %	0.00 %	-	-	-	-	
Other Land											
Reserves (11)	N/A	14,455,235	3					2,213	-	1,969	
Subtotal Land											
Reserves		22,949,011	4					107,228	47,359	173,576	
Others											
Madero 1020	12/21/95	5,069	N/A	100.00 %	100.00 %	100.00 %	18,848	-	-	-	
Della Paolera											
265	08/27/07	472	N/A	100.00 %	100.00 %	100.00 %	6,850	-	-	-	
Madero 942	08/31/94	768	N/A	100.00 %	100.00 %	100.00 %	6,137	-	-	-	
Dock del Plata	11/15/06	7,942	N/A	100.00 %	100.00 %	100.00 %	84,206	-	-	-	
Libertador 498	12/20/95	2,484	N/A	100.00 %	100.00 %	100.00 %	93,558	10,600	10,504	-	
Sarmiento 517	01/12/94	39	N/A	100.00 %	100.00 %	100.00 %	233	233	-	-	
Edificios											
Costeros	03/20/97	734	N/A	100.00 %	100.00 %	100.00 %	68,580	69,040	-	-	
Libertador 602	01/05/96	677	N/A	100.00 %	100.00 %	100.00 %	10,948	-	-	-	
Museo Renault	12/06/07	1,275	N/A	100.00 %	100.00 %	100.00 %	47,927	47,927	-	-	
Laminar	03/25/99	6,521	N/A	100.00 %	100.00 %	100.00 %	74,510	-	-	-	
Reconquista 8231	1/12/93	5,016	N/A	100.00 %	100.00 %	100.00 %	31,535	-	-	-	
Locales Crucero											
I		192	N/A	100.00 %	100.00 %	100.00 %	2,006	-	-	-	
Others (12)	N/A	7,017	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	25,283	-	-	61	
Subtotal Others											
		38,206					470,621	127,800	10,565		
TOTAL (13)											
	789,590	23,311,334	2,501				1,390,019	328,404	341,074		

Notes:

- (1) Cost of acquisition plus total investment made and/or planned for apartments and residential communities' projects already developed or under development (adjusted for inflation as of 02/28/03, if applicable).-
- (2) Total area intended for sale 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, which includes sales made under the preliminary sales agreements for which no title deed has been executed yet.
- (5) Includes only the cumulative sales consolidated by the RT21 method adjusted for inflation as of 02/28/03.-
- (6) Corresponds to the company's total sales consolidated by the RT4 method adjusted for inflation as of 02/28/03. Excludes turnover tax deduction.-
- (7) Cost of acquisition plus improvements, plus capitalized interest of consolidated properties in portfolio as of June 30, 2012, adjusted for inflation as of 02/28/03.
- (8) Through Alto Palermo S.A.-
- (9) Includes the following properties: Torres de Abasto through APSA (fully sold), units to be received by Beruti through APSA, Torres Jardín, Edificios Cruceros (fully sold), San Martín de Tours, Rivadavia 2768, Alto Palermo Park (fully sold), Minetti D (fully sold), Dorrego 1916 (fully sold), Padilla 902 (fully sold), Caballito barter receivable and Pereiraola lots through IRSA.
- (10) Includes the sales of Abril's shares.
- (11) Includes the following land reserves: Terreno Pontevedra, Isla Sirgadero, Terreno San Luis, Mariano Acosta, Merlo and Intercontinental Plaza II, Zetol and Vista al Muelle through Liveck and C.Gardel 3134 (fully sol, C.Gardel 3128 (fully sold), Aguero 596 (fully sold), República Arabe Siria (fully sold), Terreno Mendoza (fully sold), Zelaya 3102, Conil, Soleil air space and Other APSA (Through APSA)
- (12) Includes the following properties: Puerto Madero Dique XIII (fully sold). It also includes income from termination and income due to the reimbursement of common maintenance expenses, stamp tax and associated fees.
- (13) Corresponds to the "Development and sale of properties" business unit mentioned in Note 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.
- (14) Owned through CYRSA S.A.
- (15) Corresponds to swap receivables disclosed as "Inventories" in the Consolidated Financial Statements for parcels "G" and "H". The degree of physical progress of parcel "G" at June 30, 2011 is 100% and of parcel "H" is 100%.
- (16) 97% of the area was sold under deed.
- (17) Gains derived from 99.4% of sales have been recognized as Net Realizable Value.
- (18) 88% of the area was sold under deed.

Residential Apartments and Lofts

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.

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, 2012, 2 parking spaces for motorcycle were pending sale.

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, and it is close to the “Edificios Costeros” office building. This project targets the high-income segment of the population and all its common areas have views to the river. This development was partially financed through the anticipated sale of its apartments. Works have been completed and as of June 30, 2012 it is fully sold.

Barrio Chico, City of Buenos Aires. 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 2012, the project is finished and only 2 parking spaces remain unsold.

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 has 165 parking spaces and also seven retail units that belong to us. All of the loft units in the complex have 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 towards the middle-income market. As of June 30, 2012, the project had been completed and fully sold.

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 meters parking/storage space, respectively. These buildings were included with the assets that we acquired in November 1997 from Pérez Companc. As of the date of this report, both towers have been fully sold.

Villa Celina, Province 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, 2012, 100% of the project had been sold.

Torres Renoir, Dique III. During fiscal year 2006 we closed swap agreements that allowed us to start the construction of these two exclusive residential buildings of 37 and 40 stories. Located in Dique III in Puerto Madero, City of Buenos Aires, this project was directed to a medium-high income public. The project includes amenities and high-class services. As of June 30, 2012, the works were completed and the units were fully sold.

Torre Caballito, City of Buenos Aires. This property, with a surface of 8,404 square meters, 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 sold to Koad plot number 36 of "Terrenos de Caballito" whereby KOAD. has agreed to develop a residential complex called "Caballito Nuevo", at its costs, 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, totaling approximately 28,000 saleable square meters. The project offers a wide variety of amenities and services. As a result of this transaction, KOAD delivered to us 118 apartments and 68 parking lots in the first tower, representing 25% of the total square meters for sale. As of June 30, 2012, 9 apartments and 18 parking spaces are still available for sale.

Apartment Projects Currently Under Development

Vicente López, Olivos, Province of Buenos Aires "Horizons Project". In January, 2007, we acquired the total shares of Rummaala S.A., the main asset of which is a plot of land located in Vicente Lopez, Province of Buenos Aires. The purchase price was US\$21.17 million, payable as follows: (i) US\$4.25 million in cash and (ii) through the delivery of 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 later of the approval date of the plans by the competent authorities or the date on which the property is vacated. 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 for a total purchase price of US\$15.0 million, payable as follows: (i) US\$0.5 million in cash; (ii) through the delivery of certain units of buildings Cruceros I and II in the amount of US\$1.25 million and (iii) through the delivery of certain units of the building to be constructed in the land acquired for a total purchase price of US\$13.25 million, within a 40-month term as from the later of the approval date of the plans by the competent authorities or the date on which the property is vacated. As security for compliance with the construction of the future building and transfer of the future units, the property located at Suipacha 652 was mortgaged.

In April 2007, we created CYRSA S.A. in order to have a corporate vehicle to facilitate the development of a specific project together with one or more investors having in-depth knowledge and vast experience in the industry. To that end, we contributed 100% of the capital stock in Rummaala S.A. and the debt in kind associated to the acquisition of the land to CYRSA for a net amount of \$ 21.5 million, whereas CYRELA contributed \$ 21.5 million (an amount equivalent to the value of the shares that we contributed).

We entered into an agreement with Cyrela Brazil Realty S.A. Empreendimentos e Participações for the development of residential projects in the Republic of Argentina through CYRSA, which will operate under the name of IRSA - CYRELA.

IRSA-CYRELA's development project in this plot made up by two adjacent blocks in the Vicente López neighborhood and it was launched in March under the name "Horizons". It is one of the most significant developments in Greater Buenos Aires, which entailed a new concept in residential complexes given its emphasis on the use of common

spaces. This project includes two complexes with a total of six buildings; one of them facing the river with three 14-floor buildings (the “River” complex) and the other on Avenida del Libertador with three 17-floor buildings (the “Park” complex), totaling 59,000 sqm of constructed surface area for sale distributed in 468 units (to the exclusion of the units to be delivered in exchange for the acquisition of land). With its unique and innovating style in residential complexes, Horizons has 32 amenities, including a meeting room; a work zone; heated swimming pools; club house and spa, sauna, gym, children room, teen room; theme-park areas; and aerobic trail, among others. The showroom opened to the public in March 2008 with immediate success.

As of June 30, 2012, a preliminary sales agreements had been executed for 100% of our own units on sale. The Towers located in both blocks are almost completed and the title deeds of its units are being executed. Delivery of the last units is expected to be completed during fiscal year 2012-2013.

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, 2012, our residential communities for the construction of single-family homes for sale in Argentina had a total of 5,137 square meters of saleable area in Abril, and 26,373 sqm of saleable area in “El Encuentro” (Benavidez). Both residential communities are 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 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, 2012, 99.5% of the property had been sold for an aggregate of over Ps. 237 million, with 5,137 square meters available for sale.

El Encuentro, Benavidez, Tigre. In the district of Benavidez, Municipality of Tigre, 35 kilometers north from downtown Buenos Aires, a 110-hectare gated residential complex known as “El Encuentro” is located, consisting of a total of 527 lots with a total saleable area of 610,785.15 square meters with two privileged front accesses: the main one to Vía Bancalari and the service one to Highway No. 9, allowing easy access to the city. On May 21, 2004 an exchange deed was signed for the original lot whereby DEESA agreed to pay US\$ 4.0 million to our subsidiary Inversora Bolívar, of which US\$ 1.0 million were paid in cash and the balance of US\$3.0 million was paid on December 22, 2009, with the transfer of 110 residential plots already chosen, totaling a saleable area of 127,795 square meters. The development of the project is completed and equipped with power supply, water, sewage, effluent treatment plant, public lighting, finished driveways and accesses, buildings, sports facilities, etc.

As of June 30, 2012, after having started its commercialization in March 2010, 84 units have been sold; there are reserves for 6 units for an amount of US\$ 0.82 million, and 22 units are available for sale.

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, 2012, our land reserves totaled 25 properties consisting of approximately 2,160 hectares (including the lot in Caballito, and the air space over Coto C.I.C.S.A. - "Coto"- where we hold interests through our subsidiary Alto Palermo).

Land Reserves in the City of Buenos Aires

Solares de Santa Maria, City of Buenos Aires, (formerly Santa María del Plata). Solares de Santa María is a 70-hectare property facing the Río de la Plata in the south of Puerto Madero, 10 minutes from downtown Buenos Aires. Through our subsidiary Solares de Santa María S.A. ("Solares de Santa María") we are owners of this property. We intend to develop this property for mixed purposes, i.e. our development project involves residential complexes as well as offices, stores, hotels, sports and sailing clubs, services areas with schools, supermarkets and parking lots.

As part of the project, we have sold 10% of Solares de Santa María capital stock for US\$10.6 million to Mr. Israel Sutton Dabbah, who is part of the Sutton Group. An initial payment of US\$1.5 million was made and the balance of US\$9.1 million was capitalized in September 2010.

In September 2010, we acquired through E-Commerce Latina 100% of the capital stock of Unicity S.A. for an amount of US\$ 2.5 million. Unicity capitalized its US\$ 9.1 million debt with us and we received in exchange 36,036,000 shares representing 88.61% of Unicity, being held by E-Commerce the remaining 11.39%. Following this transaction, we own 100% of capital stock of Solares de Santa María.

In 1997 we acquired the site which the National Executive Branch had assigned to be the Olympic village of the Olympic Games in case Buenos Aires was chosen as host city to hold the Olympic Games. A rule passed by the Legislative Branch of the City of Buenos Aires in 1992, provided general urban standards to the site, and stated that the "Site urban design" was to be submitted for approval of the Environmental Urban Plan Council (Consejo de Planificación Urbana - "COPUA"). As from the acquisition of this property, we have been seeking the municipal approvals necessary for the development of a mixed project in the area.

In the year 2000, we filed a master plan for the Santa María del Plata site, which was assessed by COPUA and submitted to the Town Treasurer's Office for its consideration. In 2002, the Government of the City of Buenos Aires issued a notice of public hearing and in July 2006, the COPUA made some recommendations about the project, and in response to the recommendations made by COPUA to the project on December 13, 2006, we filed an amendment to the project to adjust it to the recommendations made by COPUA, making material amendments to our development plan for the Area, which amendments included the donation of 50% of the site to the City of Buenos Aires for public use and convenience and a perimetrical pedestrian lane along the entire site on the river bank.

In March 2007, a committee of the Government of the City of Buenos Aires, composed of representatives from the Legislative and Executive Branches issued a report stating that such Committee had no objections to our development plan and requested that the General Treasury render a decision concerning the scope of the development plan submitted for the project.

In November 2007, 15 years after the Legislative Branch of the City of Buenos Aires granted the general zoning standards for the site, the Government Chief of the City of Buenos Aires executed Decree No. 1584/07, which passed the specific ruling, set forth certain rules for the urban development of the project, including types of permitted constructions and the obligation to assign certain spaces for public use and convenience.

Notwithstanding the approval of Decree No. 1584/07 in 2007, several municipal approvals are still pending and in December 2007, a municipal court rendered a decision restricting the implementation of our proposed development plan, due to objections made by a legislator of the City of Buenos Aires, alleging the suspension of Decree No. 1584/07, and each construction project and/or the municipal permits granted for business purposes. Notwithstanding the legality and validity of the Decree No. 1584/07, we entered into an agreement 5/10 that was executed with the Government of the City of Buenos Aires, which has been sent with a legislative bill to the Legislature of the City of Buenos Aires under number 976-J-2010, for approval. Once approved, these regulations will have the hierarchy of a law.

Puerto Retiro. Puerto Retiro is an 8.2 hectare undeveloped riverside property bounded by the Catalinas and Puerto Madero office zones to the west, the Retiro railway station 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, so we have initiated negotiations with municipal authorities in order to rezone the area. Our plan is to develop a 360,000 square meters financial center. The launching date has not been settled and consequently, the estimated cost and financing method are not decided. We own a 50% indirect interest in Puerto Retiro through our subsidiary Inversora Bolívar.

Caballito plot, Ferro Project. This is a property of approximately 23,791 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 November 1997. The zoning for the property allows the development of a 30,000 square meters shopping center, a hypermarket, a cinema complex, and several recreation and entertainment activity areas. We are currently working to define the commercial project. At present, the legislature of the City of Buenos Aires has received a legislative bill to approve the zoning parameters corresponding to this property, which already has the consent of the Executive Branch.

Beruti plot. During June 2008, Alto Palermo acquired a plot of land situated at Berutti 3351/3359, between Bulnes and Avenida Coronel Díaz in Palermo, a neighborhood in the City of Buenos Aires near to our Shopping Center known as “Alto Palermo Shopping”. The property has a surface area of 3,207 square meters for a price of US\$ 17.8 million. This has been a significant acquisition because of the strategic location of the property, in the immediate vicinity of our main shopping center.

In October 2010, the lot was sold to TGLT for US\$ 18.8 million. APSA received US\$ 10.7 million in cash upon the execution of the preliminary purchase and sale agreement. As consideration for the balance, APSA will receive 17.33% of the apartments’ saleable area, 15.82% of the residential parking spaces and 170 business parking spaces located in the first and second underground levels. As collateral for the transaction, TGLT delivered to APSA a performance bond for US\$ 4.0 million and a first-degree mortgage in favor of APSA for US\$ 8.1 million, over the lot. Delivery is expected to take place in November 2013.

Terreno Paraná. On June 30, 2009, Alto Palermo S.A. (APSA) executed a “Letter of Intent” whereby it stated its intention to acquire a plot of land of approximately 10,022 square meters in the City of Paraná, Province of Entre Ríos, to be allocated to the construction, development and exploitation of a shopping center or mall. The purchase price was US\$ 0.5 million, of which at the beginning of July 2010, the sum of US\$ 0.05 million was paid as advance payment, in August 2010 US\$ 0.1 million was paid, and the remaining US\$ 0.35 million will be paid upon the execution of the title deed.

Caballito plot. During this fiscal year, we and TGLT executed a barter deed pursuant to which we transferred to TGLT under a swap agreement the property detailed in the deed as described below, which has a total surface area of 9,784 square meters: plot of land, designated as Parcel ONE L, in block 35, facing Méndez de Andes street between Rojas and Colpayo streets in the Caballito neighborhood.

In turn, TGLT agreed to carry out in the property a real estate development for residential use. In exchange for the transfer of the property, APSA will receive non-cash considerations equivalent to US\$ 12.75 million, which consist in transferring under barter to APSA certain home units in the buildings to be built which will represent 23.1% of the saleable area and 21.1% of the parking spaces. As security for the transaction, TGLT has granted to us a first-degree mortgage over the property in the amount of US\$ 12.75 million.

Pursuant to the Barter Deed executed by the parties the units in Tower 1 will be delivered in October 2014, the units in Tower 2 will be delivered in April 2015 and the units in Tower 3 will be delivered in October 2015.

Coto Residential Project. Alto Palermo owns approximately 24,000 square meters in air space over the top of the Coto hypermarket that is close to the Abasto Shopping Center in the heart of the City of Buenos Aires. Alto Palermo and Coto Centro Integral de Comercialización S.A. (“Coto”) executed and delivered a deed dated September 24, 1997 whereby APSA acquired the rights to receive parking units and the rights to build on top of the premises located in the block formed by the streets Agüero, Lavalle, Guardia Vieja and Gallo, in the Abasto neighborhood. On July 25, 2008, an exchange agreement was executed, pursuant to which APSA would transfer to CYRSA 112 parking units and the rights to erect on top of the hypermarket two building towers if certain conditions are met. In exchange, CYRSA would deliver to APSA an undefined number of units in the building to be erected equivalent to 25% of the square meters. On September 17, 2010, the exchange agreement was terminated.

Baicom plot. On December 23, 2009, we acquired 50% of a parcel located in the surroundings of the Buenos Aires Port, for a purchase price of Ps. 4.5 million. The property’s total surface area is 6,905 square meters and there is a construction permit associated for 34,500 square meters in accordance with the City of Buenos Aires urban construction rules and regulations.

Arcos del Gourmet. In December 2011, Alto Palermo started to develop “Arcos” project located in the neighborhood of Palermo, City of Buenos Aires. This project, which will follow a urban space model, aspires to be a distinct proposal, offering a variety of premium brands in an open-air environment. This new urban space is expected to open in the spring of 2013, and it will add approximately 13,000 square meters of gross leaseable area and 70 stores to APSA’s portfolio, featuring its fourteenth shopping center.

Land Reserves in the Province of Buenos Aires

Sale of Pereiraola, Hudson. Pereiraola S.A., owns 130-hectare undeveloped property adjacent to Abril, a private residential community developed by us.

On April 21, 2010, we entered into a purchase and sale agreement with a third party by means of which we agreed to sell 100% of Pereiraola S.A.'s capital stock. The purchase price of the transaction was set at US\$11.8 million plus VAT, which represented a gain of Ps.21.7 million over book value.

On June 25, 2010, we accepted a purchase bid for US\$11.8 million, to be paid partly in cash and partly in kind. For the cash-based payment, the buyer has paid to us US\$1.9 million. The US\$7.8 million balance will be paid in four semi-annual, equal and consecutive installments of US\$1.9 million each. On September 30, 2010, we received US\$1.05 million as an advance on the first installment. As to the non-monetary part of the purchase price, the buyer will transfer ownership to us over certain lots within the 36 months following the date its bid was accepted.

Late in July 2012, the buyer paid the monetary portion of consideration and therefore only delivery of the promised lots is pending.

To secure payment of the price, the buyer pledged in our favor its Pereiraola's shares, which remain in our custody. Additionally, the buyer created a first-degree mortgage over the property in our favor.

Pilar. Pilar is a 74-hectare undeveloped land reserve property located close to the city of Pilar, 55 kilometers northwest of downtown Buenos Aires. The property is easily accessible due to its proximity to the Autopista del Norte highway. Pilar has become one of Argentina's fastest developing areas. We are considering several alternatives for this property including the development of a residential community or the sale of this property in its current state and, therefore, we do not have a cost estimate or financing plan. The plot's book value is estimated to be Ps. 3.4 million as of June 30, 2012.

Land Reserves in Other Provinces

Torres Rosario Project, City of Rosario, Province of Santa Fe. APSA owns a plot of land of approximately 50,000 sqm divided into 8 smaller plots in the City of Rosario, near the Alto Rosario Shopping Center. As of June 30, 2011, 2 of the plots had been bartered with Condominios del Alto S.A. (plots 2-G and 2-H).

As consideration for the barter of parcel 2-G (totaling a surface area of 10,128 sqm for sale), in December 2011 Condominios del Alto S.A. transferred 15 apartments, with a total constructed area of 1,504.45 sqm (representative of 14.85% of the total building constructed in this parcel) and 15 parking spaces (representative of 15% of the total parking surface area to be constructed in this property). These units are already for sale since May 2010.

As consideration for the barter of parcel 2-H (totaling a surface area of 14,500 sqm for sale), Condominios del Alto S.A. will transfer 42 apartments, with a total constructed surface area of 3,188 sqm (representative of 22% of the total building to be constructed in this parcel) and 47 parking spaces (representative of 22% of the total parking surface area to be constructed in this property). The degree of completion of parcel 2-H is 84%.

As of June 30, 2012, the rest of the parcels of Block 2 had been sold, as per the following detail. Parcel 2-A was sold for US\$ 4.2 million and its title deed was executed in June 2011; parcel 2-B was sold for US\$ 1.51 million and its title deed was executed in June 2011; parcel 2-C was sold for US\$ 1.51 million and its title deed was executed in June 2011; parcel 2-D was sold for US\$ 1.54 million, to be collected in 5 installments (4 installments of US\$ 0.257 million collected in February, July and August 2011, a fourth one collected in November 2011 and the fifth one collected in February 2012 for US\$ 0.513 million, on which date the title deed was executed in the name of buyer); parcel 2-E was

sold for US\$ 1.43 million and its title deed was executed in May 2010; and parcel 2-F was sold for US\$ 1.93 million and its title deed was executed in June 2011. On December 28, 2011 Condominios del Alto transferred to APSA title to the 15 apartment units and 15 parking spaces comprising the non-monetary portion of consideration under the Barter Agreement for 2G parcel entered into in October 2007. Therefore, APSA discharged the mortgage on the property that secured payment of the consideration.

Condominios del Alto I- (parcel 2-G)

The project is composed of two opposite blocks of buildings, commercially divided into 8 sub-blocks. Apartments (97 units) are distributed in 6 floors with parking spaces (98 units) in the basement. Condominios del Alto I's amenities include a swimming pool with solarium, a multiple use room, sauna, a gym with dressroom and a laundry. Given its excellent location and construction quality, this development is targeted at a medium-high income segment.

As of June 30, 2012, the project had been completed and 7 apartments with parking space had been sold, with 8 apartments, 8 parking spaces and a storage space available for sale.

Condominios del Alto II – (parcel 2-H)

The project will be composed of two opposite blocks of buildings, commercially divided into 10 sub-blocks. The project will include a total of 189 apartments distributed in 6 floors and 195 parking spaces located in two basements. The amenities will include a swimming pool with solarium, a multiple use room, sauna, a gym with dressroom and a laundry. As of June 30, 2012 the project had been completed and deliveries are in progress, with 35 apartments (3,601 sqm), 41 parking spaces and 5 storage spaces being available for sale.

Neuquén Project, Province of Neuquén. The main asset of the project is a plot of land of approximately 50,000 sqm. The project contemplates the construction of a shopping center, a hypermarket, a hotel and an apartment building.

On June 12, 2009, a new agreement was executed with the Municipality of Neuquén whereby we were required to submit the blueprints of the new Road Project (including the additions to the project agreed upon) and the blueprints of the Modified General Project. The respective modifications to the blueprints were filed on October 19, 2009. Then, the Municipality of Neuquén raised some objections that were duly responded. On January 18, 2010, the Municipality of Neuquén requested corrections to the filed blueprints and imposed a 30-day term for filing them. Finally, APSA was notified that the architectural project had been registered, which triggered, on April 8, 2010, the commencement of a term of 90 running days for the start of the shared works. APSA submitted the working plans for the first stage of the works (which contemplate the construction of the Shopping Center and the Hypermarket) and was granted the authorizations necessary to start working. On July 5, 2010, well within the 90-running day term already mentioned, APSA started the shared works.

The first stage of the works is projected to be finished in a maximum 22-month period counted as from the date of commencement of the construction works. In the event of a breach of the conditions agreed upon, the Municipality of Neuquén is entitled to terminate the agreement and proceed as necessary, which means that the Municipality of Neuquén is entitled to demand that the parcels it sold to the Company be returned.

On June 18, 2009, Shopping Neuquén S.A. received from the company G&D Developers S.A. US\$ 119 thousand as price for the sale of a lot of approximately 4,332 sqm located in the surroundings of the property that will host the shopping center, though separate from it, in the framework of the negotiations conducted with the Municipality of Neuquén.

As of June 30, 2011, the area that was planned to be used for construction of a Hypermarket had been sold to a subsidiary of COTO.

On June 4, 2012, pursuant to an agreement entered into between Shopping Neuquén and the Municipality of Neuquén, a new extension was agreed to resume works on the site, following appointment of a new constructor. The new deadlines contemplate the appointment of a constructor and resumption of works.

Ex-Escuela Gobernador Vicente de Olmos, Córdoba, Province of Córdoba. In November 2006 we participated in a public bidding process called by 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 has 5,147 sqm of surface area. Inside the building there is a portion of the Patio Olmos shopping center, which operates in four commercial floors and has two underground parking lots. This shopping center also includes two adjacent buildings with cinemas and a commercial annex connected to the area covered by the call for bids and legally related through easement contracts. The building is under a concession contract, in which we acted as grantor, effective for a 40-year term, expiring in February 2032. On September 25, 2007, the Government of the Province of Córdoba executed and delivered the title deed conveying the property where the Patio Olmos Shopping Center is currently operating, together with the transfer of the respective concession contract.

Canteras Natal Crespo, Province of Córdoba. The first guidelines for the development of this project are in process on the basis of the Master Plan of the Chilean architect firm called URBE. Additionally, preliminary presentations have been submitted to the Municipality of La Calera and to the Provincial Government.

This project 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, and lots for sale or rent, production of quarries, real estate business and construction of houses.

Purchase of Nobleza Piccardo's Plant

We have acquired, through Quality Invest S.A., our subsidiary, in which we have a 50% interest, the property where Nobleza Piccardo has its manufacturing plant. It is located in the City of San Martín (Av. San Martín 601), in the Province of Buenos Aires; and due to its size and location it is an excellent site for the future development of different segments. The total area of its plot is 160,000 square meters with a built area of 81,786 square meters. According to the executed agreement, Nobleza Piccardo will lease 100% of the plot during the first year, releasing it partially until the 3rd lease year, at which moment it will release the whole plot.

During the first lease year, the rental area is 80,026 square meters including storehouses and offices and during the second year of lease, the leased area will be reduced to 27,614 square meters.

On May 16, 2012, the Municipality of San Martín approved the pre-feasibility application for business, entertainment, event, office and other uses.

In June 12, Alto Palermo acquired our 50% interest in Quality Invest S.A. for a total purchase price of US\$ 9.7 million. For more details see "Item 7.B related Party Transactions".

Other Land Reserves

Our portfolio also includes twelve land reserve properties located in the City of 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 Pontevedra. We also own a property in the surroundings of the City of Santa Fe called Isla Sirgadero. Finally, the Company (through Tyrus) acquired an interest over the shares of the companies Zetol S.A. (Zetol) and Vista al Muelle S.A. (Vista al Muelle), both property owners in Uruguay's Canelones Department.

Hotels

At the end of the 1997 fiscal year, we acquired the Hotel Llao Llao, 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. 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 Llao Llao to the Sutton Group. During fiscal year 2007 we increased our share in Inversora Bolívar 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:

Hotels	Date of Acquisition	IRSA's Effective Interest	Number of rooms	Average Occupancy		Average price per room (Ps.) (2)	Accumulated sales as of June 30, (Ps. 000)			Book Value (Ps. 000)
				(1)	(1)		2012	2011	2010	
Intercontinental (3)	11/01/1997	76.34 %	309	75 %	695	85,978	78,841	64,092	52,476	
Sheraton Libertador (4)	03/01/1998	80.00 %	200	85 %	614	55,642	43,786	36,996	37,795	
Llao Llao (5)	06/01/1997	50.00 %	201	21 %	1,071	28,392	70,256	58,806	70,430	
Terrenos Bariloche (5)	12/01/2006	50.00 %	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	21,900	
Total	-	-	710	63 %	701	170,012	192,883	159,894	182,601	

Notes:

- (1) Accumulated average in the twelve-month period.
- (2) Accumulated average in the twelve-month period.
- (3) Indirectly owned through Nuevas Fronteras S.A.
- (4) Indirectly owned through Hoteles Argentinos S.A.
- (5) Indirectly owned 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. During 2007, the hotel was subject to an expansion and the number of suites in the hotel rose to 201 rooms. Although the average occupancy rate during the fiscal year 2012 was affected by the eruption of the Puyehué volcano in June 2011, the rate has shown a recovery during the last months.

Hotel Intercontinental, City of Buenos Aires. In November 1997, we acquired 51% of the Hotel Intercontinental from the Pérez Companac S.A. and 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%. 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 24% of the Hotel Intercontinental. The hotel's meeting facilities include eight meeting rooms, a convention center and a divisible 588 square meters 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.

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.

International Investments

Acquisition of companies in the real estate business in the Republic of Uruguay. In the course of fiscal year 2009 we acquired a 100% ownership interest in Liveck S.A., a company organized under the laws of Uruguay, in exchange for a token consideration. In June 2009, Liveck acquired a 90% stake in the capital stock of Vista al Muelle S.A. and Zetol S.A., two Uruguay-based real estate companies, for US\$ 7.8 million. The remaining 10% ownership interest in both companies is held by Banzey S.A. (Banzey). These companies have undeveloped lands in Canelones, Uruguay, close to the capital city of Uruguay, Montevideo.

The total purchase price for Zetol S.A. was US\$ 7.0 million; there has been a down payment for US\$ 2.0 million and it has been agreed that the balance shall be cancelled in 5 installments of US\$ 1.0 million each, accruing interest at an annual 3.5% rate on outstanding balances, against the consummated launches of the projected construction or within a maximum term of 93 months counted as from the date of acquisition by us. The sellers may choose to receive, in lieu of cash for the outstanding balances (principal plus interest), ownership over units in the buildings to be constructed in the land owned by Zetol S.A. equivalent to 12% of the total marketable meters to be constructed.

The total price for the acquisition of Vista al Muelle S.A. was US\$ 0.83 million, as follows: there has been a US\$ 0.5 million down payment and it has been agreed that the balance will be cancelled within a maximum term of two years plus an annual 8% interest rate on balances.

To secure compliance with the obligations assumed by Liveck in connection with the above-mentioned transactions, Ritelco S.A. has tendered a surety bond to secure 45% of the price balance, interest, and the sellers' option rights.

There is a mortgage over the land bought, which means that the sellers rely on a dual guarantee. As of June 30, 2009, we sold a 50% stake in Liveck to Cyrela Brazil Realty S.A for US\$ 1.3 million.

Under the agreement for the purchase and sale of Zetol and Vista al Muelle and its respective addenda, Liveck has undertaken to acquire the shareholding held by Banzey (or by Ernesto Kimelman or by an entity owned by him, as applicable) in those companies and Banzey has agreed to sell the shares for the amount in US Dollars or in Uruguayan Pesos, as applicable, that any of them would have effectively contributed to Zetol and Vista al Muelle, until the transaction is consummated.

In December 2009, Vista al Muelle acquired a real property for a purchase price of US\$ 1.9 million; there has been a US\$ 0.3 million down payment and the balance shall be cancelled through the delivery of housing units and/or storefronts to be constructed and equivalent to 12% of a 65.54% portion of the sum of the prices of all the units covered by the Launching Price List for Sector B (the parties have already signed a plat of subdivision to this end).

In February 2010, it acquired a real estate for a purchase price of US\$ 1.0 million in exchange for a down payment of US\$ 0.15 million with the balance to be paid in 3 consecutive and equal installments maturing on December 31, 2011, June 30, 2013 and December 30, 2014 and accruing an annual 3% interest rate on the outstanding balance, payable quarterly and in arrears as from December 31, 2009.

On December 17, 2010, we entered into a stock purchase agreement with Cyrela pursuant to which we purchased from Cyrela a 50% interest in Liveck S.A. for US\$ 2.7 million. Accordingly, as of June 30, 2012, our interest, through Tyrus, in Liveck is 100%.

We intend to carry out an urban project consisting of the construction of apartment buildings to be subsequently sold. The project has been granted the requisite "urban feasibility" status by the Mayor's Office of the Canelones department and by its local legislature.

Lipstick building, New York, United States. In July 2008, we (through our subsidiaries) acquired a 30% equity interest in Metropolitan, whose principal asset is an office building known as “Lipstick Building”, and the debt related to this asset. The transaction included the acquisition of (i) put rights effective July 2011 over 50% of the interest purchased for a price equal to the amount invested plus interest at rate of 4.5% per annum and (ii) a right of first offering for the acquisition of 60% of the 5% equity interest. The price paid for the transaction was US\$ 22.6 million.

During fiscal year 2011, as a result of negotiations successfully undertaken, an agreement was reached to restructure Metropolitan’s debt as follows:

(i) the mortgage debt was reduced from US\$ 210.0 million to US\$ 130.0 million at a Libor rate + 400 basis points, subject to a cap of 6.25% and a 7-year maturity term;

(ii) the junior debt, amounting to US\$ 45.0 million (excluding accrued interest) was repaid with the payment of US\$ 2.25 million; and

(iii) the existing ground leases will be maintained under the same terms and conditions as they were granted, in principle for a remaining period of 66 years.

This restructuring took place on December 30, 2010. On such date, a principal payment of US\$ 15.0 million (previously contributed by us) was made under the new restructured mortgage debt, reducing it from US\$ 130.0 million to US\$ 115.0 million.

Following such closing, we indirectly hold 49% of New Lipstick LLC, a holding company that is owner of Metropolitan, and under the scope of these agreements, we cancelled the put option for 50% of the equity interest initially acquired.

The Lipstick Building is a landmark building in the City of New York, located on Third Avenue and 53rd Street in Midtown-Manhattan, New York. It was designed by architects John Burgee and Philip Johnson (Glass House and Seagram Buildings among other remarkable works) and its name is due to its original elliptic form and the redish color of its façade. Its gross leaseable area is around 57,500 square meters distributed in 34 stories.

As of June 30, 2012, this building had an occupancy rate over 86% generating average revenues above US\$ 63.0 per sqm per month.

In the last year 5 new lease agreements were executed in respect of an area equal to 1,547 sqm, generating average monthly revenues of US\$ 74.5/sqm. In addition, 3 agreements were renewed in respect of an area of 808 sqm with average monthly revenues of US\$ 69.5/sqm. While the building net absorption rate was somewhat negative (-2.57%), the average rental amount compared to the previous year rose by 5% (from US\$ 60/sqm to US\$ 63/sqm).

In respect of the 4 “turn key” offices constructed on floor 26, 3 of them were occupied, and the other one is available for lease. Going ahead with the turn key office development program, designs are in progress to build more spaces on floors 17, 19, 27 and 31, which were also entrusted to the architecture firm Gensler. In addition, in July remodeling of the exterior of the Lobby was completed and a photo exhibition about the life of Philip Johnson was inaugurated and curated by Hillary Lewis; both works were entrusted to the renowned firm Moed de Armas & Shannon.

Investment in Hersha Hospitality Trust. On August 4, 2009, through Real Estate Investment Group L.P. (“REIG”), a company indirectly controlled and managed by us, together with other minority investors, we acquired 5.7 million common shares of Hersha, a leading company in the hotels segment in the United States, for a total purchase price of US\$ 14.3 million. Accessorily to the initial acquisition of our equity interest in Hersha, we have an option to buy up to 5.7 million additional common shares in Hersha at a price of US\$ 3.00 per share exercisable at any time prior to July

31, 2014 subject to certain conditions. In addition, as a part of the investment agreements, our Director and Chief Real Estate Business Officer, Mr. Daniel R. Elsztain, was appointed member of the board of directors of Hersha.

In January 2010, we acquired 4.8 million additional shares for a total price of US\$ 14.4 million, increasing our stake in Hersha to 10.3%. In turn, on March 24, 2010, Hersha resolved upon a capital increase whereby it issued 27,600,000 Class A common shares. In connection with this increase we exercised our preemptive subscription rights granted under the initial transaction and acquired 3,864,000 additional Class A common shares for a price per share of US\$ 4.25, for a total amount of US\$ 16.4 million. In October 2010, under the scope of the new issue of capital, we acquired 2,952,625 Class A common shares, at a price per share of US\$ 5.8 for a total amount of US\$ 17.1 million. Then, during this fiscal period, we sold a total of 2,542,379 Class A common shares, at a weighted average price of US\$ 5.63 for a total amount of US\$ 14.3 million. Therefore, as of June 30, 2011, our interest in Hersha amounted to 9.2%.

On February 10, 2012, Hersha gave notice to REIG of exercise of its call option for 5,700,000 shares in Hersha granted in August 2009 under the agreements executed in due course. Therefore, Hersha issued 2,521,561 shares and REIG was not required to pay any price. The price of the shares is US\$ 13.6 million. In addition, pursuant to the investment agreements, we have a representative in Hersha's Board of Trustees, which is currently composed of nine members.

As of June 30, 2012, our direct and indirect interest in Hersha accounts for 9.13%. On September 4, 2012, we, in our own name and through our subsidiaries, sold 2,000,000 common shares in Hersha for a total of US\$ 9.7 million., after this transaction the our direct and indirect interest in Hersha accounts for 8.12% (for more information please see "Recent Development").

Hersha is a REIT traded in the New York Stock Exchange, under the "HT" ticker. Hersha's investments are mainly in institutional hotels located in business hubs, urban and retail centers and secondary tourist destinations and markets mainly along the US Northeast as well as in some select niches in the US West coast. Hersha chooses its acquisitions in locations that it perceives as booming markets and relies on intensive management to create and enhance long-term value added.

As of June 30, 2012, Hersha's portfolio of hotels comprises majority stakes in 56 hotels and ownership interests in 8 hotels through joint ventures. These hotels are all within the "select service" and "upscale hotels" categories. In the aggregate, Hersha's 64 hotels represent over 9,221 rooms and are mainly located in Arizona, California, North Carolina, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Virginia. The properties are operated under highly prestigious, leading franchises (such as Marriott®, Courtyard by Marriott®, Residence Inn®, Fairfield Inn®, Springhill Suites®, TownePlace Suites®, Hilton®, Hilton Garden Inn®, Hampton Inn®, Homewood Suites®, Hyatt Summerfield Suites®, Holiday Inn®, Holiday Inn Express®, Comfort Inn®, Mainstay Suites®, Sleep Inn®, Sheraton Hotel®, and Hawthorn Suites®)). Hersha also operates some of its hotels through independent boutique hotel chains.

Building located at 183 Madison Avenue, New York, NY. In December 2010, we, through Rigby 183 LLC ("Rigby 183"), in which we indirectly hold a 49% stake through IMadison LLC ("IMadison"), jointly with other partners, acquired a building located at 183 Madison Avenue, Midtown South, Manhattan, New York. This area involves famous and prominent buildings such as, the Empire State Building, the Macy's Herald Square, and the Madison Square Garden and it also has one of the largest office and store markets, excellent access to transportation, restaurants, stores and entertainment options.

The purchased property consists of a pre-war building built in 1925 designed by the architecture firm Warren & Wetmore (the same that designed the Grand Central Terminal of New York). It has 19 office stories for rent and a store on its Ground Floor. The net leaseable area is approximately 22,893 square meters, 3,523 square meters of which correspond to retail stores and 19,677 square meters are offices.

The total purchase price was US\$ 85.1 million (US\$ 3,793 per leaseable square meters) composed of US\$ 45.1 million of principal (IMadison contributed US\$ 23.5 million) and US\$ 40 million under a loan granted by M&T Bank at a rate of 5.01% per annum due in 5 years and a facilities loan for US\$ 10 million to carry out the capex and prebuilds program.

As of June 30, 2012, the building's occupancy rate was 93% with new agreements executed in respect of an area equal to approximately 9,300 sqm from August to year end with an average monthly rent of US\$ 45/sqm, resulting in a 11.5% increase in the total average rent for the whole building (from US\$ 35/sqm to US\$ 39/sqm). Remodeling works were performed in this period and completed in all common areas of the building and "turn key" offices were built on several floors, with an investment over US\$ 10 MM. Furthermore, in September 2011 the building was declared "New York City Landmark" and its lobby was declared "New York City Interior Landmark".

In September, 2012, IRSA International LLC agreed to acquire 100% of Rigby Madison LLC's equity interest in the company Rigby 183 LLC, equivalent to 33.36%. Such transfer includes all rights, title and interest held by such company (for more information please see "Recent Development").

Supertel Hospitality Inc.

In March 2012, IRSA, through its subsidiary Real Estate Strategies, L.P. ("RES"), in which it holds a 66.8% interest, consummated the transaction for the acquisition of 3,000,000 Series C convertible preferred shares issued by Supertel Hospitality Inc. ("SHI") in an aggregate amount of US\$ 30,000,000. Such preferred shares will bear an annual 6.25% preferred dividend and will carry the same voting rights as common shares.

In addition and subject to certain restrictions, they will be convertible into common shares at the rate of ten shares for each preferred share for a term of 5 years.

Furthermore, pursuant to the Agreement, the Investment Company has received warrants to acquire 30 million additional common shares. Subject to certain restrictions, the warrants may be exercised at any time during the 5-year period from closing of the transaction (such exercise being mandatory under certain conditions following 3 years from such closing) at a price of US\$ 1.20 per share.

Pursuant to the investment agreements, RES is entitled to appoint up to 4 directors of 9 directors and to exercise preemptive rights over future issues of shares. As of the date hereof, RES has appointed the 4 directors and holds voting rights in respect of a 34% interest in SHI. Likewise, exercise of the rights of conversion into common shares under both the preferred shares and warrants is limited to the same percentage.

Office and Other Non-shopping Center Rental Properties

Overview

We are engaged in the acquisition, development and management of Offices and other non-shopping center rental properties in Argentina. As of June 30, 2012, we directly and indirectly owned interests in 19 office and other rental properties in Argentina, which comprised 287,912 square meters of gross leaseable area. Of these properties, 12 were office properties, which comprised 145,400 square meters of gross leaseable area. For fiscal year 2012, we had revenues from Offices and other non-shopping center rental properties of Ps. 192.2 million.

All our office rental property in Argentina are located in Buenos Aires City. For the year ended June 30, 2012, the average occupancy rate for all our properties in the Offices and other non-shopping center rental properties segment was approximately 98 %. Seven different tenants accounted for approximately 45.0% of our total revenues from office rentals for fiscal year 2012: Exxon Mobile Business, Price Waterhouse, Grupo Total Austral, Apache Energía Argentina, Grupo Danone Argentina, Sibille S.C. (KPMG) and Microsoft de 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 leaseable space is marketed through commissioned brokers, the media and directly by us.

Leases.

We lease our offices and other properties by using 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 years at the tenant's option. Contracts for the rental of office buildings and other commercial properties 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 office and other non-shopping center rental properties:

	Date of Acquisition	Gross Leasable Area (sqm) (1)	Occupancy Rate (2) Jun-12	IRSA's Effective Interest		Monthly Rental Income (in thousands of Ps.) (3)	Annual accumulated rental income over fiscal periods (in thousands of Ps.) (4)			Book Value (in thousands of Ps.) (5)	
				%	%		2012	2011	2010		
Offices											
Edificio											
República	04/28/08	19,884	90	%	100	%	2,388	27,069	26,013	21,188	210,852
Torre											
Bankboston	08/27/07	14,873	96	%	100	%	2,024	22,211	20,655	22,333	149,800
Bouchard 551	03/15/07	23,378	100	%	100	%	2,553	27,802	24,026	22,441	145,914
Intercontinental											
Plaza	11/18/97	22,535	100	%	100	%	2,273	23,329	21,405	21,559	75,257
Bouchard 710	06/01/05	15,014	100	%	100	%	1,975	20,991	16,800	14,076	63,311
Dique IV, Juana Manso											
295 (10)	12/02/97	11,298	92	%	100	%	1,392	15,787	14,715	13,963	59,966
Maipú 1300	09/28/95	10,280	98	%	100	%	1,132	13,020	11,870	11,339	35,521
Costeros Dique IV											
8/29/01	08/29/01	734	100	%	100	%	77	5,980	5,288	5,358	2,690
Libertador 498	12/20/95	2,477	100	%	100	%	407	4,818	5,301	6,900	9,618
Suipacha											
652/64	11/22/91	11,453	90	%	100	%	663	7,448	7,071	4,804	10,032
Madero 1020	12/21/95	-	-		100	%	5	31	35	31	176
Dot Building (13)											
11/28/06	11/28/06	11,242	100	%	96	%	919	8,466	2,143	-	103,979
Other Offices (6)											
N/A	N/A	2,232	88	%	N/A		185	2,409	965	4,602	4,186
Subtotal Offices											
		145,400	96	%	N/A		15,993	179,361	156,287	148,594	871,302
Other Properties											

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Commercial Properties (7)	N/A	312	-		N/A	-	-	1	3,167	
Museo Renault	12/06/07	-	-		100 %	-	191	356	-	
Santa María del Plata	07/10/97	60,100	100 %		100 %	100	1,566	3,035	1,014	12,521
Thames	11/01/97	-	-		100 %	-	-	175	-	
Predio San Martín	05/31/11	80,028	100 %		50 %	1,432	8,123	669	-	69,791
Plot of Land Catalinas Norte (12)	12/17/09	N/A	N/A		N/A	-	1,018	N/A	N/A	109,145
Other Properties (8)	N/A	2,072	100 %		N/A	15	115	128	80	12,733
Subtotal Other Properties		142,512	100 %		N/A	1,547	9,804	5,041	1,626	207,357
Management Fees (11)		N/A	N/A		N/A		3,102	3,290	3,944	N/A
Total Office and Other (9)		287,912	98 %		N/A	17,540	192,267	164,618	154,164	1,078,659

Notes:

- (1) Total leaseable area for each property as of June 30, 2012. Excludes common areas and parking.
- (2) Calculated dividing occupied square meters by leaseable area as of June 30, 2012.
- (3) Agreements in force as of 06/30/12 for each property were computed.
- (4) Total leases consolidated by application of the method under Technical Resolution 21.
- (5) Cost of acquisition, plus improvements, less accumulated depreciation, plus adjustment for inflation, less allowance for impairment.
- (6) Includes the following properties: Madero 942 (fully sold), Av. de Mayo 595, Av. Libertador 602 (fully sold), Rivadavia 2774, Sarmiento 517 (fully sold), Dock del Plata (fully sold), Edificio Costeros (fully sold), Laminar (fully sold) and Reconquista 823/41 (fully sold).
- (7) Includes the following properties: Constitución 1111, Crucero I (fully sold); Retail stores in Abril (wholly assigned) and Casona de Abril.
- (8) Includes the following properties: Constitución 1159 and Dique III (fully sold) and Canteras.
- (9) Corresponds to the "Office and other non-shopping center rental properties" business unit mentioned in Note 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.
- (10) The building was occupied in May 2009.
- (11) Revenues from building management fees.
- (12) Includes other income from lease of parking spaces.
- (13) Through Alto Palermo S.A. – The building has income as from August 2010.

The following table shows a schedule of the lease expirations of our office and other properties for leases outstanding as of June 30, 2012, 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	Surface area subject to expiring leases (sqm)	Percentage of total surface area subject to expiration (%)	Annual rental income under expiring leases (Ps./000)	Percentage of total rental income under expiring leases (%)
2012	17	61,893	22 %	20,874	10 %
2013	46	36,301	13 %	44,335	21 %
2014	63	56,935	20 %	80,558	39 %
2015 +	60	125,754	45 %	63,313	30 %
Total	186	280,883	100 %	209,080	100 %

*Includes Offices which contract has not been renewed as of June 30, 2012.

*Does not include vacant leased square meters.

*Does not include square meters or revenues from parking spaces.

The following table shows our offices occupancy percentage as of the end of fiscal years ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010:

	Occupancy Rate		
	Fiscal year ended June 30,(1)		
	2012 (%)	2011 (%)	2010 (%)
Offices			
Intercontinental Plaza	100	96	100
Bouchard 710	100	92	83
Bouchard 551	100	91	100
Libertador 498	100	100	100
Maipú 1300	98	100	99
Madero 1020	N/A	100	100
Suipacha 652/64	90	95	95
Costeros Dique IV	100	100	90
Torre Bankboston	96	78	96
Edificio República	90	85	80
Dique IV, Juana Manso 295	92	92	92
Dot Building	100	86	N/A
Others (2)	88	86	86

- (1) Calculated considering annual leases to total leaseable office area, in accordance with our percentage of ownership in each building.
- (2) Includes the following properties: Madero 942 (fully sold), Av. de Mayo 595, Av. Libertador 602 (fully sold), Rivadavia 2774, Sarmiento 517 (fully sold), Dock del Plata (fully sold), Edificio Costeros (fully sold), Laminar (fully sold) and Reconquista 823/41 (fully sold).

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The following table sets forth the annual average income per square meter for our offices during fiscal years ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010:

	Annual average income per square meter		
	Fiscal year ended June 30,(1)		
	2012 (Ps./sqm)	2011 (Ps./sqm)	2010 (Ps./sqm)
Offices			
Intercontinental Plaza	1,048	950	957
Bouchard 710	1,398	1,119	938
Bouchard 557	1,189	1,028	960
Libertador 498	1,943	1,713	1,366
Maipú 1300	1,268	1,155	1,103
Madero 1020	N/A	347	307
Suipacha 652/64	611	617	419
Costeros Dock IV	8,147	973	985
Torre Bankboston	1,559	1,389	1,502
Edificio República	1,378	1,308	1,066
Dique IV, Juana Manso 295 (2)	1,397	1,302	1,236
Dot Building	753	191	N/A
Others (2)	1,079	425	404

- (1) Calculated considering annual leases to total leaseable office area, in accordance with our percentage of ownership in each building.
- (2) Includes the following properties: Madero 942 (fully sold), Av. de Mayo 595, Av. Libertador 602 (fully sold), Rivadavia 2774, Sarmiento 517 (fully sold), Dock del Plata (fully sold), Edificio Costeros (fully sold), Laminar (fully sold) and Reconquista 823/41 (fully sold).

Additional Information About Our Office Properties

Below is information regarding our principal currently owned office properties, including the names of the tenants occupying 5% or more of the gross leaseable area of each property.

Edificio República, City of Buenos Aires. This property, which was designed by the renowned architect César Pelli (who also designed the World Financial Center in New York and the Petronas Towers in Kuala Lumpur) is a unique premium office building in downtown Buenos Aires and adds approximately 19,884 gross leaseable square meters to our portfolio distributed in 20 floors. The main tenants include Apache Energía, Deutsche Bank, Estudio Beccar Varela, BASF Argentina S.A., Enap Sipelrol Argentina S.A., Maxifarm and Infomedia.

Torre Bank Boston, City of Buenos Aires. The Bank Boston tower is a modern office building in Carlos Maria Della Paolera 265 in the City of Buenos Aires. Having been designed by the renowned architect Cesar Pelli, it has 31,670 square meters in gross leasable area. We have a 48.5% ownership interest in the building. At present, its main tenants are Exxon Mobile and Kimberly Clark de Argentina.

Bouchard 551, City of Buenos Aires. Bouchard 551, known as “Edificio La Nación”, is an 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 opposite 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 it has a parking space for 314 units. We have approximately 23,000 leasable square meters in the building and our main tenants include La Nación S.A. and Price Waterhouse & Co., AS. EM. S.R.L. In September 2012, we entered into a preliminary sales agreement for the sale of two units and parking spaces of the building known as Bouchard Plaza located in Plaza Roma of the City of Buenos Aires. The total price for the transaction was agreed in US\$8.5 million, which will be collected at the time the deed of conveyance is executed.

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., Alto Palermo, Cognizat Technology Solutions Argentina and Industrias Pugliese S.A.

Dique IV, Juana Manso 295, Puerto Madero, City of Buenos Aires. In mid-May 2009 we completed an office building located in Puerto Madero’s Dock IV. It is a luxury building with a leasable area of approximately 11,298 square meters composed of large and versatile spaces. Its lay-out is optimum both for companies that require smaller office space at an average 200 square meters and for corporations that need the entire floor. The building has eight office stories and retail stores in the ground floor. The main tenant in the building is Exxon Mobile.

Bouchard 710, City of Buenos Aires. Bouchard 710 is an office building we acquired 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 Sibille S.C. (KPMG), and Microsoft de Argentina S.A., Samsung Electronics Argentina S.A., Energy Consulting Services S.A. and Chubb Argentina de Seguros S.A.

Maipú 1300, City of Buenos Aires. Maipú 1300 is a 23-story office tower opposite Plaza San Martín, a prime office zone facing Avenida del Libertador, an important north-to-south avenue. The building is also located within walking distance of the Retiro commuter train station, the city’s most important public transportation hub, connecting rail, subway and bus transportation. 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, Verizon Argentina S.A., PPD Argentina S.A. and TV Quality SRL.

Libertador 498, Ciudad de Buenos Aires. Libertador 498 is a 27-story office tower at the intersection of three of the most important means of access to the city. This location allows for easy access to the building from northern, western and southern Buenos Aires. We are owners of 4 stories with an average area per floor of 620 square meters and of 137 parking spaces. This building features a unique design in the form of a cylinder and a highly visible circular lighted sign at the top which turn it into a landmark in the Buenos Aires skyline. The main tenants include Sideco Americana S.A., Goldman Sachs Argentina LLC, Empresa Argentina de Soluciones Satelitales S.A., Japan Bank for the International Cooperation, Gates Argentina S.A., Kandiko S.A. and Allergan Productos Farmacéuticos S.A.

On August 31, 2012, the Company executed the conveyance deed that formalizes the sale of a functional unit and various other units (parking spaces) in the building identified as Libertador 498. The transaction price was fixed at Ps. 15 million, which were paid on August 8, 2012 upon execution of the bill of sale.

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 leaseable area and 50 parking spaces. The building's principal tenants currently include Nextel Argentina S.A., Celistics S.A., London Supply S.A.C.I.F.I., Banco Río de la Plata S.A. and Escuela Argentina de Marketing S.A. On June 15, 2012, we sold 4,703 square meters in built office space with 46 parking spaces and 4 supplementary storage spaces. The transaction price was Ps. 69.0 million. The book value of the property was Ps. 18.1 million.

Suipacha 652/64, City of Buenos Aires. Suipacha 652/64 is a 7-story office building located in the office district of the city. We own the entire building and 70 parking spaces. The building has unusually large floors, 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 Directos Empresarios (OSDE) and Alto Palermo's subsidiary, Tarshop S.A.

PAMSA-Dot Baires Offices. Pan American Mall S.A., a subsidiary of our subsidiary APSA, developed an office building with a gross leasable area of 11,241 square meters adjacent to Dot Baires Shopping. This building was opened in July 2010. As of June 30, 2011 the building's occupancy rate was 85.9%. The principal tenants include General Electric International Inc., Metrogames, Mallinckrodt Medical Arg. Limited, Carrier and Boston Scientific Argentina S.A. After the end of the fiscal year, the occupancy rate of this building reached 100%.

Other office properties. We also have interests in other office properties, all of which are located in the City of Buenos Aires. These properties are either entire buildings or floors in buildings. These properties include Suipacha 664, Av. de Mayo 589 and Sarmiento 517 (fully sold in this fiscal period)..

Retail and other properties.

Our portfolio of rental properties as of June 30, 2012 includes 5 non-shopping center properties that may be leased as shops on streets, a lot in industrial premises, undeveloped plots of land or other properties for various 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 Solares de Santa María, Nobleza Piccardo through Quality Invest, Constitución 1111, Constitución 1159, Madero 1020 and Rivadavia 2774.

On October 26, 2011 we sold the plot of land of approximately 8 hectares located at Thames 1868 in the district of San Justo, Province of Buenos Aires. The transaction price was US\$ 4.7 million, which was paid on October 25, 2011. As of June 30, 2011, the book value of the land reserve was US\$ 0.9 million.

In March 2012 we sold 759 square meters of Museo Renault for US\$ 5.2 million and the transaction was completed in May 2012 by selling an additional area of 490 square meters for US\$ 5.5 million. As of December 31, 2011 the book value of the property was Ps. 21.1 million.

Terreno Catalinas Norte

On May 26, 2010, jointly with the Government of the City of Buenos Aires, we executed a deed of conveyance of title whereby we acquired a property located at Avenida Eduardo Madero 150, between Av. Córdoba and San Martín. The total price of the transaction was fixed in the amount of Ps. 95 million, Ps. 19 million of which were paid upon the execution of the preliminary sales agreement (on December 17, 2009), whereas the balance of Ps. 76 million was paid upon the execution of the deed on May 26, 2010.

Our Investment in Banco Hipotecario

As of June 30, 2012, we owned approximately 29.77% of Banco Hipotecario which represented 15.51% of our consolidated assets as of such date. 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 52 branches and 15 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, 2012, Banco Hipotecario ranked eighth in the Argentine financial system in terms of shareholders' equity and thirteenth in terms of total assets. As of June 30, 2012, Banco Hipotecario's shareholders' equity was Ps.3,369.2 million, its consolidated assets were Ps.15,337.5 million, and its net income for the six months was Ps.156.8 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.

As part of its business diversification strategy, Banco Hipotecario expanded its products offering personal loans, mortgages and asset-backed loans. It also 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 expanded its deposit base 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, including combined family, life, unemployment, health, personal accident and ATM theft insurance.

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, 2012, its portfolio of non-mortgage loans represented 79.5% of its total loan portfolio, compared to 72.9% as of June 30, 2011.

During the period ended June 30, 2012, Banco Hipotecario also experienced continued growth in deposits, including savings accounts and time deposits.

The following table sets forth Banco Hipotecario's sources of funding as of the dates indicated.

	At June 30,	% Change	
	2012	2011	2012/2011

	(in millions of Pesos, except for percentages) (2)		
Bonds(1)	1,984.0	1,847.6	7.4
Repo	90.5	-	NA
Borrowings from Central Bank	6.9	12.5	(44.8)
Borrowings from bank and international entities	550.9	200.0	175.4
Deposits	6,907.8	5,200.6	32.8
Total	9,540.0	7,260.7	31.4

(1) Excludes accrued interest.

(2) Consolidated information.

On October 10, 2012 Banco Hipotecario paid dividends for the total amount of Ps. 100 million, corresponding to the dividend approved on April, 2011 by the shareholder meeting.

Seasonality

Our “shopping centers” business unit is subject to strong seasonality. During the summer holiday season (January and February) our tenants experience their minimum sales levels, compared to the winter holiday season (July) and December (Christmas) when our tenants tend to reach their peak sales figures. Clothes and footwear tenants tend to change their collections in the spring and fall. This has a positive effect on the sales of stores. Discount sales at the end of each season also have a major impact on our business.

Competition

Office and Other Non-Shopping Center Rental Properties

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 as well as the sale and rental price of the properties.

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.

Shopping centers

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.

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The following chart shows certain information relating to the most important owners and operators of shopping centers in Argentina:

Company	Shopping Center	Location(1)	Gross Leaseable Area (sqm)	SShops	National gross leaseable area(2) (%)	Shops(2) (%)		
APSA								
	Abasto de Buenos Aires	CABA	41,443	174	2.41	%	2.84	%
	Alto Palermo Shopping	CABA	18,701	143	1.08	%	2.34	%
	Buenos Aires Design(3)	CABA	13,769	62	0.80	%	1.01	%
	Dot Baires Shopping	CABA	49,527	152	2.88	%	2.48	%
	Paseo Alcorta(4)	CABA	52,757	111	3.07	%	1.81	%
	Patio Bullrich	CABA	11,684	83	0.68	%	1.36	%
	Córdoba Shopping(4)	Córdoba	22,173	107	1.29	%	1.75	%
	Alto Avellaneda(4)	GBA	67,897	140	3.95	%	2.29	%
	Soleil	GBA	42,237	69	1.43	%	1.13	%
	Mendoza Plaza Shopping(4)	Mendoza	39,952	148	2.37	%	2.42	%
	Alto Rosario (4)	Rosario	19,038	146	2.38	%	2.39	%
	Alto Noa(4)	Salta	7,710	92	1.11	%	1.50	%
	La Ribera Shopping	Santa Fe	25,212	49	0.45	%	0.80	%
	Subtotal		412,100	1,476	23.90	%	24.12	%
Cencosud								
	Portal de Palermo(4)	CABA	32,252	36	1.88	%	0.59	%
	Portal de Madryn	Chubut	4,100	26	0.24	%	0.43	%
	Factory Parque Brown(4)	GBA	31,468	91	1.83	%	1.49	%
	Factory Quilmes(4)	GBA	43,405	47	2.53	%	0.77	%
	Factory San Martín(4)	GBA	35,672	31	2.08	%	0.51	%
	Las Palmas del Pilar Shopping(4)	GBA	50,906	131	2.96	%	2.14	%
	Plaza Oeste Shopping(4)	GBA	41,120	146	2.39	%	2.39	%
	Portal Canning(4)	GBA	15,114	21	0.88	%	0.34	%
	Portal de Escobar(4)	GBA	31,995	31	1.86	%	0.51	%
	Portal Lomas(4)	GBA	32,883	50	1.91	%	0.82	%
	Unicenter Shopping(4)	GBA	94,279	287	5.49	%	4.69	%
	Portal de los Andes (4)	Mendoza	33,154	45	1.93	%	0.74	%
	Portal de la Patagonia(4)	Neuquén	38,468	94	2.24	%	1.54	%
	Portal de Rosario(4)	Rosario	66,361	182	3.86	%	2.98	%
	Portal de Tucumán(4)	Tucumán	21,301	94	1.24	%	1.54	%
	Portal de Trelew (4)	Chubut	21,812	69	1.27	%	1.13	%
	Subtotal		594,290	1,381	34.59	%	22.61	%
Other Operators			712,895	3,260	41.51	%	53.29	%
Total			1,719,285	6,117	100	%	100	%

(1) “GBA” means Greater Buenos Aires, the Buenos Aires metropolitan area, and “CABA” means the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires.

(2) Percentage over total shopping centers in Argentina. Figures may not sum due to rounding.

- (3) The effective interest held by Alto Palermo S.A., the company that operates the concession of this building, is 53.684% in ERSA.
- (4) Includes total leaseable area occupied by supermarkets and hypermarkets.

Source: Argentine Chamber of Shopping Centers.

Development and sale of properties

A large number of companies are currently competing with us in the development and sale of properties in Argentina, as this segment is highly fragmented. 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.

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, Feir's 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

The laws and regulations governing the acquisition and transfer of real estate, as well as municipal zoning ordinances and environmental regulations, among others, 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 which govern the relationship with our shopping center tenants.

Leases

Argentine law imposes certain restrictions on property owners, 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;
- 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 due to the application of these provisions, the amount of the installment became 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 courts could decide on a case by case basis; 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 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.

Despite this restriction, in November 2007, the Courts authorized Alto Palermo to enter into a lease agreement with Wal-Mart Argentina SRL for a term of 30 years. This exception was authorized taking into consideration the size of the investment required and the time necessary to recoup this investment.

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 intended termination date 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. The Argentine Civil and Commercial Procedure Code enables the lessor to pursue what is known as an “executory proceeding” upon lessees’ failure 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 debt instrument 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 eviction proceedings, which generally last from six months to two years from the date of filing of the suit to the time of actual eviction.

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 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 real estate property regarding, for example, the sale price which is paid in installments and the deed, which is not conveyed until final payment of such price. 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 will only be possible with regard 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 its 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 with the Real Estate Registry 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. 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 Law deems void and unenforceable certain contractual provisions in consumer contracts, including those which contain:

- warranty and liability disclaimers;
- a waiver of consumer rights;
- an extension of seller rights; and
- the shifting of the burden of proof against consumers.

In addition, the Consumer Protection Law imposes penalties ranging from fines to closing down of establishments in order to induce compliance from sellers.

The Consumer Protection Law defines consumers or users, as the individuals or legal entities that (i) acquire or use goods or services free of charge or for a price for their own final use and benefit or that of their family or social group, including the acquisition of rights on a time-share leasing, country club, or private cemetery, among others, (ii) though not being party to a consumer relationship, as a result thereof acquire or use goods or services for their own final use or that of their family or social group and (iii) are otherwise exposed to a consumer relationship.

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.

The Consumer Protection Law excludes the services supplied by professionals that require a college degree and registration in officially recognized professional organizations or by a governmental authority. However, this law regulates the advertisements that promote the services of such professionals.

The Consumer Protection Law 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 Law, 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. Failure to comply with the terms of the offer is deemed an unjustified denial to sell and gives rise to sanctions.

Buildings Law. Buildings Law No. 19,724, as amended, sets forth a regime for the construction of buildings for subsequent 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. All intervening parties are jointly and severally liable to reimburse all amounts deposited or paid by the purchasers. All agreements entered into with the purchasers shall be filed with the relevant real estate registry.

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 it is 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 be completed.

Title 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.

The Argentine Government has tried to avoid the massive foreclosure of mortgages since the 2001 crisis. 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 180 additional days by law N° 25,589 and afterwards for 90 additional days 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 Emergency Legal Units shall intervene at the request of debtors or creditors in foreclosure cases.

The mediation procedure was voluntary and free. Proposals and negotiations made by the parties were subject to the confidentiality of ordinary mediations. The mediation procedure in no case shall result in the suspension or interruption of the legal terms running in judicial or out-of-court foreclosure proceedings.

The Legal Emergency Units should try to approximate the parties' proposals to reach an agreement enabling the debtor the performance of his obligations without lessening the creditor's rights. The intervention of the Emergency Legal 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 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, 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 was 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 (financed by the Argentine Government) which would purchase the mortgage debts and reschedule the maturity date thereof. Financial institutions were afforded until June 22, 2004 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 to this system. This term was extended twice first by Decree No. 352/2004 for a period of sixty days and then by Law No. 26,062 effective as of November 4, 2005, which extended the foreclosures suspension for an additional 120 days, which was again extended for 90 days more by Law No. 26,084 and for 180 days more by Law No. 26,103.

On November 8, 2006, Law No. 26,167 was enacted. It established a special proceeding to replace ordinary trials for the enforcement of some mortgage loans. These special proceedings give creditors ten days to inform the debtor of the amounts owed to them and agree with the debtor on the amount and terms of payment. In case the parties fail to reach an agreement, payment conditions are to be determined by the judge. Also, this law established the suspension of the execution of judicial judgments, judicial and out-of-court auctions, evictions and other proceedings related to the mortgage loans contemplated in this law.

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 due to the application of these provisions, the amount of the installment became 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 courts could decide on a case by case basis; 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 for.

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.

Credit Cards Law. Law No. 25,065, amended by Law No. 26,010 and Law No. 26,361, 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 from users and the commissions charged 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.

Antitrust Law. Law No. 25,156, as amended, 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 which exceed the accumulated sales volume of Ps. 200.0 million in Argentina; then the respective concentration should be submitted for approval to the Comisión Nacional de Defensa de la Competencia, or Antitrust Authority. The request for approval may be filed, either prior to the transaction or within a week after its completion.

When a request for approval is filed, the Antitrust Authority may (i) authorize the transaction, (ii) subordinate the transaction to the accomplishment of certain conditions, or (iii) reject the authorization.

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 the aggregate Ps. 20.0 million or Ps. 60.0 million during the last 36 months, these transactions must be notified to the Antitrust Authority.

As the consolidated annual sales volume of Alto Palermo and us exceed Ps. 200.0 million, we should give notice to the Antitrust Authority of any concentration provided for by the Antitrust Law.

Environmental Law. Our activities are subject to a number of national, provincial and municipal environmental provisions. Section 41 of the Argentine Constitution, as amended in 1994, provides that all Argentine inhabitants have the right to a healthy and balanced environment fit for human development and have the duty to preserve it. Environmental damage shall bring about primarily the obligation to restore it as provided by applicable law. The authorities shall control the protection of this right, the rational use of natural resources, the preservation of the natural and cultural heritage and of biodiversity, and shall also provide for environmental information and education. The National Government shall establish minimum standards for environmental protection whereas Provincial and Municipal Governments shall fix specific standards and regulatory provisions.

On November 6, 2009, the Argentine Congress passed Law No. 25,675. Such law regulates the minimum standards for the achievement of a sustainable environment and the preservation and protection of biodiversity and fixes environmental policy goals.

Law No. 25,675 establishes the activities that will be subject to an environmental impact assessment procedure and certain requirements applicable thereto. In addition, such Law sets forth the duties and obligations that will be triggered by any damage to the environment and mainly provides for restoration of the environment to its former condition or, if that is not technically feasible, for payment of compensation in lieu thereof. Such Law also fosters environmental education and provides for certain minimum reporting obligations to be fulfilled by natural and legal entities.

On August 6, 2009, the Comisión Nacional de Valores issued General Resolution No. 559/2009 (“General Resolution No. 559/2009”) providing for the rules applicable to listed companies whose corporate purpose comprise activities regarded as risky for the environment, in order to keep the shareholders, investors and the general public informed about the fulfillment of current environmental regulations. As of the date hereof, such Resolution has not been regulated as provided for therein.

For more information see "Risk Factors —Risk related to our Business—Our business is subject to extensive regulation and additional regulations may be imposed in the future."

C. Organizational Structure

The following is our organizational chart showing our principal subsidiaries, as of June 30, 2012

- (1) 23.66% owned by Intercontinental Hotels Corporation.
- (2) 50% owned by the Sutton Group.
- (3) 20% owned by Hoteles Sheraton de Argentina.

The following table presents information relating to our ownership interest in our subsidiaries as of June 30, 2012.

Subsidiary	Activity	Country of incorporation	Ownership percentage(1)	
Ritelco S.A.	Investment	Uruguay	100	%
Palermo Invest S.A.	Investment	Argentina	100	%
Solares de Santa María S.A.	Real estate	Argentina	100	%
Cyrsa S.A.(3)	Real estate	Argentina	50	%
Inversora Bolivar S.A.	Real estate	Argentina	100	%
E-Commerce Latina S.A.	Investment	Argentina	100	%
Tyrus S.A.	Investment	Uruguay	100	%
Canteras Natal Crespo S.A.(2)	Real estate	Argentina	50	%
Nuevas Fronteras S.A.	Hotel	Argentina	76.34	%
Hoteles Argentinos S.A.	Hotel	Argentina	80	%
Llao Llao Resorts S.A.	Hotel	Argentina	50	%
	Real estate investment and			
Alto Palermo S.A.	development	Argentina	95.61	%
Unicity S.A.	Investment	Argentina	100	%
Doneldon S.A.	Real estate	Uruguay	100	%
Sedelor S.A.	Real estate	Uruguay	100	%
Alafox S.A.	Real estate	Uruguay	100	%
Efanur S.A.	Real estate	Uruguay	100	%
Codalis S.A.	Real estate	Uruguay	100	%

(1) Includes direct and indirect ownership

(2) We have joint control of Canteras Natal Crespo S.A., a land reserve for a future development, with Euromayor S.A.

(3) We have joint control with Cyrela Brazil Realty S.A. Empreendimentos y Participações.

We have a significant interest in Banco Hipotecario, an Argentine company organized under Argentine Law engaged in banking activity. As of June 30, 2012, we owned directly and indirectly 29.77% (without considering treasury shares) of Banco Hipotecario. Also, as of June 30, 2012, the voting power held by us directly and indirectly in Banco Hipotecario was 46.46%.

D. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property

As of June 30, 2012, most 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 Buenos Aires, Argentina, pursuant to a lease agreement that expires on February 28, 2014. We do not currently lease any material properties other than our headquarters.

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The following table sets forth certain information about our properties as of June 30, 2012:

Property (8)	Date of Acquisition	Leasable/ Sale m2(1)	Location	Net Book Value Ps./000(2)	Outstanding principal amount Ps./000	Maturity due at	Balance due at	Rate	Use	Occupancy rate (9)
Intercontinental Plaza	11/18/1997	22,535	City of Buenos Aires	75,257	-	-	-	-	Office Rental	100.0 %
Bouchard 710	06/01/2005	15,014	City of Buenos Aires	63,311	-	-	-	-	Office Rental	100.0 %
Bouchard 551	03/15/2007	23,378	City of Buenos Aires	145,914	-	-	-	-	Office Rental	100.0 %
Libertador 498	12/20/1995	2,477	City of Buenos Aires	9,618	-	-	-	-	Office Rental	100.0 %
Maipú 1300	09/28/1995	10,280	City of Buenos Aires	35,521	-	-	-	-	Office Rental	98.9 %
Madero 1020	12/21/1995	-	City of Buenos Aires	176	-	-	-	-	Office Rental	-
Suipacha 652	11/22/1991	11,453	City of Buenos Aires	10,033	Mortgage(5)	-	-	-	Office Rental	90.0 %
Costeros Dique IV	08/29/2001	5,734	City of Buenos Aires	2,690	-	-	-	-	Office Rental	100.0 %
Edificio República	04/28/2008	19,884	City of Buenos Aires	210,853	Mortgage0.91	abr-13	0.91	12%	Office Rental	90.0 %
Predío San Martín	05/31/2011	-	Province of Buenos Aires	69,791	Mortgage69.72	may-14	35.07	7.5%	Other Rentals	100.0 %
Dique IV, Juana Manso 295	12/02/1997	11,298	City of Buenos Aires	59,966	-	-	-	-	Office Rental	91.7 %
Avda. de Mayo 595	08/19/1992	1,958	City of Buenos Aires	4,021	-	-	-	-	Office Rental	100.0 %
Rivadavia 2768	09/19/1991	1274	City of Buenos Aires	165	-	-	-	-	Office Rental	0.0 %
Sarmiento 517	01/12/1994	-	City of Buenos Aires	-	-	-	-	-	Office Rental	0.0 %
Constitución 1111	06/16/1994	312	City of Buenos Aires	811	-	-	-	-	Commercial Rental	0.0 %

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			Aires								
Torre Bank			City of Buenos Aires								
Boston	08/27/2007	14,873	Aires	149,800	-	-	-	-	-	Office Rental	96.4 %
			City of Buenos Aires							Commercial Rental	
Museo Renault	12/06/2007-		Aires	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rental	-
			City of Buenos Aires								
Santa María del Plata	07/10/1997	60,1	Aires	12,521	-	-	-	-	-	Other Rentals	100.0 %
			Province of Buenos Aires								
Thames	11/01/1997-		Aires	-	-	-	-	-	-	Other Rentals	0.0 %
			City of Buenos Aires								
Constitución 1159	01/16/1994	2,072	Aires	6,948	-	-	-	-	-	Other Rentals	100.0 %
			City of Buenos Aires								
Plot of Land Catalinas Norte	12/17/2009	N/A	Aires	109,145	-	-	-	-	-	Other Rentals	N/A
			City of Buenos Aires								
Dot Building (31)	11/28/2006	11,242	Aires	103,979	-	-	-	-	-	Office Rental	100.0 %
			City of Buenos Aires								
Other Properties (6)	N/A	N/A	Aires	2,356	-	-	-	-	-	Other Rentals	N/A
			City of Buenos Aires								
Alto Palermo Shopping (3)	11/23/1997	18,701	Aires	253,763	-	-	-	-	-	Shopping Center	98.3 %
			City of Buenos Aires								
Abasto Shopping (3)	07/17/1994	37,711	Aires	314,874	-	-	-	-	-	Shopping Center	99.1 %
			Province of Buenos Aires								
Alto Avellaneda (3)	11/23/1997	36,943	Aires	155,606	-	-	-	-	-	Shopping Center	96.1 %
			City of Buenos Aires								
Paseo Alcorta (3)	06/06/1997	14,107	Aires	131,525	-	-	-	-	-	Shopping Center	100.0 %
			City of Buenos Aires								
Patio Bullrich (3)	01/1998	11,684	Aires	132,034	-	-	-	-	-	Shopping Center	100.0 %
			City of Salta								
Alto Noa (3)	03/29/1995	19,038	Salta	38,788	-	-	-	-	-	Shopping Center	98.9 %
			City of Buenos Aires								
Buenos Aires Design (3)	11/18/1997	13,769	Aires	15,925	-	-	-	-	-	Shopping Center	100.0 %
			City of Rosario								
Alto Rosario Shopping (3)	11/09/2004	27,691	Rosario	135,352	-	-	-	-	-	Shopping Center	97.6 %
			City of Mendoza								
Mendoza Plaza Shopping (3)	12/02/2004	44,237	Mendoza	123,828	-	-	-	-	-	Shopping Center	96.4 %
			City of Córdoba								
Córdoba Shopping – Villa	12/31/2006	15,191	Córdoba	76,153	-	-	-	-	-	Shopping Center	99.6 %

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Cabrera (3)											
Dot Baires Shopping (3)	12/01/2006	49,527	City of Buenos Aires	479,587	-	-	-	-	-	Shopping Center	99.4 %
Soleil Factory (3)	07/01/2010	14,712	Province of Buenos Aires	74,474	-	-	-	-	-	Shopping Center	100.0 %
Neuquén Project (3)	07/06/1999	N/A	Province of Neuquen	22,539	-	-	-	-	-	Shopping Center (in construction)	N/A
Arcos del Gourmet (10)	11/01/2009	N/A	City of Buenos Aires	18,379	-	-	-	-	-	Shopping Center	N/A
La Ribera Shopping	08/15/2011	7,710	Santa Fé	18,814	-	-	-	-	-	Shopping Center	99 %
Abril/Baldovino	01/03/1995	5,137	Province of Buenos Aires	1,860	-	-	-	-	-	Residential Communities	N/A
El Encuentro	11/18/1997	26,373	Province of Buenos Aires	2,922	-	-	-	-	-	Residential Communities	N/A
Puerto Retiro	05/18/1997	82,051	City of Buenos Aires	54,270	-	-	-	-	-	Land Reserve	N/A
Terreno Baicoml	12/23/2009	6,905	City of Buenos Aires	4,459	-	-	-	-	-	Land Reserve	N/A
Santa María del Plata	07/10/1997	715,951	Province of Buenos Aires	159,243	-	-	-	-	-	Land Reserve	N/A
Terreno Rosario (3)	04/30/1999	31,000	City of Rosario	-	-	-	-	-	-	Land Reserve	N/A
Canteras Natal Crespo	07/27/2005	4,300,000	Province of Cordoba	5,971	-	-	-	-	-	Land Reserve	N/A
Patio Olmos (3)	09/25/2007	5,147	City of Cordoba	33,475	-	-	-	-	-	Land Reserve	N/A
Others Reserves of Land (4)	N/A	15,242,861	City and Province of Bs. As, Province of San Luis, Province of Santa Fé and Uruguay	145,261	-	-	-	-	-	Land Reserve	N/A
Lujan Residential apartments,	05/31/02	1,160,000	Province of Bs. As.	40,102	-	-	-	-	-	Land Reserve	N/A
	N/A	N/A	City and Province	312,708	-	-	-	-	-	Residential apartments	N/A

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communities and others (7)	of Bs. As. And City of Rosario							and others	
Hotel Llao Llao06/01/199724,000	Ciudad de Bariloche	70,430	-	-	-	-	-	Hotel	57.7 %
Hotel Intercontinental11/01/199737,600	City of Buenos Aires	52,476	-	-	-	-	-	Hotel	77.9 %
Hotel Libertado03/01/199817,463	City of Buenos Aires	37,795	Escrow (11)	15.2	mar-11	15.2		Hotel	92.8 %
Bariloche Plot of Land 01/12/2006N/A	Province of Rio Negro	21,900						Hotel	N/A

- (1) Total leasable 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 audited financial statements), plus improvements, less accumulated depreciation, less allowances.
- (3) Through Alto Palermo.
- (4) Includes the following land reserves: Pilar and Torre Jardín IV plot of land, Pontevedra plot; Isla Sirgadero; Mariano Acosta, Intercontinental Plaza II, San Luis and Merlo (through IRSA), Zetol and Vista al Muelle (through Liveck) and Caballito plot of land, the air space Coto project, Zelaya 3102 and Conil (through Alto Palermo).
- (5) 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.
- (6) Includes the following properties: Casona Abril and Alto Palermo Park.
- (7) Includes the following properties: Torres Jardín, Edificios Cruceros (fully sold), San Martín de Tours, Rivadavia 2768, rights for residential units to be received Terreno Caballito (TGLT), Horizons, Torres Rosario and Caballito nuevo.
- (8) All assets are owned by us or through any our subsidiary.
- (9) Percentage of occupation of each property. The land reserves are assets that the company remains in the portfolio for future development.
- (10) In December 2011, APSA started the development of the project "Arcos" in Palermo, City of Buenos Aires. On September 6, 2011, Arcos del Gourmet SA, signed a Retrofitting Concession with the Administración de Infraestructuras Ferroviarias (the Railway Infrastructure Administration or "ADIF"), which transferred the patrimony of the railway in the jurisdiction of the Organismo Nacional de Administración de Bienes, under which it was decided to extend the term of the grant until December 31, 2030, automatically renewable for three years and four months after that date if the commitments are satisfactorily performed. This new contract provides a new extension for an additional three years if AGSA determines it is necessary. It also established a maximum period of 24 months (counted from the day of signing the contract) to carry out the works and opening of the shopping center. The aforementioned contract established a new monthly fee of Ps. 0.2 million (plus VAT) until December 31, 2025, and Ps. 0.25 million (plus VAT) from January 1, 2026. Additionally, to secure the fulfillment of the agreement, we committed to hire a surety bond for Ps. 4.46 million, to make a cash deposit of Ps. 0.4 million and to hire another surety bond in favor of ADIF as collateral to the execution of the works agreed in due time and proper form for Ps. 14,950. This agreement replaces the one subscribed with ONABE.
- (11) As collateral for the new debt Hoteles Argentinos S.A. (HASA) contracted with Standard Bank Argentina, we entered into a put option.

Insurance

We carry insurance policies with insurance companies that we consider to be financially sound. We purchase multiple peril insurance for the shopping centers covering fire and negligence liability, electrical or water damages, theft and business interruption. We have submitted a limited number of claim reports under the shopping center insurance, including a claim for a reported loss caused by fire in Alto Avellaneda Shopping on March 5, 2006, as of this date, we have been able to recover substantially all such claims from the insurance companies.

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 damage, business interruption, fire, falls, collapse, lightning and gas explosion. Such insurance policies contain specifications, limits and deductibles which we believe are customary. We maintain insurance policies for our properties after the end of construction only if we retain ownership, primarily in the Offices and Other Properties segments.

We carry insurance for directors and officers 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 employees as benefits. We believe our insurance policies are adequate to protect us against the risks for which we are covered. Nevertheless, no assurances can be given that the insurance amount purchased by us will be enough to protect ourselves from significant losses. 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.

Item 4A. Unresolved Staff Comments.

None.

Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects.

A. Operating Results

Evolution of 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 increased the revenues of Alto Palermo, our subsidiary engaged in shopping center ownership and operation. During the fiscal years ended June 30, 2010, 2011 and 2012, our shopping centers revenues were Ps. 518.4 million, Ps. 674.8 million and Ps. 871.7 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 depends 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 Argentine crisis in 2001 and 2002, residential sales came to a virtual standstill and real

estate prices fell sharply. During the last five years, the market has begun to recover gradually. 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, 2010, 2011 and 2012, our Development and Sale of Properties segment had revenues of Ps. 225.6 million, Ps. 341.1 million and Ps. 328.4 million, respectively.

Office and Other Non-Shopping Center Rental Properties

The profitability of Office and Other Non-Shopping Center Rental Properties segment is similarly affected by the macroeconomic factors described above. Favorable market conditions are also closely related to levels of vacancy and to the price at which we can lease our premises which in turn 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 five years, significantly raising prices. During the fiscal years ended June 30, 2010, 2011 and 2012, our Office and Other Non-Shopping Center Rental Properties segment had revenues of Ps. 154.2 million, Ps. 164.6 million and Ps. 192.3 million, respectively.

Hotels

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 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, 2010, 2011 and 2012, our Hotels segment had revenues of Ps. 159.9 million, Ps. 192.9 million and Ps. 170.0 million, respectively.

Financial Operations and Others

As of June 30, 2012 we owned approximately 29.77% of Banco Hipotecario's capital stock, Argentina's leading mortgage lender and provider of mortgage-related insurance and mortgage loan services. Banco Hipotecario restructured its financial debt in 2004 and has recorded attractive results from its operations since then. For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2010, 2011 and 2012, our investment in Banco Hipotecario generated a gain of Ps. 151.6 million, Ps. 76.7 million and Ps. 105.2 million, respectively.

Variability of Results

Income derived from the lease of office space and retail stores and sales of properties are the two core sources of our income. The historical results of our operations have varied over different periods based on the prevailing opportunities in connection with the sale of properties. No assurance can be given that our results will not continue to be influenced by the periodical sale of properties.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

In connection with the preparation of our financial statements included in this annual report, 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 operations 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 its 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:

- business combinations;
- fixed assets, net;
- provision for allowances and contingencies;
- impairment of long-lived assets;
- deferred income tax;
- minimum presumed income tax (“MPIT”); and
- negative goodwill, net.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles used in Argentina 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.

Business combinations

Significant acquisitions are accounted for under the purchase method of accounting. Under the purchase method, the purchase price is allocated to tangible and intangible assets and liabilities based on their respective fair values in accordance with the provisions of RT No. 18. In making estimates of fair values, management utilizes a number of various sources.

When we acquire properties, for fair value estimation purposes, we also consider information about each property obtained as a result of pre-acquisition due diligence, marketing and leasing activities. We allocate a portion of the purchase price to tangible assets including the fair value of the building on an as-if-vacant basis and to land determined either by real estate tax assessments, third-party appraisals or other relevant data. Generally we determine the as-if-vacant value by using a replacement cost method. Also, a portion of the purchase price is allocated to above-market and below-market in-place lease values for acquired properties based on the present value (using an interest rate which reflects the risks associated with the leases acquired) of the difference between (i) the contractual amounts to be paid pursuant to the in-place leases and (ii) management's estimate of fair market lease rates for the corresponding in-place leases, measured over a period equal to the remaining noncancelable term of the lease. The capitalized above-market and below-market lease values are amortized as a reduction of or an addition to rental income over the remaining noncancelable terms of the respective leases. Should a tenant terminate its lease, the unamortized portion of the lease intangibles would be charged or credited to income. A portion of the purchase price is also allocated to the value of leases acquired and management utilizes independent sources or management's

determination of the relative fair values of the respective in-place lease values. Our estimates are made using methods similar to those used by independent appraisers. Factors considered by management in performing these analyses include an estimate of carrying costs during the expected lease-up periods, considering current market conditions and costs to execute similar leases. In estimating carrying costs, management includes real estate taxes, insurance and other operating expenses and estimates of lost rental revenue during the expected lease-up periods based on current market demand. We also estimate costs to execute similar leases including leasing commissions, legal expenses and other related costs. Other intangible assets acquired may include tenant relationships which are valued based on management's evaluation of the specific characteristics of each tenant's lease and our overall relationship with the respective tenant. We have not identified any lessee with whom it has developed a type of relationship allowing the recognition of an intangible asset. As far as banking operations are concerned, identifiable intangible assets, comprised of core deposit intangibles and customer relationship intangibles, represent the net present value of the future economy.

In some instances, the determination of fair values requires management to make significant assumptions with respect to the timing and amount of future revenues and expenses associated with an asset. Actual timing and amount of net cash flows from revenues and expenses related to that asset over time may differ materially from those initial estimates, and if the timing is delayed significantly or if the net cash flows decline significantly, the asset could become impaired.

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 us.

Rental properties (including shopping centers)

Rental properties are carried at cost (adjusted for inflation as described in Note 2.c. to the Consolidated Financial Statements), less accumulated depreciation and allowances for impairment. Accumulated depreciation is computed under the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. 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. We capitalize financial costs (interest and foreign exchange differences) on long-term construction projects. Capitalized financial costs amounted to Ps. 5.3 million, Ps. 1.7 million and Ps. 1.5 million for the years ended June 30, 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively, mainly in connection with the construction of Shopping Neuquén, Dot Baires Shopping, Shopping Alto Rosario and Arcos del Gourmet.

During the years ended June 30, 2002, 2003 and 2005 we recognized significant impairment losses. As permitted by Argentine GAAP, due to increases in fair market values, these impairment charges were subsequently reversed partially during the years ended June 30, 2003 through the current fiscal year. Impairment charges and subsequent reversals are included in the line item "Gain from operations and holdings of real estate assets, net" in the Consolidated Statements of Income. The balance of allowance for impairment of fixed assets amounts to Ps. 3.5 million, Ps. 2.5 million and Ps. 1.8 million for the years ended June 30, 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

Other property and equipment

Other property and equipment are carried at cost (adjusted for inflation as described in Note 2.C to the Consolidated Financial Statements), 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)
- Properties:	
Office buildings	Between 20 and 45
Shopping centers	Between 16 and 31
Hotels	Between 14 and 24
Other	Between 16 and 50
- Leasehold improvements	3
- Facilities	10
- Furniture and fixtures	Between 3 and 10
- Vehicles	5
- Computer equipment	3
- Software	3
-Machinery and equipment	10

Provisions for allowances and contingencies

We provide for losses relating to mortgage and accounts receivable. The allowance for losses is based on the management's assessment of various factors, including the customers' credit risk, historical trends and other information. Although management uses the information available to make assessments, future adjustments to the allowances may be necessary if future economic conditions differ substantially from the assumptions used at the time of the determination. Management has 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' written reports. As the scope of the liabilities becomes better defined, there may be changes in the estimates of future costs, which could have material effect on our future results of operations and financial condition or liquidity.

We believe that this accounting policy is a "critical accounting policy" because if the future conditions were materially different from the assumptions used to make the assessments, it might cause a material effect on our consolidated financial statements. See note 3 to our audited financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report.

Impairment of long-lived assets

We periodically evaluate the carrying value of our long-lived assets for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. We consider the carrying value of a long-lived asset to be impaired when its recoverable value (the value in use or its net realizable value, whichever is greater), is less than its carrying value. Value in use is determined by the expected cash flows from the assets discounted at a rate commensurate with the risk involved. Net realizable value is determined by the selling price of the assets less costs to sell.

Under Argentine GAAP a previously recognized impairment loss is reversed when there is a subsequent change in estimates used to compute the recoverable 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 appraisals 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

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.

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
- 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.

Negative goodwill, net

Negative goodwill, net represents the net effect of goodwill and negative goodwill arising out of business combinations.

Negative goodwill:

Negative goodwill represents the excess of fair value of net assets acquired over cost. Under Argentine GAAP, when negative goodwill exists, acquired intangible assets are assigned a zero value. Negative goodwill is accounted for as follows: (i) the portion of negative goodwill related to future expected losses is recognized in income in the same periods losses are incurred; (ii) the amount exceeding the interest over the non monetary assets is recognized in income at acquisition date; and (iii) the amount not in excess of the equity interest over the non monetary assets is recognized as negative goodwill and amortized under the straight line method over the weighted average useful lives of the identifiable assets of the acquiree, not exceeding 20 years.

Goodwill:

Goodwill represents the excess of cost over the fair value of net identifiable assets and is amortized under the straight-line method over the weighted average useful life of the main tangible assets acquired.

The carrying amount does not exceed their respective estimated recoverable value at the end of this year.

Principal differences between the Argentine GAAP and the U.S. GAAP

- the impact of certain U.S. GAAP adjustments on equity investees and joint ventures;
- the accounting for marketable securities and for investments in Hersha and TGLT;
 - the application of different useful lives for depreciation purposes;
- the deferral of certain pre-operating 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 rate;
 - the accounting for securitization programs;
 - differences in basis relating to purchase accounting;
 - the present-value accounting;
 - the restoration of previously recognized impairment losses accounting;
 - the accounting for convertible notes;
 - purchase accounting;
 - disposal of businesses;
 - allowance for loan losses of credit card portfolio of Metroshop;
 - the accounting for valuation of inventories;
 - the accounting for real estate barter transactions;
- the revenue recognition of deferred brokerage commissions over the term of the respective leases;
- the escalation of revenue from rental under straight-line method or over the term of the leases;
- the deferral of certain revenues from life and disability insurance and origination fees;
 - the amortization of fees related to the Senior Notes;
- the derecognition of the put option for the sale of shares of Metropolitan;
 - the effect of the reversal of capitalized exchange differences;
 - Accounting for preferred shares and warrants of Supertel;
 - Acquisition of non controlling interest;

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

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

In addition, certain other disclosures required under U.S. GAAP have been included in the U.S. GAAP reconciliation. See Note 26 to our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report.

Net income under Argentine GAAP for the years ended June 30, 2010, 2011 and 2012 was approximately a gain of Ps. 355.9 million, Ps. 294.8 million and Ps. 280.1 million, respectively, compared to approximately a gain of Ps. 382.9 million, Ps. 400.2 million and Ps. 122.6 million, respectively, under U.S. GAAP. Shareholders' equity under Argentine GAAP as of June 30, 2011 and 2012, was Ps. 2,313.7 million and Ps 2,335.3 million, respectively, compared to Ps 2,179.7 million and Ps. 2,024.9 million, respectively, under U.S. GAAP.

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, including consumer finance activities;
 - the development and sale of residential properties;
- the acquisition and development of office and other non-shopping center properties primarily for rental purposes;
 - the acquisition and operation of luxury hotels;
- the acquisition of undeveloped land reserves for future development and sale; and
 - selected real estate investments outside Argentina.

Argentine Macroeconomic Environment

As a result of the four-year recession that came to a close in the second quarter of 2002, the Argentine economy was dramatically weakened. The current account deficit and the budget deficit, together with the rigidity of its foreign exchange rate system (known as the convertibility regime), the country's excessive reliance on foreign capital and its mounting external debt resulted in a deep contraction of the economy and in a banking and fiscal crisis when capital started to leave the country. Between December 2001 and January 2002, Argentina abolished the fixed parity between the Peso and the U.S. Dollar, rescheduled bank deposits, converted dollar denominated debts into pesos, and suspended payment on a significant portion of its public debt. In April 2002, the economy started its path to stabilization and realized a clear improvement during the second half of the year, mainly as a result of expanding exports and decreasing imports.

In May 2003, Argentina's political environment was reorganized when Néstor Kirchner took office as president. Argentina moved towards normalizing its relationship with the IMF, withdrew all the national and provincial governments' quasi-money securities from circulation 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. During 2004 and 2005, the Argentine economy continued to grow. In June 2005, the Argentine government completed a restructuring of a substantial portion 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.

In 2008, the global economy deteriorated significantly as a consequence of the subprime mortgage crisis. Thus, Argentina was faced with a global economic downturn and a drop in the level of activity that delayed the pace of growth. In 2008, inflation measured by the Wholesale Price Index ("IPIM") was 12.85%, the Peso depreciated against the U.S. Dollar by 8.97% and GDP increased by 4.05%.

The years 2009 and 2010 saw signs of an economic recovery on a global level, including increases in the level of activity in certain advanced economies, a reduction in unemployment and improvements in housing prices in the United States. Many currencies during this period appreciated against the U.S. Dollar, particularly those of Argentina's commercial partners, and the flow of capital to developing countries increased, improving Argentina's ability to pay the balance of its debt. In addition, local consumption grew during this period, driven by an increase in consumer financing.

In 2009 and 2010, inflation measured by IPIM was 7.06% and 14.57%, respectively, and the Peso depreciated against the U.S. Dollar by 9.5% and 4.5%, respectively. In 2009 and 2010, GDP increased by 2.61% and 9.2%, respectively.

For the fiscal year 2011 and 2012, the EMAE, which is used to predict the GDP was 9.7% and 0.89%, respectively. With respect to inflation, the INDEC's measurements indicate that accumulated inflation for the fiscal year 2011 was approximately 9.67% and for the fiscal year 2012 was approximately 9.90%.

The table below shows Argentina's GDP growth, inflation, dollar exchange rates and the appreciation (devaluation) of the Peso against the U.S. Dollar for the indicated periods.

	Fiscal year ended June 30,					
	2010		2011		2012	
Real GDP growth	3.0	%	9.14	%	0.00	%
Inflation (IPIM)(1)	15.2	%	12.5	%	12.8	%
Inflation (CPI)(2)	11.0	%	9.67	%	9.90	%
Appreciation (depreciation) of the Peso against the U.S. Dollar	(3.4	%)	(4.33	%)	(10.2	%)
Exchange rate per US\$ 1.00 as of the end of the year(3)	Ps. 3.9110		Ps. 4.0900		Ps. 4,5070	

Average exchange rate per US\$1.00(4) Ps. 3.8255 Ps. 3.9805 Ps. 4.3016

- (1) IPIM is the wholesale price index as measured by the Argentine Ministry of Economy and Production
- (2) CPI is the consumer price index as measured by the Argentine Ministry of Economy and Production.
- (3) Represents average of the selling and buying exchange rate.
- (4) Represents average month-end closing exchange rates.

Sources: INDEC, Argentine Ministry of Economy and Production, Banco de la Nación Argentina.

Although Argentina's economy has recovered significantly from the crisis of 2002, the effects of the global economic slow-down on Argentina cannot be predicted. We cannot assure you that the favorable economic conditions that Argentina has experienced in recent years will continue. See Item 3 (d) "Risk Factors—Risks Related to Argentina."

Factors that Affect our Results

Effects of the Argentine macroeconomic environment

Most of our assets are located in Argentina, where we conduct our operations. Therefore, our financial condition and the results of our operations are significantly dependent upon the economic conditions prevailing in Argentina.

Changes in short- and long-term interest rates, unemployment and inflation may reduce the availability of consumer credit and the purchasing power of individuals who frequent shopping centers, as well as reducing economic activity and increase vacancy in our buildings and hotels.

Over the past three fiscal years, there has been a considerable improvement in private consumption and in the grant of loans to consumers, mainly due to a environment of relative stability, which has led to increased revenues in our three business segments.

Effects of inflation

From 1997 until the end of year 2001, the Argentine government's policies substantially reduced the level of inflation. Therefore, during that period, inflation did not significantly affect our financial condition and results of operations. The following are annual inflation rates since 2002, published by the Argentine Ministry of Economy and Production:

Year ended June 30,	Consumer Price Index		Wholesale Price Index	
2002	28.4	%	88.2	%
2003	10.2	%	8.1	%
2004	4.9	%	8.6	%
2005	9.0	%	7.7	%
2006	11.0	%	12.1	%
2007	8.8	%	9.4	%
2008	9.3	%	13.8	%
2009	5.3	%	5.4	%
2010	11.0	%	15.2	%
2011	9.7	%	12.5	%
2012	9.9	%	12.8	%

An increase in inflationary risk may erode our present macroeconomic stability, causing a negative impact on our operations. The IPIM increased by 12.8% in of the Fiscal Year 2012, and the Consumer Price Index increased 9.90% in the same period.

Additionally, the minimum lease amounts paid by tenants in our shopping centers are generally adjusted in accordance with the coeficiente de estabilización de referencia (stabilization index, or "CER"), an inflation index published by the Central Bank. Although higher inflation rates in Argentina may increase the minimum lease amount, given that tenants tend to pass on any increases in their own expenses to consumers, higher inflation may lead to increased sale prices charged by tenants for their products, which will ultimately reduce their sales volumes and consequently the portion of rent we receive based on their total sales.

Seasonality

Our Shopping Center business is subject to seasonality, which affects the sales level of our tenants. During the summer holiday season (January and February) APSA's tenants experience their lowest sales levels, compared to the winter holidays (July) and the month of December (Christmas) when APSAs tenants tend to reach their peak sales figures. Clothes and footwear tenants usually change their collections in spring and autumn, which has a positive effect on shopping sales. Discount sales at the end of each season also impact our business.

Effects of interest rate fluctuations

Most of our U.S. Dollar denominated debt accrues interest at a fixed rate. An increase in interest rates will not necessary result in a significant increase in our financial costs and may not materially affect our financial condition or our results of operations.

Effects of foreign currency fluctuations

A significant portion of our financial debt is denominated in U.S. Dollars. Therefore, a devaluation of the Argentine Peso against the U.S. Dollar would increase our indebtedness measured in Pesos and materially affect our results of operations. Foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations significantly increase the risk of default on our mortgages and lease receivables. Since many of our customers have their cash flows in Pesos, a fluctuation in the exchange rate may

increase their U.S. Dollar-denominated liabilities. Foreign currency exchange restrictions that may be imposed by the Argentine Government could prevent or restrict our access to U.S. Dollars, affecting our ability to service our U.S. Dollar denominated liabilities.

Factors Affecting Comparability of our Results

Recent Sale of 80% of our Consumer Financing Business

In recent years, we have operated an important consumer financing business through our subsidiary Metroshop and our affiliate Tarshop. For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2008, 2009 and 2010, this consumer financing business represented 45.5%, 36.9% and 33.8%, of APSA's revenues, respectively. In December 2009, we entered into an agreement for the sale of 80% of Tarshop's stock to Banco Hipotecario, our equity investee, for US\$26.8 million. On August 30, 2010, the Central Bank notified Banco Hipotecario of the approval of the transaction, and the transaction was closed on September 13, 2010. Immediately after the sale, our interest in Tarshop was reduced to 20% of its capital stock. Because we sold 80% of Tarshop in September 2010, our results for fiscal year 2011 and subsequent years will not be comparable to our results in past fiscal years. See "Summary—Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Information."

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: "Development and sale of properties", "Office and other non-shopping center rental properties", "Shopping centers", "Hotels", "Consumer financing", and "Financial transactions and other."

A general description of each segment follows:

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

Office and other non-shopping center rental properties. This segment includes the operating results from our lease and service revenues for office and other non-shopping center rental properties, received from tenants.

Shopping Centers. This segment includes the operating results from the shopping center business, principally consisting of lease and service revenues from tenants.

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

Consumer Financing. This segment includes the results from the consumer financing business, credit cards and securitization of receivables by Tarshop S.A. and Apsamedia S.A..

Financial operations and others. This segment primarily includes any gain/(loss) relating to and/or arising from securities-related transactions and other businesses. This segment also includes the results from related companies associated with the banking business.

We measure our reportable segments based on operating 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 operating income. None of our activities is dependent upon a single customer.

Allocation of selling expenses to business segments.

Selling expenses directly attributable to the Shopping centers, Consumer financing and Hotels segments are allocated to these business units. These expenses are incurred individually by each segment. All other selling expenses are allocated respectively to the remaining segments according to which segment has specifically incurred each expense.

Allocation of administrative expenses to business segments.

Administrative expenses directly attributable to the Shopping centers, Consumer financing and Hotels segments are 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 Office and Other Non-Shopping Center Rental Properties segments based on the percentage of the operating assets and revenues generated by each segment. Accordingly, 47.2% and 52.8% of administrative expenses (excluding expenses directly attributable to the Shopping centers, Consumer financing and Hotels segments) are allocated to the Development and sale of properties segment and to the Office and Other Non-Shopping Center Rental Properties segment, respectively.

Allocation of net gain from recognition of inventories at net realizable value

These results are allocated to the Development and Sale of properties segment.

Allocation of net gain from retained interest in securitized receivables (Consumer financing)

These results are allocated to the Consumer financing segment.

Allocation of net gain from real estate transactions and holdings

These results are allocated directly to the segment that generates them.

Allocation of financial results, net to business segments

Includes interest income, foreign exchange gain (loss) from assets, other holding results, interest expenses, foreign exchange gain (loss) from liabilities and other financial expenses, allocated to each segment, as described below.

Each one of the following segments: Shopping centers, Consumer financing and Hotels manages its financial transactions individually. The gains/losses on said transactions are directly allocated to these segments. The financial gains or losses unrelated to these business units are shown in the Financial operations and other segment as they are not specifically generated by any other segment separately, except Interest income and Interest expenses, which are prorated among all the segments in proportion to the corresponding assets to each segment.

Allocation of Gain/(Losses) on equity investees, Other income and expenses, Minority interest and Income tax to business segments

Allocation of Gain(Losses) on equity investees

These results are directly allocated to the segment that generates them.

Allocation of other income and expenses

The Shopping centers, Consumer Financing and Hotels 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 other segment since they are not specifically generated by any other separate segment.

Allocation of Income tax and minimum presumed income tax

Income tax and the respective minimum presumed income tax are allocated to the segment that generates them.

Allocation of minority interest

Minority interests are allocated to the respective segments that generate them.

Business Segment Reporting

The following tables show certain operating data by business segment:

As of and for year ended June 30, 2012	Development and sale of properties	Office and other non-shopping center rental properties (1)	Shopping centers	Hotels	Consumer Financing	Financial operations and others	Total
(in thousands of Ps)							
Consolidated							
Income							
Statement Data							
Revenues	328,404	192,267	871,732	170,012	4,836	-	1,567,251
Costs	(217,774)	(33,332)	(180,638)	(116,983)	(1,604)	-	(550,331)
Gross profit	110,630	158,935	691,094	53,029	3,232	-	1,016,920
Selling expenses	(22,528)	(10,337)	(52,776)	(22,577)	(296)	-	(108,514)
Administrative expenses	(39,732)	(44,098)	(88,456)	(44,853)	(267)	-	(217,406)
Gain from recognition of inventories at net realizable value	42,817	-	-	-	-	-	42,817
Gain from operation and holding of real estate assets, net	12	561	-	-	-	-	573
Operating income	91,199	105,061	549,862	(14,401)	2,669	-	734,390
Amortization of negative goodwill, net	981	(2,063)	19,227	-	-	-	18,145
Financial results, net	(22,374)	(51,031)	(149,806)	(10,303)	(1,575)	(207,902)	(442,991)
Gain(losses) on equity investees	2,095	(15,332)	(151)	13,577	10,364	106,213	116,766
Other income and expenses, net	-	-	(16,918)	172	1,508	(14,589)	(29,827)
Income (loss) before taxes and minority interest	71,901	36,635	402,214	(10,955)	12,966	(116,278)	396,483
	(25,165)	(12,822)	(160,954)	(6,816)	211	102,863	(102,683)

Income tax and minimum presumed income tax							
Minority interest	178	-	(27,410)	13,513	-	-	(13,719)
Net Income / (loss) for the year	46,914	23,813	213,850	(4,258)	13,177	(13,415)	280,081
Gross margin (2)	0.34	0.83	0.79	0.31	0.67	-	0.65
Operating margin (3)	0.28	0.55	0.63	(0.08)	0.55	-	0.47
Net margin (4)	0.14	0.12	0.25	(0.03)	2.72	-	0.18
Depreciation and amortization (5)	82	25,488	138,583	13,284	17	-	177,454
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data							
Operating assets	706,223	1,321,294	2,470,062	659,236	15,875	1,032,623	6,205,313
Non-operating assets	41,639	41,847	(183,517)	68,013	46,631	380,639	395,252
Total assets	747,862	1,363,141	2,286,545	727,249	62,506	1,413,262	6,600,565
Operating liabilities	22,596	103,298	511,045	41,009	7,525	-	685,473
Non-operating liabilities	538,124	496,670	1,760,141	273,628	71	148,250	3,216,884
Total liabilities	560,720	599,968	2,271,186	314,637	7,596	148,250	3,902,357

- (1) Includes offices, retail stores and residential units.
(2) Gross profit divided by revenues.
(3) Operating income divided by revenues.
(4) Net Income/(Loss) for the year divided by revenues.
(5) Included in Operating income.

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As of and for year ended June 30, 2011	Development and sale of properties	Office and other non-shopping center rental properties (1)	Shopping centers	Hotels	Consumer Financing	Financial operations and others	Total
(in thousands of Ps.)							
Consolidated Income Statement Data							
Revenues	341,074	164,618	674,779	192,883	68,576	-	1,441,930
Costs	(244,764)	(32,559)	(181,473)	(119,471)	(22,488)	-	(600,755)
Gross profit	96,310	132,059	493,306	73,412	46,088	-	841,175
Selling expenses	(15,396)	(5,283)	(40,229)	(20,923)	(24,873)	-	(106,704)
Administrative expenses	(41,425)	(43,734)	(67,935)	(40,318)	(6,947)	-	(200,359)
Gain from recognition of inventories at net realizable value	45,442	-	-	-	-	-	45,442
Net income from retained interest in securitized receivables	-	-	-	-	4,707	-	4,707
Gain from operations and holding of real estate assets, net	128	1,012	-	-	-	-	1,140
Operating income	85,059	84,054	385,142	12,171	18,975	-	585,401
Amortization of negative goodwill, net	981	725	15,621	-	100	-	17,427
Financial results, net	(16,714)	(38,369)	(121,991)	(11,326)	(26,820)	(67,026)	(282,246)
Gain on equity investees	443	-	41	9,682	9,298	118,956	138,420
Other income and expenses, net	(1,621)	-	(2,745)	1,040	9,245	(20,528)	(14,609)
Gain before tax and minority interest	68,148	46,410	276,068	11,567	10,798	31,402	444,393
Income tax and minimum	(21,413)	(15,763)	(81,129)	(7,257)	4,702	29,657	(91,203)

presumed income tax							
Minority interest	768	-	(39,975)	(19,200)	-	2	(58,405)
Net Income (loss), for the year	47,503	30,647	154,964	(14,890)	15,500	61,061	294,785
Gross margin (2)	0.28	0.80	0.73	0.38	0.67	-	0.58
Operating margin (3)	0.25	0.51	0.57	0.06	0.28	-	0.41
Net margin (4)	0.14	0.19	0.23	(0.08)	0.23	-	0.20
Depreciation and amortization (5)	200	24,155	132,027	14,269	902	-	171,553
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data							
Operating assets	671,738	1,367,767	2,413,943	479,881	26,198	1,007,869	5,967,396
Non-operating assets	40,754	44,846	(179,505)	29,251	22,510	378,353	336,209
Total assets	712,492	1,412,613	2,234,438	509,132	48,708	1,386,222	6,303,605
Operating liabilities	24,491	137,990	402,523	39,030	31,112	-	635,146
Non-operating liabilities	484,542	439,717	1,683,938	212,778	-	228,865	3,049,840
Total liabilities	509,033	577,707	2,086,461	251,808	31,112	228,865	3,684,986

(1) Includes offices, retail stores and residential units.

(2) Gross profit divided by Sales, leases and services.

(3) Operating income divided by Sales, leases and services.

(4) Net Income/(Loss) for the year divided by Sales, leases and services.

(5) Included in Operating income.

Operating margin							
(3)							
Net margin (4)	0.41	0.28	0.14	0.03	0.09	-	0.27
Depreciation and							
amortization (5)							
	343	24,535	111,736	16,138	7,994	-	160,746
Consolidated							
Balance Sheet							
Data							
Operating assets	582,204	991,750	1,780,777	210,675	277,486	204,553	4,047,445
Non-operating							
assets	75,444	97,002	148,225	30,179	49,785	1,172,649	1,573,284
Total assets	657,648	1,088,752	1,929,002	240,854	327,271	1,377,202	5,620,729
Operating							
liabilities	36,863	173,187	355,185	38,451	174,254	-	777,940
Non-operating							
liabilities	333,635	304,472	928,536	192,907	122,714	187,714	2,069,978
Total liabilities	370,498	477,659	1,283,721	231,358	296,968	187,714	2,847,918

(1) Includes offices, retail stores and residential units.

(2) Gross profit divided by Sales, leases and services

(3) Operating income divided by Sales, leases and services

(4) Income for the year divided by Sales, leases and services

(5) Included in Operating income

Results of our Operations for the Fiscal Years ended June 30, 2012 and 2011

Revenues

Revenues grew by 8.7%, from Ps. 1,441.9 million for fiscal year 2011 to Ps. 1,567.3 million in the fiscal year 2012 due to the increases in revenues posted by our Shopping Centers, Office and other non-shopping center rental properties segments, except for the Consumer financing, Hotel operations and Development and sale of properties segments that will be further discussed below.

Development and sale of properties

This segments' revenues often exhibit major variations between periods by reason of (i) the non-recurrent nature of real estate purchase and sale transactions and the price obtained from them, (ii) the quantity of construction works in progress and (iii) the date of completion of these construction works projects. The revenues of our Development and sale of properties segment decreased by 3.7% from Ps. 341.1 million for fiscal year 2011 to Ps. 328.4 million for fiscal year 2012.

The revenues of our Development and sale of properties segment for fiscal year 2011 included, mainly:

- Ps. 92.4 million as income from the sale of completed units of Horizons;
- Ps. 91.8 million as income from the sale and barter of Caballito lots;
- Ps. 75.4 million as income from the sale and barter of Terreno Beruti;
- Ps. 22.9 million as income from the sale of parcels of Rosario's lots; and
- Ps. 20.7 million as income from the sale of lots of "El Encuentro".

The revenues of our Development and sale of properties segment for fiscal year 2012 included, mainly:

- Ps. 124.2 million as income from the sale of completed units of Horizons;
- Ps. 69.0 million as income from the sale of offices known as "Costeros Dique IV";
 - Ps. 20.0 million as income from the sale of the Thames property;
- Ps. 10.6 million as income from the sale of home units in the Libertador 498 building;
- Ps. 47.9 million as income from the sale and barter of the property known as "Museo Renault"; and
 - Ps. 27.3 million as income from the sale of parcels of Rosario's lots.

Office and other non-shopping center rental properties

The revenues from our segment Office and other non-shopping center rental properties increased by 16.8%, from Ps. 164.6 million for fiscal year 2011 to Ps. 192.3 million for fiscal year 2012. This increase in the volume of business in the office segment is mainly due to full occupation of the new "Dot Building", the occupation rate of which was already 100% as of June 30, 2012. Some floors in "La Nación" building which had been vacant as of the end of fiscal year 2011 were also occupied during fiscal year 2012.

The portfolio occupation rate was 98%, six percentage points above the occupation rate posted as of the end of fiscal year 2011. The rent for the entire portfolio remained at about US\$ 27 per leased square meters.

Shopping centers

The revenues from our Shopping centers segment grew 29.2%, from Ps. 674.8 million for fiscal year 2011 to Ps. 871.7 million for fiscal year 2012. Such variation was mainly generated by a Ps. 154.2 million increase in revenues from fixed and variable leases, explained in turn by: (i) a 28.3% increase in our lessees' total sales, which rose from Ps. 7,766.3 million during the fiscal year ended on June 30, 2011 to Ps. 9,966 million in the fiscal year ended on June 30, 2012 and (ii) an increase in the average price per square meter.

Hotels

The revenues from our Hotels segment decreased by 11.9% from Ps. 192.9 million for fiscal year 2011 to Ps. 170.0 million for fiscal year 2012, mainly owing to the fact that our Llao Llao Hotel suffered the consequences of the eruption of the Chilean volcano which prevented tourists from visiting the City of Bariloche for as long as the airport was closed. In fiscal year 2012, the hotel occupation rate has begun to recover and reached about 21.5%, and the prices were also adjusted downwards in order to attract tourists in spite of the climate conditions caused by the volcano. On the other hand, our hotels in Buenos Aires have offset in part the decrease in the business volume of Llao Llao Hotel, reaching occupation rates of 80% and charging higher prices.

Consumer Financing

The revenues from our Consumer Financing segment declined by 92.9%, from Ps. 68.6 million for fiscal year 2011 to Ps. 4.8 million for fiscal year 2012 as a result of the sale of Tarshop's 80% interest (deconsolidation of its income as of September 1, 2010).

Costs

The costs decreased by 8.4%, from Ps. 600.8 million for fiscal year 2011 to Ps. 550.3 million for fiscal year 2012, by reason of cost decreases in our Development and sale of properties, Shopping centers, Hotels and Consumer financing segments, partially offset by an increase in costs of our Office and other non-shopping center rental properties segment. Our consolidated costs, as a percentage of our consolidated income, decreased from 41.7%, for fiscal year 2011 to 35.1%, for fiscal year 2012.

Development and sale of properties

This segments' costs often exhibit major variations between periods by reason of (i) the non-recurrent nature of real estate purchase and sale transactions and the price obtained from them, (ii) the quantity of construction works in progress and (iii) the date of completion of these construction works projects. The costs associated to our Development and sale of properties segment decreased by 11.0%, from Ps. 244.8 million for fiscal year 2011 to Ps. 217.8 million for fiscal year 2012.

The costs incurred by our Development and sale of properties segment for fiscal year 2011 primarily included:

- Ps. 88.9 million as costs related to the sale of completed units of Horizons;
 - Ps. 57.3 million as costs related to the sale and barter of Caballito lots;
 - Ps. 53.8 million as costs related to the sale and barter of Terreno Beruti.

The costs incurred by our Development and sale of properties segment for fiscal year 2012 primarily included:

- Ps. 120.2 million as costs related to the sale of completed units of Horizons;
 - Ps. 26.5 million as costs related to the sale of Rosario lots;
- Ps. 24.0 million as costs related to the sale of the property known as Museo Renault; and
- Ps. 15.3 million as costs related to the sale of offices known as "Costeros Dique IV".

The costs associated to our Development and sale of properties segment as a percentage of this segments' revenues decreased from 71.8% for fiscal year 2011 to 66.3% for fiscal year 2012.

Office and other non-shopping center rental properties

Depreciation accounts for the largest portion of this segments' costs. The costs of our Office and other non-shopping center rental properties segment grew by 2.4%, from Ps. 32.6 million for fiscal year 2011 to Ps. 33.3 million for fiscal year 2012, mainly due to an increase in the maintenance expenses of properties for rent and increased depreciation costs of Dot Building and the San Martín property, both of them recently added to the office portfolio.

The costs associated to our Office and other non-shopping center rental properties segment as a percentage of this segments' revenues decreased from 19.8% for fiscal year 2011 to 17.3% for fiscal year 2012.

Shopping centers

The costs of our Shopping centers segment decreased by 0.5% from Ps. 181.5 million for fiscal year 2011 to Ps. 180.6 million for fiscal year 2012. Such decrease was mainly attributable to: (i) a reduction in costs related to non-recovered common maintenance expenses by Ps. 12.2 million; (ii) lower lawsuit-related contingency charges of Ps. 1.9 million; (iii) lower claim and legal costs charges of Ps. 1.0 million; (iv) a decrease in the cost of available units by Ps. 1.0 million; partially offset by (v) an increase by Ps. 4.4 million in parking costs; (vi) an increase in maintenance and repair costs by Ps. 1.8 million and (vii) an increase in depreciation and amortization by Ps. 1.3 million.

The costs associated to our Shopping centers segment as a percentage of this segments' revenues declined from 26.9% for fiscal year 2011 to 20.7% for fiscal year 2012.

Hotels

The costs of our Hotels segment decreased 2.1%, from Ps. 119.5 million for fiscal year 2011 to Ps. 117.0 million for fiscal year 2012, mainly by reason of a Ps. 2.4 million rise in tax benefits pursuant to Decree No. 814, mainly

explained by an increase in such benefit.

The costs associated to our Hotels segment as a percentage of this segments' revenues increased from 61.9% for fiscal year 2011 to 68.8% for fiscal year 2012.

Consumer Financing

The costs of our Consumer Financing segment decreased 92.9%, from Ps. 22.5 million for fiscal year 2011 to Ps. 1.6 million for fiscal year 2012. Such decrease is primarily due to the sale of Tarshop 's 80% interest (deconsolidation of its income as from September 1, 2010).

Gross profit

As a result of the factors described in the preceding paragraphs, gross profit increased 20.9%, from Ps. 841.2 million for fiscal year 2011 to Ps. 1,016.9 million for fiscal year 2012, primarily on account of an increase in the gross profit of our Shopping Centers, Office and other non-shopping center rental properties, and Development and sale of properties segments, partially offset by a decline in the gross profit posted by our Consumer Financing and Hotel operations segments. When measured as a percentage of our revenues, gross profit increased from 58.3% for fiscal year 2011 to 64.9% for fiscal year 2012.

Development and sale of properties

The gross profit of our Development and sale of properties segment increased by 14.9%, from Ps. 96.3 million for fiscal year 2011 to Ps. 110.6 million for fiscal year 2012.

Office and other non-shopping center rental properties

The gross profit of our Office and other non-shopping center rental properties segment grew 20.4%, from Ps. 132.1 million for fiscal year 2011 to Ps. 158.9 million for fiscal year 2012.

Shopping centers

The gross profit of our Shopping centers segment increased 40.1%, from Ps. 493.3 million for fiscal year 2011 to Ps. 691.1 million for fiscal year 2012.

Hotel s

The gross profit of our Hotels segment decreased 27.8%, from Ps. 73.4 million for fiscal year 2011 to Ps. 53.0 million for fiscal year 2012.

Consumer Financing

The gross profit of our Consumer Financing segment decreased 93.0%, from Ps. 46.1 million for fiscal year 2011 to Ps. 3.2 million for fiscal year 2012.

Selling expenses

Selling expenses increased 1.7% from Ps. 106.7 million for fiscal year 2011 to Ps. 108.5 million for fiscal year 2012, mainly due to increases in the Selling expenses of our Development and sale of properties Hotels, Shopping centers and Office and other non-shopping center rental properties segments which in turn were partially offset in the a great reduction in the Selling expenses of our Consumer Financing segment.

The selling expenses as a percentage of the segment's revenue decreased from 7.4% for fiscal year 2011 to 6.9% for fiscal year 2012.

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Development and sale of properties

The Selling expenses of our Development and sale of properties segment are made up by commissions and expenses from sales, salaries and social security contributions, non-recoverable common maintenance expenses, doubtful accounts and the allowance for doubtful accounts. Selling expenses grew by Ps. 7.1 million from Ps. 15.4 million for fiscal year 2011 to Ps. 22.5 million for fiscal year 2012, mainly by reason of a Ps. 2.8 million increase in commissions and expenses from sales, a Ps. 2.5 million increase in salaries and social security contributions, and a Ps. 1.3 million increase in non-recoverable common maintenance expenses.

The selling expenses as a percentage of the segment's revenue related increased 4.5% for fiscal year 2011 to 6.9% for fiscal year 2012.

Office and other non-shopping center rental properties

The Selling expenses associated to our Office and other non-shopping center rental properties segment increased 95.7% from Ps. 5.3 million for fiscal year 2011 to Ps. 10.3 million for fiscal year 2012, mainly due to a Ps. 2.8 million increase in salaries and social security contributions and the non-recurrence of doubtful accounts for Ps. 0.9 million.

The Selling expenses associated to our Office and other non-shopping center rental properties segment as a percentage of this segments' revenues increased from 3.2% for fiscal year 2011 to 5.4% for fiscal year 2012.

Shopping centers

The Selling expenses associated to our Shopping centers segment increased 31.2% from Ps. 40.2 million for fiscal year 2011 to Ps. 52.8 million for fiscal year 2012, due to: (i) a Ps. 7.5 million increase in the gross revenue tax; (ii) a Ps. 2.1 million increase in advertising expenses; (iii) an increase in the loan losses charge by Ps. 1.5 million and (iv) a Ps. 1.2 million increase in the salaries and social security contributions charges during this fiscal year in comparison with the previous one.

The selling expenses as a percentage of this segment's revenue increased from 4.5% for fiscal year 2011 to 6.9% for fiscal year 2012.

Hotels

The Selling expenses associated to our Hotels segment increased by 7.9% from Ps. 20.9 million for fiscal year 2011 to Ps. 22.6 million for fiscal year 2012. The Selling expenses associated to our Hotel operations segment as a percentage of this segments' revenues increased slightly from 10.8% for fiscal year 2011 to 13.3% for fiscal year 2012.

Consumer Financing

The Selling expenses associated to our Consumer Financing segment decreased by Ps. 24.6 million from Ps. 24.9 million for fiscal year 2011 to Ps. 0.3 million for fiscal year 2012, primarily on account of the sale of 80% of the share interest in Tarshop S.A. (deconsolidation of its income as from September 1, 2010).

Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses are basically comprised of salaries, bonuses and social security contributions, third parties' fees and services and taxes, rates and contributions (except for gross revenue tax). Administrative expenses increased 8.5%, from Ps. 200.4 million for fiscal year 2011 to Ps. 217.4 million for fiscal year 2012, mainly on account of

increases in our Shopping Centers, Office and other non-shopping center rental properties, and Hotels segments, partially offset by declines in the Consumer Financing and Development and sale of properties segments.

When measured as a percentage of revenues, administrative expenses remained stable at 13.9% for both fiscal years.

Development and sale of properties

The Administrative expenses associated to our Development and sale of properties segment decreased by 4.1%, from Ps. 41.4 million for fiscal year 2011 to Ps. 39.7 million for fiscal year 2012, mainly due to fees and compensation for services, as well as in salaries and social security contributions.

The Administrative expenses associated to our Development and sale of properties segment as a percentage of this segments' revenues remained stable at 12.1% for both fiscal years.

Office and other non-shopping center rental properties

The Administrative expenses of our Office and other non-shopping center rental properties segment increased by 0.8%, from Ps. 43.7 million for fiscal year 2011 to Ps. 44.1 million for fiscal year 2012. The increase was mainly due to salaries and compensation for services under Salaries and Social Security contributions.

The Administrative expenses associated to our Office and other non-shopping center rental properties segment as a percentage of this segments' revenues decreased 26.6% for fiscal year 2011 to 22.9% for fiscal year 2012.

Shopping centers

The Administrative expenses associated to our Shopping centers segment grew by 30.2%, from Ps. 67.9 million for fiscal year 2011 to Ps. 88.5 million for fiscal year 2012: (i) a Ps. 6.2 million increase in directors fees, (ii) a Ps. 4.6 million increase in taxes, rates and contributions; (iii) a Ps. 3.9 million increase in salaries and social security contributions; and (iv) a Ps. 1.9 million increase in fees and payments for services. When measured as a percentage of this segments' revenues, the Administrative expenses associated to our Shopping centers segment remained stable at 10.1% for both fiscal years.

Hotels

Administrative expenses associated to our Hotels segment increased 11.2%, from Ps. 40.3 million for fiscal year 2011 to Ps. 44.9 million for fiscal year 2012, primarily as a result of a Ps. 2.7 million increase in third parties' fees and services and a Ps. 1.4 million increase in operating material.

Administrative expenses associated to our Hotel operations segment as a percentage of this segments' revenues increased as they went from 20.9% for fiscal year 2011 to 26.4% for fiscal year 2012.

Consumer Financing

The Administrative expenses associated to our Consumer Finance segment decreased by 96.2% from Ps. 6.9 million for fiscal year 2011 to Ps. 0.3 million for fiscal year 2012. Such decrease is mainly due to the sale of Tarshop 's 80% interest (deconsolidation of its income as from September 1, 2010).

When measured as a percentage of the segments' revenues, the Administrative expenses associated to our Consumer Financing segment decreased from 10.1% for fiscal year 2011 to 5.5% for fiscal year 2012.

Gain From recognition of inventories at net realizable value

During fiscal year 2012, we recognized Ps. 42.8 million as income on the recognition of inventories at net realizable value, mainly in connection with "Museo Renault" for Ps. 16.4 million "Condominios II" for Ps. 8.5 million, "Libertador 498" for Ps. 8.1 million and "Horizons" for Ps. 6.0 million, compared to the Ps. 45.4 million income that had been

recognized for fiscal year 2011, mainly attributable to “Horizons” for Ps. 13.2 million, “Torres Jardín IV” for Ps. 7.8 million and “Terrenos Rosario” for Ps. 15.0 million and “Caballito Nuevo” for Ps. 5.8 million.

Net gain from retained interest in securitized receivables

The line net gain from retained interest in securitized receivables decreased by Ps. 4.7 million, from a Ps. 4.7 million for fiscal year ended June 30, 2011 to no income/(loss) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, mainly on account of the sale of Tarshop S.A.’s 80% interest (deconsolidation of its income as from September 1, 2010).

Gain from operations and holdings of real estate assets, net

This line reflects the income and losses associated to the recognition and/or the reversal of impairment charges. The gains and losses resulting from real estate holdings and transactions decreased by Ps. 0.6 million from Ps. 1.1 income for fiscal year 2011 to Ps. 0.6 million income for fiscal year 2012.

Operating income

Operating income increased by 25.5% from Ps. 585.4 million income for fiscal year 2011 to Ps. 734.4 million income for fiscal year 2012, mainly due to an increase in our Shopping centers, Office and other non-shopping center rental properties and Development and sale of properties segments, which was partly offset by a reduction in the Operating income of our Hotels and Consumer financing segments.

When measured as a percentage of revenues, our Operating income increased from 40.6% for fiscal year 2011 to 46.9% for fiscal year 2012.

Development and sale of properties

The Operating income of our Development and sale of properties segment increased 7.2% from Ps. 85.1 million income for fiscal year 2011 to Ps. 91.2 million income for fiscal year 2012, mainly due to the increase in gross profit partially offset by an increase in selling expenses. The Operating income of our Development and sale of properties segment when measured as a percentage of this segments' revenues increased from 24.9% for fiscal year 2011 to 27.8% for fiscal year 2012.

Office and other non-shopping center rental properties

The Operating income of our Office and other non-shopping center rental properties segment increased by 25.0%, from Ps. 84.1 million income for fiscal year 2011 to Ps. 105.1 million income for fiscal year 2012, mainly on account of an increase in revenues, partly offset by increased Selling and Administrative expenses. The Operating income of our Office and other non-shopping center rental properties segment as a percentage of this segments' revenues increased from 51.1% for fiscal year 2011 to 54.6% for fiscal year 2012.

Shopping centers

The Operating income of our Shopping centers segment increased 42.8%, up from Ps. 385.1 million income for fiscal year 2011 to Ps. 549.9 million in income for fiscal year 2012, mainly due to higher revenues and lower costs, partly offset by increases in Administrative expenses and Selling expenses. When measured as a percentage of this segments' revenues, the Operating income of our Shopping centers segment increased from 57.1% for fiscal year 2011 to 63.1% for fiscal year 2012.

Hotels

The Operating income of our Hotels segment decreased 218.3%, from Ps. 12.2 million in income for fiscal year 2011 to a loss of Ps. 14.4 million for fiscal year 2012, mainly due to a decrease in revenues and higher administrative and selling expenses, partly offset by a decrease in costs. When measured as a percentage of the segments' revenues, the Operating income of Hotels decreased from 6.3% for fiscal year 2011 to (8.5)% for fiscal year 2012.

Consumer Financing

The Operating income of our Consumer Financing segment decreased 85.9%, from Ps. 19.0 million income for fiscal year 2011 to Ps. 2.7 million income for fiscal year 2012, as a result of decreased revenues and lower net gain from retained interest in securitized receivables, partially offset by lower costs, Selling and Administrative expenses, mainly due to the sale of 80% of the share interest in Tarshop (deconsolidation of its income as from September 1, 2010). When measured as a percentage of this segments' revenues, the Operating income associated to Consumer Financing segment rose from 27.7% for fiscal year 2011 to 55.2% for fiscal year 2012.

Amortization of negative goodwill, net

Amortization of negative goodwill, net, primarily includes: (i) the amortization of the goodwill associated to the following APSA's subsidiaries: Soleil Factory S.A., Empalme S.A.I.C.F.A. y G., Mendoza Plaza Shopping S.A., Nuevo Puerto Santa Fe S.A. and Emprendimiento Recoleta S.A., and (ii) the amortization of IRSA's negative goodwill arising from the acquisition of shares in Alto Palermo S.A. and Palermo Invest S.A. Goodwill amortization remained stable in this fiscal year compared to the previous year.

Financial results, net

Our Financial results, net (a loss) increased Ps. 160.7 million, up from a Ps. 282.2 million loss for fiscal year 2011 to a Ps. 443.0 million loss for fiscal year 2012, mainly by reason of:

- a Ps. 48.3 million increase in the financing expenses associated to the payments of interest accrued on our financial debts; and
- a Ps. 106.7 million loss for foreign exchange differences, both in fiscal year 2012 and compared to the previous fiscal year due to a greater variation in the US Dollar offer rate throughout fiscal year 2012 (it rose from Ps. 4.110 at June 30, 2011 to Ps. 4.527 at June 30, 2012), in contrast to the situation a year earlier when the US\$/Ps. exchange rate had slightly varied (up from Ps. 3.931 at June 30, 2010 to Ps. 4.110 at June 30, 2011).

Gain on equity investees

Gain on equity investees decreased by Ps. 21.7 million, from Ps. 138.4 million income for fiscal year 2011 to Ps. 116.8 million income for fiscal year 2012. This decrease is mainly attributable to the lower income for Ps. 47.1 million related to the sale of shares in Hersha Hospitality Trust during the previous fiscal year, partially offset by Ps. 28.5 million derived from our investment in Banco Hipotecario.

Other income and expenses, net

The line Other income and expenses, net, increased by Ps. 15.2 million, from a Ps. 14.6 million loss for fiscal year 2011 to a Ps. 29.8 million loss for fiscal year 2012, mainly due to: (i) a Ps. 10.3 million increase in donations and (ii) a Ps. 4.8 million increase in Expenses from stock issuance.

Income tax and minimum presumed income tax

Income tax and minimum presumed income tax increased by Ps. 11.5 million, from a Ps. 91.2 million loss for fiscal year 2011 to a Ps. 102.7 million loss for fiscal year 2012. We applied the deferred tax method upon assessing income tax for the two fiscal years, thus recognizing temporary differences as deferred tax assets and liabilities.

Minority interest

This line includes the results of third parties' minority interests in those subsidiaries in which we exercise control or in which we have effective control. This result decreased by Ps. 44.7 million, from a Ps. 58.4 million loss for fiscal year 2011 to a Ps. 13.7 million loss for fiscal year 2012, mainly due to the acquisition of APSA's minority interest (which generated a lower loss from minority interest) and the income from Tyrus S.A., due to a higher net loss experienced by its subsidiaries.

Net income

As a result of the factors described in the preceding paragraphs, income for the year decreased by Ps. 14.7 million, from Ps. 294.8 million for fiscal year 2011 to Ps. 280.1 million for fiscal year 2012.

Results of our Operations for the Fiscal Years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

Revenues

Revenues increased 9.0%, from Ps. 1,323.3 million for the fiscal year 2010 to Ps. 1,441.9 million for the fiscal year 2011 due to the increases in revenues posted by each one of our segments, except for the Consumer Financing segment as discussed below.

Development and Sale of Properties

This segment's revenues often exhibit major variations between periods due to: (i) the non-recurrent nature of real estate purchase and sale transactions (and of the price obtained from them), (ii) the quantity of construction works in progress and (iii) the date of completion of these construction works projects. The revenues of our Development and sale of properties segment increased by 51.2% from Ps. 225.6 million for the fiscal year 2010 to Ps. 341.1 million for the fiscal year 2011.

The revenues of our Development and sale of properties segment for fiscal year 2010 included, mainly:

- Ps. 68.6 million from the sale of Edificios Costeros (Dock II);
 - Ps. 46.3 million from the sale of the Pereiraola property;
- Ps. 42.1 million from the sale of Dock del Plata finished units;
- Ps. 10.9 million from the sale of Libertador 602 in its entirety; and
- Ps. 46.6 million from the sale of stories of the building located in Av. del Libertador 498.

The revenues of our Development and sale of properties segment for fiscal year 2011 included, mainly:

- Ps. 20.7 million from the sale of lots of "El Encuentro";
- Ps. 91.8 million from the sale and barter of Caballito lots;
- Ps. 92.4 million from the sale of completed units of Horizontos;
- Ps. 75.4 million from the sale and barter of Terreno Beruti; and
- Ps. 22.9 million from the sale of parcels of Rosario's lots.

Office and Other Non-Shopping Center Rental Properties

The revenues from our segment Office and other non-shopping center rental properties increased 6.8%, from Ps. 154.2 million for the fiscal year 2010 to Ps. 164.6 million for the fiscal year 2011, primarily due to a higher price per leasable square meter in fiscal year 2011 and an increase in the properties' occupancy rates (from 82% to 85%).

Shopping Centers

The revenues from our segment Shopping centers increased 30.2%, from Ps. 518.4 million for the fiscal year 2010 to Ps. 674.8 million for the fiscal year 2011. The increase of Ps. 156.4 million was mainly generated from revenues from leases and admission rights, explained in turn by: (i) a 34.4% increase in our lessees' total sales, which rose from Ps. 5,778.2 million during the fiscal year 2010 to Ps. 7,766.3 million in the fiscal year 2011 thus resulting in higher leases payments and (ii) an increase in the average price per square meter.

Hotels

The revenues from our Hotels segment increased 20.6% , from Ps. 159.9 million posted for fiscal year 2010 to Ps. 192.9 million for the fiscal year 2011, owing mainly to increases in the average price per room which increased from Ps. 653 for fiscal year 2010 to Ps. 714 for fiscal year 2011 and the average occupancy rate, which increased to 72.5% for fiscal year 2011 from 65.6% for fiscal year 2010.

Consumer Financing

The revenues from our Consumer Financing segment decreased 74.2%, from Ps. 265.3 million for the fiscal year 2010 to Ps. 68.6 million for the fiscal year 2011 primarily as a result of the sale of Tarshop S.A.'s 80% interest.

Costs

The costs increased 26.4%, from Ps. 475.3 million for the fiscal year 2010 to Ps. 600.8 million for the fiscal year 2011, due to cost increases in our Development and sale of properties, Shopping centers, Hotels and Office and other non-shopping center rental properties segments, partially offset by a reduction in the costs of our Consumer Financing segment. Our consolidated costs, as a percentage of our consolidated revenues increased from 35.9% for fiscal year 2010 to 41.7%, for fiscal year 2011.

Development and Sale of Properties

This segment's costs often exhibit major variations from period to period by reason of (i) the non-recurrent nature of real estate purchase and sale transactions (and of the price obtained from them), (ii) the quantity of construction work in progress and (iii) the date of completion of these construction works projects. The costs associated to our Development and sale of properties segment increased 194.4%, from Ps. 83.1 million for the fiscal year 2010 to Ps. 244.8 million for the fiscal year 2011.

The costs incurred by our Development and sale of properties segment for fiscal year 2010 primarily included:

- Ps. 22.4 million related to the sale of the Pereiraola property;
- Ps. 21.4 million related to the sale of Edificios Costeros (Dique II);
- Ps. 14.5 million related to the sale of Dock del Plata finished units;
- Ps. 14.1 million related to the sale of stories at the building located in Av. Del Libertador 498; and
- Ps. 3.1 million related to the sale of Libertador 602 in its entirety.

The costs incurred by our Development and sale of properties segment for fiscal year 2011 primarily included:

- Ps. 88.9 million related to the sale of completed units of Horizons;
- Ps. 57.3 million related to the sale and barter of Caballito lots; and
- Ps. 53.8 million related to the sale and barter of Terreno Beruti.

The costs associated to our Development and sale of properties segment as a percentage of this segment's revenues increased from 36.9% for fiscal year 2010 to 71.8% for fiscal year 2011.

Office and Other Non-Shopping Center Rental Properties

Depreciation accounts for the largest portion of this segment's costs. The costs of our Office and other non-shopping center rental properties segment increased 5.5%, from Ps. 30.9 million for the fiscal year 2010 to Ps. 32.6 million for the fiscal year 2011, mainly due to an increase in the depreciation cost of Dot Baires' offices, partially offset by the lower depreciation cost due to the sale of office units mainly during the fiscal year 2010.

The costs associated to our Offices and other non-shopping center rental properties segment as a percentage of this segment's revenues remained stable, approximately at 20%, for both fiscal years.

Shopping Centers

The costs of our Shopping centers segment increased 14.2% from Ps. 158.9 million for the fiscal year 2010 to Ps. 181.5 million for the fiscal year 2011, mainly due to the amortization of higher values related to the combination of businesses resulting from the acquisition of the equity interest previously held by Parque Arauco S.A.

The costs associated to our Shopping centers segment as a percentage of this segment's revenues declined from 30.7% for fiscal year 2010 to 26.9% for fiscal year 2011.

Hotels

The costs of our Hotels segment increased 16.1%, from Ps. 102.9 million for the fiscal year 2010 to Ps. 119.5 million for the fiscal year 2011, mainly due to a Ps. 11.4 million increase in salaries and social security contributions resulting from salary raises and a Ps. 2.4 million increase in the cost of food and beverage.

The costs associated to our Hotels segment as a percentage of this segment's revenues decreased 64.4% for fiscal year 2010 to 61.9% for fiscal year 2011.

Consumer Financing

The costs of our Consumer Financing segment decreased 77.4%, from Ps. 99.5 million for the fiscal year 2010 to Ps. 22.5 million for the fiscal year 2011. Such decrease is primarily due to the sale of Tarshop S.A.'s 80% interest.

Gross profit

Gross profit decreased 0.8%, from Ps. 848.0 million for the fiscal year 2010 to Ps. 841.2 million for the fiscal year 2011, primarily due to the decline in the gross profit posted by our Consumer Financing and Development and sale of properties segments, partly offset by an increase in the gross profit of our Shopping Centers, Hotels and Offices and other non-shopping center rental properties segments. As a percentage of our revenues, gross profit decreased 64.1% for fiscal year 2010 to 58.3% for fiscal year 2011.

Development and Sale of Properties

The gross profit of our Development and sale of properties segment decreased by 32.4%, from Ps. 142.4 million for the fiscal year 2010 to Ps. 96.3 million for the fiscal year 2011.

Office and Other Non-Shopping Center Rental Properties

The Gross profit of our Office and other non-shopping center rental properties segment grew by 7.1%, from Ps. 123.3 million for the fiscal year 2010 to Ps. 132.1 million for the fiscal year 2011.

Shopping Centers

The Gross profit of our Shopping centers segment increased 37.2%, from Ps. 359.4 million for the fiscal year 2010 to Ps. 493.3 million for the fiscal year 2011.

Hotels

The Gross profit of our Hotels segment increased 28.8%, from Ps. 57.0 million for the fiscal year 2010 to Ps. 73.4 million for the fiscal year 2011.

Consumer Financing

The gross profit of our Consumer Financing segment decreased 72.2%, from Ps. 165.9 million for the fiscal year 2010 to Ps. 46.1 million for the fiscal year 2011.

Selling expenses

Selling expenses decreased 42.4% from Ps. 185.4 million for the fiscal year 2010 to Ps. 106.7 million for the fiscal year 2011, mainly due to a reduction in the Selling expenses of our Consumer Financing segment, which were partly offset by increases in the Selling expenses of our Development and sale of properties, Hotels, Shopping centers and Offices and other non-shopping center rental properties segments.

As a percentage of revenues, selling expenses decreased from 14.0% for fiscal year 2010 to 7.4% for fiscal year 2011.

Development and Sale of Properties

The Selling expenses of our Development and sale of properties segment are made up by turnover tax, commissions and expenses derived from sales, advertising and promotion and the allowance for doubtful accounts. Selling expenses increased by Ps. 13.0 million from Ps. 2.4 million for the fiscal year 2010 to Ps. 15.4 million for the fiscal year 2011, mainly due to a Ps. 6.9 million increase in the turnover tax charge and a Ps. 5.5 million increase in fess and expenses from sales.

As a percentage of the segment's revenues, selling expenses related to the Development and sale of properties increased from 1.1% for fiscal year 2010 to 4.5% for fiscal year 2011.

Office and Other Non-Shopping Center Rental Properties

The Selling expenses associated to our Office and other non-shopping center rental properties segment increased 18.7%, from Ps. 4.5 million for the fiscal year 2010 to Ps. 5.3 million for the fiscal year 2011, mainly due to the non-recurrence of doubtful accounts (bad debts) in the amount of Ps. 0.8 million.

The Selling expenses associated to our Offices and other non-shopping center rental properties segment as a percentage of this segment's revenues increased from 2.9% for fiscal year 2010 to 3.2% for fiscal year 2011.

Shopping Centers

The Selling expenses associated to our Shopping centers segment increased 8.4%, from Ps. 37.1 million for the fiscal year 2010 to Ps. 40.2 million for the fiscal year 2011, primarily due to: (i) a Ps. 4.7 million increase in the turnover tax charge; and (ii) a Ps. 2.0 million increase in the salaries and social security contribution expenses, partially offset by: (iii) a Ps. 2.6 million decrease in expenses associated to courses, exhibitions and events and (iv) lower loan losses which amounted to Ps. 2.5 million during this fiscal year 2011.

The Selling expenses associated to our Shopping centers segment as a percentage of this segment's revenues decreased from 7.2% for fiscal year 2010 to 6.0% for fiscal year 2011.

Hotels

The Selling expenses associated to our Hotels segment increased 26.7% from Ps. 16.5 million for the fiscal year 2010 to Ps. 20.9 million for the fiscal year 2011. The Selling expenses associated to our Hotels segment as a percentage of this segment's revenues increased slightly from 10.3% for fiscal year 2010 to 10.8% for fiscal year 2011.

Consumer Financing

The Selling expenses associated to our Consumer Financing segment decreased by Ps. 100.0 million, from Ps. 124.9 million for the fiscal year 2010 to Ps. 24.9 million for the fiscal year 2011, primarily due to a: (i) Ps. 22.1 million decrease in the turnover tax charge; (ii) Ps. 19.4 million decrease in salaries and social security contributions, (iii) Ps. 15.1 million decrease in fees for services; (iv) Ps. 14.5 million decrease in advertising expenses and (v) Ps. 13.8 million decline in loan losses during this fiscal year relative to the corresponding prior year. When measured as a percentage of the segment revenues, the Selling expenses associated to our Consumer Financing segment dropped from 47.1% for fiscal year 2010 to 36.3% for fiscal year 2011.

Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses are basically comprised of salaries and social security contributions, directors' fees, third parties' fees and services and taxes, rates and contributions (except for turnover tax). Administrative expenses increased 2.6%, from Ps. 195.3 million for the fiscal year 2010 to Ps. 200.4 million for the fiscal year 2011, mainly on account of increases in our Shopping Centers, Development and sale of properties and Hotels operations segments, partially offset by declines in the Consumer Financing and Office and other non-shopping center rental property segments.

As a percentage of revenues, Administrative expenses decreased 14.8% for fiscal year 2010 to 13.9% for fiscal year 2011.

Development and Sale of Properties

The Administrative expenses associated to our Development and sale of properties segment increased 18.1%, from Ps. 35.1 million for the fiscal year 2010 to Ps. 41.4 million for the fiscal year 2011, mainly due to a Ps. 4.2 million increase in taxes, rates and contributions, a Ps. 1.6 million increase in salaries and a Ps. 1.2 million increase in third parties' fees and services.

The Administrative expenses associated to our Development and sale of properties segment as a percentage of this segment's revenues decreased 15.6% for fiscal year 2010 to 12.1% for fiscal year 2011.

Office and Other Non-Shopping Center Rental Properties

The Administrative expenses of our Office and other non-shopping center rental properties segment decreased 4.3%, from Ps. 45.7 million for the fiscal year 2010 to Ps. 43.7 million for the fiscal year 2011. The decrease was mainly due to a decline of Ps. 4.1 million in Directors' fees, partially offset by Ps. 2.1 million in taxes, rates and contributions.

The Administrative expenses associated to our Offices and other non-shopping center rental properties segment as a percentage of this segment's revenues decreased 29.6% for fiscal year 2010 to 26.6% for fiscal year 2011.

Shopping Centers

The Administrative expenses associated to our Shopping centers segment increased 25.0%, from Ps. 54.3 million for the fiscal year 2010 to Ps. 67.9 million for the fiscal year 2011, due to: (i) a Ps. 7.8 million increase in directors fees, (ii) a Ps. 2.0 million increase in salaries and social security contributions; (iii) a Ps. 1.5 million increase in taxes, rates and contributions and (iv) a Ps. 1.5 million increase in fees for services. As a percentage of this segment's revenues, the Administrative expenses associated to our Shopping centers segment, decreased from 10.5% for fiscal year 2010 to 10.1% for fiscal year 2011.

Hotels

Administrative expenses associated to our Hotels segment increased 15.0%, from Ps. 35.1 million for the fiscal year 2010 to Ps. 40.3 million for the fiscal year 2011, primarily as a result of a Ps. 2.9 million increase in salaries and social security contributions, a Ps. 1.7 million increase in third parties' fees and services and a Ps. 1.4 million increase in banking expenses, partially offset by a Ps. 1.2 million decrease in legal related expenses.

Administrative expenses associated to our Hotels segment as a percentage of this segment's revenues remained stable as they went from 21.9% for fiscal year 2010 to 20.9% for fiscal year 2011.

Consumer Financing

The Administrative expenses associated to our Consumer Financing segment decreased 72.3%, from Ps. 25.1 million for the fiscal year 2010 to Ps. 6.9 million for the fiscal year 2011. Such decrease is mainly due to the sale of Tarshop S.A.'s 80% interest.

When measured as a percentage of the segment's revenues, the Administrative expenses associated to our Consumer Financing segment increased from 9.5% for fiscal year 2010 to 10.1% for fiscal year 2011.

Gain from recognition of inventories at net realizable value

During fiscal year 2011, we recognized Ps. 45.4 million as income on the recognition of inventories at net realizable value, mainly in connection with “Horizons” for Ps. 13.2 million, “Torres Jardin IV” for Ps. 7.8 million and “Terrenos Rosario” for Ps. 15.0 million, which compares to the Ps. 33.8 million income that had been recognized for fiscal year 2010, mainly attributable to “Horizons” for Ps. 26.4 million and “Receivable on the Caballito property swap” for Ps. 4.8 million

Net income from retained interest in securitized receivables

The line “Income/(loss) on retained interest in securitized receivables” decreased by Ps. 32.8 million, from a Ps. 37.5 million loss for the fiscal year ended 2010 to Ps. 4.7 million for fiscal year ended 2011, mainly on account of the sale of Tarshop S.A.’s 80% interest.

Operating income

Operating income increased 8.5% from a Ps. 539.7 million in income for the fiscal year 2010 to Ps. 585.4 million in income for the fiscal year 2011, mainly due to an increase in our Shopping centers and Office and other non shopping center rental properties and Hotels operations segments, which was partly offset by a reduction in the Operating income of our Development and sale of properties and Consumer Financing segments.

As a percentage of revenues, our Operating income decreased 40.8% for fiscal year 2010 to 40.6% for fiscal year 2011.

Development and Sale of Properties

The Operating income of our Development and sale of properties segment decreased 39.0%, from Ps. 139.5 million in income for the fiscal year 2010 to Ps. 85.1 million in income for the fiscal year 2011, mainly due to increases in selling expenses, administrative expenses and in income/(loss) from real estate transactions and holdings, which were partially offset by increases in revenues and Income/loss on recognition of inventories at net realizable value. The Operating income of our Development and sale of properties segment when measured as a percentage of this segment’s revenues decreased from 61.9% for fiscal year 2010 to 24.9% for fiscal year 2011.

Office and Other Non-Shopping Center Rental Properties

The Operating income of our Office and other non-shopping center rental properties segment increased by 14.3%, from Ps. 73.5 million for the fiscal year 2010 to Ps. 84.1 million for the fiscal year 2011, mainly due to an increase in revenue, in the recovery for real estate transactions and holdings and lower administrative expenses, partly offset by higher Selling expenses. The Operating income of our Office and other non-shopping center rental properties segment as a percentage of this segment’s revenues increased from 47.7% for fiscal year 2010 to 51.1% for fiscal year 2011.

Shopping Centers

The Operating income of our Shopping centers segment increased 43.7%, up from Ps. 268.0 million in income for the fiscal year 2010 to Ps. 385.1 million in income for the fiscal year 2011, mainly due to higher revenues, which were partially offset by increases in costs. As a percentage of this segment’s revenues, the Operating income of our Shopping centers increased from 51.7% for fiscal year 2010 to 57.1% for fiscal year 2011.

Hotels

The Operating income of our Hotels segment increased by 124.8%, from Ps. 5.4 million for the fiscal year 2010 to Ps. 12.2 million for the fiscal year 2011, mainly due to an increase in revenues which was partly offset by an increase in costs and administrative and selling expenses. As a percentage of the segment's revenues, the Operating income of Hotels increased from 3.4% for fiscal year 2010 to 6.3% for fiscal year 2011.

Consumer Financing

The Operating income of our Consumer Financing segment declined by 64.4%, from Ps. 53.3 million for the fiscal year 2010, to Ps. 19.0 million in income for the fiscal year 2011, as a result of decreased revenues and lower Income on retained interest in securitized consumer financing receivables, partially offset by lower Selling expenses, costs and Administrative expenses. When measured as a percentage of this segment's revenues, the Operating income associated to Consumer Financing increased from 20.1% for fiscal year 2010 to 27.7% for fiscal year 2011.

Amortization of negative goodwill, net

Goodwill amortization primarily includes: (i) the amortization of the goodwill associated to the following APSA's subsidiaries: Fibesa S.A., Soleil Factory S.A., Empalme S.A.I.C.F.A. y G., Mendoza Plaza Shopping S.A. and Emprendimiento Recoleta S.A., and (ii) the amortization of our negative goodwill arising from the acquisition of shares in Alto Palermo S.A. and Palermo Invest S.A. Goodwill amortization increased significantly in fiscal year 2011 due to the amortization of goodwill generated by the allocation of the price paid for APSA's minority stake.

Financial results, net

Our Financial results, net (a loss) increased by Ps. 117.2 million, from a loss of Ps. 165.1 million for the fiscal year 2010 to a loss of Ps. 282.3 million for the fiscal year 2011, mainly due to:

- a Ps. 48.3 million increase in the financing expenses associated to the payments of interest accrued on our financial debts; and
- a Ps. 106.7 million loss for foreign exchange differences, both in fiscal year 2012 and compared to the previous fiscal year due to a greater variation in the US Dollar offer rate throughout fiscal year 2012 (it rose from Ps. 4.110 at June 30, 2011 to Ps. 4.527 at June 30, 2012), in contrast to the situation a year earlier when the US\$/Ps. exchange rate had slightly varied (up from Ps. 3.931 at June 30, 2010 to Ps. 4.110 at June 30, 2011).

Gain on equity investees

Income on equity investees decreased by Ps. 22.0 million, from Ps. 160.4 million for the fiscal year 2010 to Ps. 138.4 million in income for the fiscal year 2011. This decrease is mainly attributable to the non-recurrence of Ps. 70.4 million gain derived from the acquisition of additional shares in Banco Hipotecario during fiscal year 2010, which were partially offset by Ps. 47.1 million gain derived from our investment in Hersha Hospitality Trust.

Other income and expenses, net

The line Other income and expenses, net, increased by Ps. 4.3 million, from a Ps. 10.3 million loss for the fiscal year 2010 to a Ps. 14.6 million loss for the fiscal year 2011, mainly due to: (i) a Ps. 2.3 million increase in legal-related contingencies and (ii) a Ps. 2.8 million increase in non-recordable VAT.

Income tax and minimum presumed income tax

Income tax and minimum presumed income tax decreased by Ps. 34.7 million, from a Ps. 125.9 million loss for the fiscal year 2010, to a Ps. 91.2 million loss for the fiscal year 2011. We applied the deferred tax method upon assessing income tax for the two fiscal years, thus recognizing temporary differences as deferred tax assets and liabilities.

Minority interest

This line includes the results of third parties' minority interests in those subsidiaries in which we exercise control or in which we have effective control. This result increased by Ps. 13.8 million, from a Ps. 44.6 million loss for the fiscal year 2010, to a Ps. 58.4 million loss for the fiscal year 2011, mainly on account of the income earned by our subsidiaries during fiscal year 2011, strongly offset by the acquisition of APSA's minority interest.

Net income

As a result of the factors described in the preceding paragraphs, net income decreased by Ps. 61.1 million, from Ps. 355.9 million for the fiscal year 2010 to Ps. 294.8 million for the fiscal year 2011.

Banco Hipotecario's 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 annual report. 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 annual report.

Banco Hipotecario maintains its financial books and records in Pesos and prepares its financial statements in conformity with the policies 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 34 to the consolidated financial statements of Banco Hipotecario included elsewhere in this annual report 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 shareholders' equity.

Critical Accounting Policies

Banco Hipotecario believes that the following are the critical accounting policies under Argentine Banking GAAP 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.

Allowance for loan losses

Banco Hipotecario allowance for loan losses are maintained in accordance with Argentine Banking GAAP. Under such regulations, a minimum allowance 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, in both cases considering the guarantee of the loans. Although Banco Hipotecario is required to follow the methodology and guidelines for determining its allowance for loan loss as set forth by the Central Bank, is allowed to provide additional allowances for loan loss.

Banco Hipotecario classifies individual loans based upon their past due status consistently 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 sheet three months since the date on which the loans were fully covered by its loan loss allowance.

For commercial loans, the Central Bank required to classify all of Banco Hipotecario's 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 allowance in excess of the minimum required are warranted. The Credit Committee evaluates several factors in order to determine the additional reserves like the factors mentioned above.

Under U.S. GAAP the allowance for loan losses represent the estimate of probable losses in the loan portfolio. Determining the allowance 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 Argentine Central Bank related thereto, which differ from U.S. GAAP in valuing financial instruments.

Argentina Banking GAAP allows companies to record their financial instruments at fair value. Nevertheless, give specifics valuations rules for some securities and derivatives instruments.

U.S. GAAP requires financial instruments to be valued at fair value. Banco Hipotecario estimated the fair value, for AFS and trading securities and other financial instruments, 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.

Other Receivables from Financial Transactions and Miscellaneous Receivables

Banco Hipotecario records other receivables from financial transactions and miscellaneous receivables net of allowances for uncollectible amounts. Its judgment regarding the ultimate recovery 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 has recognized the minimum presumed income tax accrued as of June 30, 2012 and paid in prior years as an asset as of June 30, 2012, because Banco Hipotecario started to generate taxable income and 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.

Twelve month periods ended June 30, 2012 and 2011

General

The following table sets forth the principal components of its net income for the periods ended June 30, 2012 and 2011.

	Period ended June 30,		% Change	
	2012	2011	2012/2011	
	(in millions of pesos, except for percentages)			
Financial income	Ps. 1,881.7	Ps. 1,420.5	32.5	%
Financial expenses	(983.2)	(748.1)	31.4	%
Net financial income	Ps. 898.5	Ps. 672.4	33.6	%
Provision for loan losses	(154.5)	(110.1)	40.3	%
Net contribution from insurance (1)	256.9	211.7	21.4	%
Other income from services	796.2	568.2	40.1	%
Other expenses for services	(191.3)	(139.4)	37.2	%
Administrative expenses	(1,276.9)	(919.2)	38.9	%
Net income from financial transactions	Ps. 328.9	Ps. 283.6	16.0	%
Miscellaneous income, net (2)	23.1	(23.7)		NM
Non-Controlling interest	(0.6)	(13.4)		NM
Income tax	(50.3)	(28.0)	79.5	%
Net income	Ps. 301.1	Ps. 218.4	37.9	%

(1) Insurance premiums minus insurance claims.

(2) Miscellaneous income minus miscellaneous expenses.

Net Income

Banco Hipotecario's net income for the period ended June 30, 2012 of Ps. 301.1 million was higher than Ps. 218.4 for the period ended June 30, 2011, principally due to:

Higher financial income principally as a result of an increase on consumer products partially offset by lower income from government and private securities.

Higher income from services mainly due to increase in credit card commissions, and the increase in the activity developed by BHN Sociedad de Inversión S.A.

These factors were partially offset by:

- Higher administrative expenses mainly related to salaries, social security contributions, and fees related to actions adopted by Banco Hipotecario in developing its retail banking business.
- Higher financial expenditures principally as a result of higher interest liabilities resulting from increased average balances of time deposits and bonds and similar obligations.

Financial Income

The following table sets forth the principal components of its financial income for the periods ended June 30, 2012 and 2011.

	Periods ended June 30,		% Change	
	2012	2011	2012/2011	
	(in millions of pesos, except for percentages)			
Mortgage loans and other financial transactions	Ps. 239.7	Ps. 246.2	-2.6	%
Buyback of restructured debt	11.9	-		NA
Government and Corporate Securities	353.5	447.4	-21.0	%
Adjustment from application of CER clause	8.7	9.0	-2.9	%
Mortgage-backed securities	105.7	65.1	62.4	%
Cash and due from banks	5.1	2.8	83.3	%
Interbank Loans	23.3	8.3		NM
Other Loans	245.6	167.3	46.8	%
Credit card Loans	454.6	297.6	52.8	%
Personal Loans	217.1	105.2		NM
Overdraft facilities	115.0	42.4		NM
Hedges	51.6	6.1		NM
Others	49.9	23.2		NM
Total Financial Income	Ps. 1,881.7	Ps. 1,420.5	32.5	%

Banco Hipotecario's financial income increase 32.5% to Ps. 1,881.7 million for the period ended June 30, 2012 as compared to Ps. 1,420.5 million for the period ended June 30, 2011 primarily as a result of:

- Higher income from credit cards and personal loans as a result of higher loans originations.
 - Higher income from other loans as a result of higher average balances
- Higher income from Mortgage-backed securities as a result of more securitizations programs.

These factors were partially offset by:

- Lower income from government and private securities as a result of lower average balances.
 - Higher income from hedge operations, mainly due to higher market prices.

Financial Expenses

The following table sets forth information regarding its financial expenses for the periods ended June 30, 2012 and 2011.

	Periods ended June 30,		% Change	
	2012	2011	2012/2011	
(in millions of pesos, except for percentages)				
Bonds and similar obligations	Ps. 186.5	Ps. 174.3	7.0	%
Borrowings from banks	42.5	17.7		NM
Borrowings from Central Bank	2.9	1.4		NM
Other(1)	1.1	1.4	-19.2	%
Time deposits	518.4	420.4	23.3	%
Effects of changes in exchange rates	97.8	15.7		NM
Forward transactions	23.0	36.9	-37.6	%
Contributions and taxes on financial income	111.0	80.3	38.3	%
Total Financial expenses	Ps. 983.2	Ps. 748.1	31.4	%

(1) Includes interest and other amounts payable on savings accounts, checking accounts, and other deposits.

Banco Hipotecario's financial expenses for the period ended June 30, 2012 increased 31.4% to Ps.983.2 million from Ps.748.1 million for the period ended June 30, 2011 primarily as a result of:

- Higher interest liabilities as a result of increased average balances on time deposits.
- Higher liabilities resulting from increased of contributions and taxes on financial income.
 - Higher financial expenses related to the effect of changes in the exchange rate
- Higher interest liabilities resulting from increase of Bonds and similar obligations as consequences of a higher average balances.

This effect was partially offset by:

- Lower financial expenses in forward transactions.

Provision for Loan Losses

The following table sets forth its provision for loan losses for the periods ended June 30, 2012 and 2011.

	2012	Periods ended June 30, 2011	% Change 2012/2011	
	(in millions of pesos, except for percentages)			
Provision for loan losses	Ps. 154.5	Ps. 110.1	40.3	%
Charge-offs	Ps. 52.3	Ps. 74.1	-29.4	%

Banco Hipotecario's provision for loan losses for the period ended June 30, 2012 increased to Ps. 154.1 million from Ps. 110.1 million in the period ended on June 30, 2011. This represents an increase of 40.3% which is connected with an improvement of performing loans portfolio partially offset by an increase in the average balances of loans.

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 by Risk and Credit Committee dated June 2, 2008, (Ex - 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 periods ended June 30, 2012 and 2011.

	Periods ended June 30		% Change	
	2012	2011	2012/2011	
(in millions of pesos, except for percentages)				
Insurance premiums earned				
Life	Ps. 50.6	Ps. 53.2	(4.8)%
Property damage	17.3	17.5	(1.4)%
Unemployment	0.5	0.7	(25.7)%
Others (a)	229.3	183.6	24.9	%
Total Premiums earned	Ps. 297.7	Ps. 255.0	16.8	%
Insurance claims				
Life	Ps. 26.4	Ps. 4.6		NM
Property damage	0.7	0.5	51.6	%
Unemployment	-	-	-	
Others (b)	13.7	38.2	(64.1)	%
Total claims	Ps. 40.8	Ps. 43.3	(5.7)%
Net contribution from insurance activity	Ps. 256.9	Ps. 211.7	21.4	%

(a) As of June 30, 2012 and 2011 contains Ps. 199.1 million and Ps. 151.7 million, respectively

(b) As of June 30, 2012 and 2011 contains Ps. 13.6 million and Ps. 35.6 million, respectively

Banco Hipotecario's net contribution from insurance activities of Ps. 256.9 million during the period ended June 30, 2012 increased 21.4% from Ps. 211.7 million, compared to the period ended June 30, 2011. This increase was primarily due to higher activity level of our subsidiary BHN Sociedad de Inversión S.A.

Other Income from Services

The following table includes the principal components of its other income from services for the periods ended June 30, 2012 and 2011.

	Periods ended June 30,		% Change	
	2012	2011	2012/2011	
(in millions of pesos, except for percentages)				
Loan servicing fees from third parties	Ps. 16.1	Ps. 14.9	8.4	%
FONAVI commissions	17.2	12.8	34.5	%
Credit Card Commissions	453.4	323.0	40.4	%
Other Commissions	60.7	47.7	27.2	%
Total Commissions	Ps. 547.5	Ps. 398.4	37.4	%
Commissions earned by subsidiaries	184.1	121.1	52.1	%
Recovery of loan expenses	63.3	47.7	32.6	%
Others	1.3	1.0	23.5	%
Total Others	Ps. 248.7	Ps. 169.8	46.4	%
Total Other Income from Services	Ps. 796.2	Ps. 568.2	40.1	%

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Banco Hipotecario's income from services increased to Ps. 796.2 million for the period ended June 30, 2012 from Ps. 568.2 million in the same period of 2011, as a result of higher commissions derived from credit cards and FONAVI and the increase on commissions derived from the insurance's activity developed since July 2007 by BHSa subsidiary BHN Sociedad de Inversión S.A.

Other Expenses for Services

The following table includes the principal components of its other expenses for services for the periods ended June 30, 2012 and 2011:

	Periods ended June 30,		% Change	
	2012	2011	2012/2011	
	(in millions of pesos, except for percentages)			
Structuring and underwriting fees	Ps. 6.1	Ps. 5.6	8.1	%
Retail Bank originations	0.9	3.6	-75.5	%
Collections	0.4	12.9	-96.8	%
Banking services	137.8	81.4	69.1	%
Commissions paid to real estate agents	20.5	18.0	14.4	%
Total	165.6	121.5	36.3	%
Contributions and taxes on income from services	25.7	17.9	43.8	%
Total Other expenses for services	Ps. 191.3	Ps. 139.4	37.2	%

Banco Hipotecario's other expenses for services increased 37.2% to Ps. 191.3 million for the period ended June 30, 2012 from Ps. 139.4 million in the period ended June 30, 2011. This increase was mainly due to higher banking services and contributions and taxes on income from services, partially offset by lower collections.

Administrative Expenses

The following table sets forth the principal components of its administrative expenses for the periods ended June 30, 2012 and 2011.

	Periods ended June 30,		% Change	
	2012	2011	2012/2011	
(in millions of pesos, except for percentages)				
Salaries and social security contributions	Ps. 655.5	Ps 485.5	35.0	%
Fees and external administrative services	189.4	128.4	47.6	%
Advertising and publicity	85.3	63.0	35.2	%
Value added tax and other taxes	80.2	42.0	90.9	%
Electricity and communications	38.8	26.9	44.3	%
Maintenance and repair	31.2	18.6	67.7	%
Depreciation of bank premises and equipment	14.6	14.1	3.6	%
Amortization of organizational expenses	20.9	20.5	1.6	%
Corporate personnel benefits	45.3	27.5	64.8	%
Rent	38.0	17.7	115.3	%
Others	77.7	75.0	3.6	%
Total	Ps. 1,276.9	Ps. 919.2	38.9	%

Administrative expenses for the period ended June 30, 2012 increased 38.9% to Ps. 1,276.9 million from Ps. 919.2 million for the period ended June 30, 2011. The main reasons for this increase were higher salaries and social security contributions required under applicable regulations in Argentina, higher expenses on advertising and publicity, higher fees and external administrative services and higher expenses related to taxes.

Miscellaneous Income

The following table sets forth its miscellaneous income for the periods ended June 30, 2012 and 2011.

	Periods ended June 30,		% Change	
	2012	2011	2012/2011	
(in millions of pesos, except for percentages)				
Penalty interest	Ps. 49.5	Ps. 31.0	60.0	%
Reversal of provision for contingencies	12.3	0.8		NM
Loan loss recoveries	130.1	141.2	-7.9	%
Others	78.4	21.5		NM
Total Miscellaneous Income	PS. 270.2	Ps. 194.4	39.0	%

Banco Hipotecario's miscellaneous income increased 39.0% to Ps. 270.2 million for the period ended June 30, 2012 from Ps. 194.4 million for the year ended June 30, 2011 primarily as a result of higher loan loss recoveries and penalty interest.

Miscellaneous Expenses

The following table sets forth the principal components of its miscellaneous expenses for the periods ended June 30, 2012 and 2011:

	Periods ended June 30,		% Change	
	2012	2011	2012/2011	
(in millions of pesos, except for percentages)				
Provision for lawsuits contingencies	Ps. 68.6	Ps. 27.5		NM
Provision for other contingencies and miscellaneous receivables	5.5	6.6	-15.4	%
Provision for administrative organization	30.3	32.8	-7.6	%
Other taxes	16.6	14.6	14.0	%
Benefits prepayments	61.2	66.9	-8.6	%
Others	64.8	69.8	36.8	%
Total Miscellaneous Expenses	Ps. 247.1	Ps. 218.1	26.2	%

Banco Hipotecario's miscellaneous expenses increased 26.2% to Ps. 247.1 million for the period ended June 30, 2012 from Ps. 218.1 million for 2011 primarily as a result of higher provisions for lawsuits contingencies.

Government and Corporate securities

Government and Corporate Securities held by the Bank consist of the following balances:

	2012
Holding booked at fair value	
Government securities denominated in pesos	115,678
Government securities denominated in US\$	77,262
	Ps. 192,940
Holding booked at cost plus return	
Discount Bonds	27,819
Bogar 2018 Bonds	7,118
Boden 2015 Bonds	29,307
Bonar 2017 Bonds	19,380
Other Bonds	212,318
	Ps. 295,942
Investment in listed corporate securities	
Corporate securities denominated in pesos	77,302
Corporate securities denominated in US\$	28,382
	Ps. 105,684
Securities issued by the BCRA	
Quoted bills and notes issued by the BCRA	1,129,659
Unquoted bills and notes issued by the BCRA	347,431
	Ps. 1,477,090
Total	Ps. 2,071,656

The table below includes disclosures regarding the exposures to sovereign debt according with the guidance provided by the Division of Corporation Finance in their document CF Disclosure Guidance: Topic No. 4.

Total Government Securities by country:	
Argentina	2.071.656
Total	2.071.656
Total Government Securities by counterparty:	
Government securities	488.882
Argentine Central Bank bills and notes	1.477.090
Corporate securities	105.684
Total	2.071.656
Total Government Securities by Financial Instruments according with BCRA GAAP:	
Recorded at fair value	1.428.283
Recorded at fair value	1.428.283
Recorded at cost plus return	643.373
Total	2.071.656

The Bank's Market Risk Management Policy addresses the guidelines and methodologies for monitoring and controlling the Bank's price, interest rate and foreign exchange rate risks; this policy also deals with reporting

mechanisms, limits and early alert systems to keep the Finance Committee and Senior Management abreast of new developments in the risk profile. Furthermore, this policy defines the roles and responsibilities of the various parties involved.

_ the Bank's portfolios of securities are monitored on a daily basis and risk is quantified through globally accepted methodologies and practices (above all, "value at risk") whose limits are fixed by the Finance Committee. The robustness of the models used is verified through back-testing procedures and the portfolio exposed to price risks is subject to stress testing.

_ As regards the foreign exchange rate risk, exposure to foreign exchange and its associated risk is described in a weekly report that details the different products and securities exposed.

_ As regards interest rate risk, the amounts and contractual conditions of new originations and of the current portfolio (i.e., loans, deposits, swaps, hedges, securities and other) are monitored to ensure that the Bank is permanently within the limits of its pre-defined risk appetite. This followup is accompanied by an ongoing analysis of the various hedging alternatives in order to reduce interest rate imbalances.

Interest rate risk is quantified through two statistical methodological approaches: "Net financial revenues at risk" and "Economic Value at Risk". Net financial revenues at risk assesses deviations in interest income caused by changes in interest rates whilst Economic Value at Risk analyzes the potential impairment of the portfolio's present value as a result of potential ups and downs in the time structure of interest rates. These two approaches also include the "base risk" that arises from imperfect correlations in

the adjustment of lending and borrowing rates for securities with similar revaluation features. To supplement these two approaches, mismatch analyses are conducted (gap by interval and accumulated gap) both in Pesos and in US Funding

Historically, Banco Hipotecario financed its lending operations mainly through:

- Deposits, principally Time Deposits,
- the issuance of fixed and floating rate securities in the international capital markets,
 - securitizations of mortgage loans,
 - cash flow from existing loans,

At June 30, 2012 and 2011, Banco Hipotecario had three principal funding sources: bonds, securitizations programs and time deposits. The table below sets forth its liabilities outstanding with respect to each of its sources of funding as of the dates indicated.

	At June 30,		% Change	
	2012	2011	2012/2011	
	(in millions of pesos, except for percentages)			
Bonds (1)	Ps. 1,984.0	Ps. 1,847.2	7.4	%
Borrowings from Central Bank.	6.9	12.5	-44.8	%
Borrowings from banks and international entities	550.9	200.0		NM
Deposits (1)	6,806.1	5,109.4	34.0	%
Total	Ps. 9,347.9	Ps. 7,169.1	30.4	%

(1) Excludes accrued interest.

Bonds

The principal amount values of the different series of notes Banco Hipotecario has issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2012 is as follows:

Date of issue	Maturity Date	Annual
---------------	---------------	--------

	Outstanding principal amount (millions of pesos)			Interest rate (%)
Notes Issued in Restructuring:				
Long term bond (US\$ 449,880 thousand)	193.8	Sep 15, 2003	Dec. 1, 2013	3.0 – 6.0 %
Long term bond (EURO 278,367 thousand)	331.7	Sep 15, 2003	Dec. 1, 2013	3.0 – 6.0 %
Series 5 (US\$ 250,000 thousand)	951.8	Apr. 27, 2006	Apr. 27, 2016	9.750 %
Series I (Ps. 90,143)	90.1	Oct. 17, 2012	Apr. 17, 2013	Badlar +350bp
Series II (Ps. 120,101)	120.1	May 11, 2012	Nov 11, 2013	Badlar +195bp
Series III (US\$ 10,541 thousand)	47.7	May 11, 2012	Nov 11, 2013	4.5 %
Long term bond Series I (Ps. 75,020)	50.0	May 24, 2011	Nov. 30, 2012	Badlar+375bp
Long term bond Series II (US\$ 6,114 thousand)	18.4	May 24, 2011	Nov. 30, 2012	5.25 %
Long term bond Series III (Ps. 100,000)	100.0	Sep. 30, 2011	Mar 20, 2013	Badlar+400bp
Long term bond Series IV (Ps. 74,823)	74.8	Feb. 5, 2012	Sep. 2, 2013	Badlar+298bp
Long term bond Series V (US\$ 1,237 thousand)	5.6	Feb. 5, 2012	Sep. 2, 2013	6.00 %
	Ps 1,984.0			

Loan Securitization Program

Banco Hipotecario, BACS Banco de Crédito y Securitización S.A. and Tarshop S.A. have executed various financial trust agreements under which, as trustor, it has transferred the fiduciary ownership of mortgage and consumer loans to the loan portfolio of different financial institutions as trustee. Once the loans have been transferred to the trust fund it proceeds to issue the corresponding debt securities and participation certificates and to use the proceeds of the placement thereof for setting the amount of the loans ceded by Banco Hipotecario.

The trustee is responsible for the management of the trust funds previously set up in accordance with the specifications contained in the trust agreement.

Deposits

Banco Hipotecario did not historically rely upon deposits as a principal source of funding, as it was engaged in limited deposit taking activities. Its other deposits consisted 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 bylaws accordingly, with approval of a majority of its shareholders as required by Argentine Corporate Law. At June 30, 2012 and 2011 its total deposits consisted of the following:

	At June 30,		%Change	
	2012	2011	2012/2011	
	(in millions of pesos, except for percentages)			
Checking accounts	Ps. 2,029.4	Ps. 116.1		NM
Saving accounts	524.1	433.4	21.0	%
Time deposits	4,172.9	4,479.5	-6.8	%
Other deposits accounts	79.8	80.3	-0.7	%
Accrued interest payable	137.1	113.4	20.9	%
Total	Ps. 6,943.2	Ps. 5,222,8	32.9	%

Its current strategy is to increase deposits significantly over time in order to achieve significant liquidity to maintain and further develop its financing activities.

Twelve month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

General

The following table sets forth the principal components of its net income for the periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010.

	Period ended June 30,		% Change	
	2011	2010	2011/2010	
	(in millions of pesos, except for percentages)			
Financial income	1,420.5	1,222.3	16.2	%
Financial expenses	(748.1)	(661.6)	13.1	%
Net financial income	672.4	560.7	19.9	%
Provision for loan losses	(110.1)	(100,2)	10.0	%
Net contribution from insurance (1)	211.7	92,2	129.5	%
Other income from services	568.2	369.4	53.8	%
Other expenses for services	(139.4)	(134.3)	3.7	%
Administrative expenses	(919.2)	(563.4)	63.2	%
Net income from financial transactions	283.6	224.5	26.3	%
Miscellaneous income, net (2)	(23.7)	0.3		NM
Non-Controlling interest	(13.4)	(1.5)		NM
Income tax	(28.0)	(24.4)	15.1	%
Net income	218.4	198.9	9.8	%

- (1) Insurance premiums minus insurance claims.
- (2) Miscellaneous income minus miscellaneous expenses.

Net Income

Banco Hipotecario's net income for the period ended June 30, 2011 of Ps. 218.4 million was higher than Ps. 198.9 for the period ended June 30, 2010, principally due to:

Higher financial income principally as a result of an increase on consumer products partially offset by lower income from government and private securities.

Higher income from services mainly due to increase in credit card commissions, partially related to the acquisition of Tarshop S.A., and the increase in the activity developed by BHN Sociedad de Inversión S.A.

These factors were partially offset by:

- Higher administrative expenses mainly related to salaries, social security contributions, and fees related to actions adopted by Banco Hipotecario in developing its retail banking business.
- Higher financial expenditures principally as a result of higher interest liabilities resulting from increased average balances of time deposits.

Financial Income

The following table sets forth the principal components of its financial income for the periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010.

	Periods ended June 30,		% Change	
	2011	2010	2011/2010	
	(in millions of pesos, except for percentages)			
Mortgage loans and other financial transactions	246.2	230.2	7.0	%
Government and Corporate Securities	447.4	479.3	-6.7	%
Adjustment from application of CER clause	9.0	10.5	-14.5	%
Mortgage-backed securities	65.1	22.9	184.1	%
Cash and due from banks	2.8	0.1		NM
Interbank Loans	8.3	1.8		NM
Other Loans	167.3	92.0	81.8	%
Credit card Loans	297.6	198.7	49.8	%
Personal Loans	105.2	85.2	23.3	%
Overdraft facilities	42.4	57.3	-25.9	%
Hedges	6.1	34.6	-82.2	%
Others	23.2	9.8	136.8	%
Total Financial Income	1,420.5	1,222.4	16.2	%

Banco Hipotecario's financial income increase 16.2% to Ps. 1,420.5 million (Ps. 136.9 million of which corresponded to Tarshop S.A.) for the period ended June 30, 2011 as compared to Ps. 1,222.4 million for the period ended June 30, 2010 primarily as a result of:

- Higher income from credit cards and personal loans as a result of higher loans originations.
 - Higher income from other loans as a result of higher average balances
- Higher income from Mortgage-backed securities as a result of more securitizations programs.

These factors were partially offset by:

- Lower income from government and private securities as a result of lower average balances.
 - Lower income from hedge operations, mainly due to lower market prices.

Financial Expenses

The following table sets forth information regarding its financial expenses for the periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010.

	Periods ended June 30,		% Change	
	2011	2010	2011/2010	
	(in millions of pesos, except for percentages)			
Bonds and similar obligations	174.3	200.2	-12.9	%
Borrowings from banks	17.7	0.6		NM

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Borrowings from Central Bank	1.4	1.9	-27.8	%
Other(1)	1.4	1.4	-2.1	%
Time deposits	420.4	339.9	23.7	%
Effects of changes in exchange rates	15.7	0.0		NM
Forward transactions	36.9	70.1	-47.3	%
Contributions and taxes on financial income	80.3	47.4	69.2	%
Total Financial expenses	748.1	661.6	13.1	%

(1) Includes interest and other amounts payable on savings accounts, checking accounts, and other deposits.

Banco Hipotecario's financial expenses for the period ended June 30, 2011 increased 13.1% to Ps.748.1 million (Ps. 50.7 million of which corresponded to Tarshop S.A.) from Ps. 661.6 million for the period ended June 30, 2010 primarily as a result of:

- Higher interest liabilities as a result of increased average balances on time deposits.
- Higher liabilities resulting from increased of contributions and taxes on financial income.

This effect was partially offset by:

- Lower interest liabilities resulting from decreased of Bonds and similar obligations as consequences of a decrease in average balances.
- Lower financial expenses in forward transactions.

Provision for Loan Losses

The following table sets forth its provision for loan losses for the periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010.

	Periods ended June 30,		% Change	
	2011	2010	2011/2010	
	(in millions of pesos, except for percentages)			
Provision for loan losses	110.1	100.2	10.0	%
Charge-offs	74.1	164.6	--55.0	%

Banco Hipotecario's provision for loan losses for the period ended June 30, 2011 increased to Ps. 110.1 million from Ps. 100.2 million in the period ended on June 30, 2010. the figure for the period ended on June 30, 2011 includes Ps. 37.7 million of the provision for loan losses of Tarshop S.A. Excluding such provision, the allowance for loan losses decreases to Ps 72.4 for the period ended on June 2011. This represents a decrease of 27.7% which is connected with an improvement of performing loans portfolio.

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 by Risk and Credit Committee dated June 2, 2008, (Ex - 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 periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010.

	Periods ended June 30		% Change	
	2011	2010	2011/2010	
	(in millions of pesos, except for percentages)			
Insurance premiums earned				
Life	53.2	55.9	-4.9	%
Property damage	17.5	17.0	3.3	%
Unemployment	0.7	0.8	-11.9	%
Others	183.6	33.1		NM
Total Premiums earned	255.0	106.7	138.8	%
Insurance claims				
Life	4.6	7.0	-34.4	%
Property damage	0.5	0.5	1.1	%
Unemployment	0.0	0.1	-45.6	%
Others	38.2	6.9		NM
Total claims	43.3	14.5	198.0	%
Net contribution from insurance activity	211.7	92.2	129.5	%

Banco Hipotecario's net contribution from insurance activities of Ps. 211.7 million during the period ended June 30, 2011 increased 129.5% from Ps. 92.2 million, compared to the period ended June 30, 2010. This increase was primarily a consequence of higher activity level of our subsidiary BHN Sociedad de Inversión S.A.

Other Income from Services

The following table includes the principal components of its other income from services for the periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010.

	Periods ended June 30,		% Change 2011/2010	
	2011	2010		
	(in millions of pesos, except for percentages)			
Loan servicing fees from third parties	14.9	13.1	13.2	%
FONAVI commissions	12.8	9.9	29.2	%
Credit Card Commissions	323.0	185.1	74.5	%
Other Commissions	47.7	36.2	31.9	%
Total Commissions	398.4	244.3	63.0	%
Commissions earned by subsidiaries	121.1	95.7	27	%
Recovery of loan expenses	47.7	28.7	66.5	%
Others	1.0	0.7	43	%
Total Others	169.8	125.0	35.8	%
Total Other Income from Services	568.2	369.4	53.8	%

Banco Hipotecario's income from services increased to Ps. 568.2 million (Ps. 177.7 million of which corresponded to Tarshop S.A.) for the period ended June 30, 2011 from Ps. 369.4 million in the same period of 2010, as a result of higher commissions derived from credit cards and the increase on commissions derived from the insurance's activity developed since July 2007 by BHSA subsidiary BHN Sociedad de Inversión S.A.

Other Expenses for Services

The following table includes the principal components of its other expenses for services for the periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010:

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	Periods ended June 30,		% Change	
	2011	2010	2011/2010	
	(in millions of pesos, except for percentages)			
Structuring and underwriting fees	5.6	6.7	-16.6	%
Retail Bank originations	3.6	2.9	25.3	%
Collections	12.9	0.1		NM
Banking services	81.4	130.4	-21.3	%
Commissions paid to real estate agents	18.0	15.2	17.9	%
Total	121.5	122.4	-0.7	%
Contributions and taxes on income from services	17.9	11.9	49.7	%
Total Other expenses for services	139.4	134.3	3.7	%

Banco Hipotecario's other expenses for services increased 3.7% to Ps. 139.4 million (Ps. 12.8 million of which corresponded to Tarshop S.A.) for the period ended June 30, 2011 from Ps. 134.3 million in the period ended June 30, 2010. This increase was mainly due to lower banking services, an increase on the commissions paid to real state agents and collections.

Administrative Expenses

The following table sets forth the principal components of its administrative expenses for the periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010.

	Periods ended June 30,		% Change	
	2011	2010	2011/2010	
	(in millions of pesos, except for percentages)			
Salaries and social security contributions	485.5	277.0	75.3	%
Fees and external administrative services	128.4	86.6	48.3	%
Advertising and publicity	63.0	37.3	69.2	%
Value added tax and other taxes	42.0	26.6	58.2	%
Electricity and communications	26.9	27.3	-1.4	%
Maintenance and repair	18.6	16.2	14.7	%
Depreciation of bank premises and equipment	14.1	13.6	3.3	%
Amortization of organizational expenses	20.5	14.3	43.3	%
Corporate personnel benefits	27.5	24.2	13.6	%
Rent	17.7	15.4	14.8	%
Others	75.0	25.0	199.7	%
Total	919.2	563.4	63.2	%

Administrative expenses for the period ended June 30, 2011 increased 63.2% to Ps. 919.2 million (Ps. 185.9 million of which corresponded to Tarshop S.A.) from Ps. 563.4 million for the period ended June 30, 2010. The main reasons for this increase were higher salaries and social security contributions required under applicable regulations in Argentina and higher expenses on advertising and publicity.

Miscellaneous Income

The following table sets forth its miscellaneous income for the periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010.

	Periods ended June 30,	% Change
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	2011	2010	2011/2010	
	(in millions of pesos, except for percentages)			
Penalty interest	31.0	9.8		NM
Reversal of provision for contingencies	0.8	0.3	133.3	%
Loan loss recoveries	141.2	87.1	62.2	%
Others	21.5	15.7	37.1	%
Total Miscellaneous Income	194.4	112.9	72.2	%

Banco Hipotecario's miscellaneous income increased 72.2% to Ps. 194.4 million for the period ended June 30, 2011 from Ps. 112.9 million for the year ended June 30, 2010 primarily as a result of higher loan loss recoveries and penalty interest.

Miscellaneous Expenses

The following table sets forth the principal components of its miscellaneous expenses for the periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010:

	Periods ended June 30,		% Change	
	2011	2010	2011/2010	
	(in millions of pesos, except for percentages)			
Provision for lawsuits contingencies	27.5	5.9		NM
Provision for other contingencies and miscellaneous receivables	6.6	17.0	-61.5	%
Provision for administrative organization	32.8	26.8	22.3	%
Other taxes	14.6	11.5	26.3	%
Benefits prepayments	66.9	28.8	132.2	%
Others	69.8	22.5		NM
Total Miscellaneous Expenses	218.1	112.6	93.8	%

Banco Hipotecario's miscellaneous expenses increased 93.8% to Ps. 218.1 million for the period ended June 30, 2011 from Ps. 112.6 million for 2010 primarily as a result of higher provisions for contingencies, administrative organization and for higher benefits prepayments.

Funding

Historically, Banco Hipotecario financed its lending operations mainly through:

- Deposits, principally Time Deposits
- the issuance of fixed and floating rate securities in the international capital markets,
 - securitizations of mortgage loans,
 - cash flow from existing loans,

At June 30, 2011 and 2010, Banco Hipotecario SA had three principal funding sources: bonds, securitizations programs and time deposits. The table below sets forth its liabilities outstanding with respect to each of its sources of funding as of the dates indicated.

	At June 30,		% Change	
	2011	2010	2011/2010	
	(in millions of pesos, except for percentages)			
Bonds (1)	1,847.2	2,336.5	(20.9)
Borrowings from Central Bank.	12.5	17.1	(26.9)
Borrowings from banks and international entities	200.0	20.2		NA
Deposits (1)	5,109.4	4,390.7	17.2	
Total	7,169.1	6,764.5	6.0	

(1) Excludes accrued interest.

Bonds

The principal amount values of the different series of notes Banco Hipotecario has issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2011 is as follows:

Outstanding principal amount (millions of pesos)	Date of issue	Maturity Date	Annual Interest rate (%)
--------------------------------------------------	---------------	---------------	--------------------------

Notes Issued in Restructuring:

Long term bonds (US\$449,880,000)	263.9	Sep. 15, 2003	Dec. 1, 2013	3.0 – 6.0
Long term bonds (Eur 278,367,000)	517.8	Sep. 15, 2003	Dec. 1, 2013	3.0 – 6.0
Series 5 (US\$250,000,000)	906.2	Apr. 27, 2006	Apr. 27, 2016	9.75
Commercial Paper serie III	47.4	Dec 3, 2010	Aug 30, 2011	Badlar + 359 bp
Commercial Paper serie IV	12.0	Dec 3, 2010	Aug 30, 2011	5.09
Long term bond serie I	75.0	May 24, 2010	Nov 30, 2012	Badlar + 375 bp
Long term bond serie II	24.9	May 24, 2010	Nov 30, 2012	5.25
	Ps	1,847.2		

Loan Securitization Program

Banco Hipotecario, BACS Banco de Crédito y Securitización S.A. and Tarshop S.A. have executed various financial trust agreements under which, as trustor, it has transferred the fiduciary ownership of mortgage and consumer loans to the loan portfolio of different financial institutions as trustee. Once the loans have been transferred to the trust fund it proceeds to issue the corresponding debt securities and participation certificates and to use the proceeds of the placement thereof for setting the amount of the loans ceded by Banco Hipotecario.

The trustee is responsible for the management of the trust funds previously set up in accordance with the specifications contained in the trust agreement.

Deposits

Banco Hipotecario did not historically rely upon deposits as a principal source of funding, as it was engaged in limited deposit taking activities. Its other deposits consisted 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 bylaws accordingly, with approval of a majority of its shareholders as required by Argentine Corporate Law. At June 30, 2011 and 2010 its total deposits consisted of the following:

	At June 30,		%Change	
	2011	2010	2011/2010	
	(in millions of pesos, except for percentages)			
Checking accounts	116.1	106.6	8.9	%
Saving accounts	433.4	313.6	38.3	%
Time deposits	4,479.5	3,910.5	14.6	%
Other deposits accounts	80.3	60.0	33.9	%
Accrued interest payable	113.4	54.5	108.0	%
Total	5,222.8	4,445.2	53.1	%

Its current strategy is to increase deposits significantly over time in order to achieve significant liquidity to maintain and further develop its financing activities.

B. Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our principal sources of liquidity have historically been:

- cash generated by operations;
- cash generated by the issuance of debt securities;
- 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 acquisition or construction of property, plant and equipment;
- interest payments and repayments of debt;
- acquisition of shares in companies;
- 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.

As of June 30, 2012, we had negative working capital of Ps. 317.4 million. At the same date, we had cash and cash equivalents totaling Ps. 283.1 million, a decrease of 9.3% from the Ps.312.3 million of cash and cash equivalents held as of June 30, 2011.

As of June 30, 2011, we had negative working capital of Ps.260.6 million. At the same date, we had cash and cash equivalents totaling Ps.312.3 million, an increase of 106.3% from the Ps.151.4 million of cash and cash equivalents we held as of June 30, 2010.

As of June 30, 2010, we had working capital of Ps.151.3 million. At the same date, we had cash and cash equivalents totaling Ps.151.4 million, a decrease of 18.6% from the Ps.185.9 million of cash and cash equivalents held as of June 30, 2009.

We believe our working capital (calculated by subtracting current liabilities from current assets) and our cash from operating activities are adequate for our present and future requirements. In the event that cash generated from our operations is at any time insufficient to finance our working capital, we would seek to finance such working capital needs through the issuance of long term debt under the new global note program approved by the shareholders meeting held on October 31, 2011 or through the issuance of equity or through selective asset sales. For more information about liquidity please see "Risk Factors" and "Recent Developments".

Cash Flow Information

Operating Activities

2012 Fiscal Year

Our operating activities resulted in net cash inflows of Ps.878.6 million for fiscal year 2012, primarily as a result of operating gains of Ps.916.3 million, an increase in trade account payable of Ps.12.9 million, an increase in other liabilities of Ps.4.8 million and a decrease in inventories of Ps.185.7 million. These were partially offset by an increase in accounts receivable, net of Ps.70.3 million, an increase in other receivables and prepaid expenses, net of Ps.8.8 million, a decrease in advances from customer, salaries and social security payable and taxes payable of Ps.161.1 million and an increase in intangible assets, net of Ps.0.9 million.

2011 Fiscal Year

Our operating activities resulted in net cash inflows of Ps.571.8 million for fiscal year 2011 primarily as a result of operating gains of Ps.752.0 million, a decrease in inventories of Ps.57.1 million, an increase in accounts receivable of Ps.112.8 million, and an increase in other receivables and prepaid expenses of Ps.24.2 million, an increase in intangible assets of Ps.3.1 million, decrease in advances from customers, salaries and social security payable and taxes payable of Ps.76.6 million, a decrease in trade accounts payable of Ps.7.1 million and a decrease in other liabilities of Ps.13.5 million.

2010 Fiscal Year

Our operating activities resulted in net cash inflows of Ps.376.5 million for fiscal year 2010, primarily as a result of operating gains of Ps.668.7 million, an increase in trade accounts payable of Ps.24.7 million. These were partially offset by an increase in accounts receivable, net of Ps.108.9 million, an increase in other receivables and prepaid expenses, net of Ps.40.8million, a decrease in advances from customers, salaries and social security payable and taxes payable of Ps.120.2 million and a decrease in other liabilities of Ps.15.9 million.

Investment Activities

2012 Fiscal Year

Our investing activities resulted in net cash outflows of Ps.402.3 million for fiscal year 2012, of which (i) Ps. 164.2 million were related to investments in shares, mainly in the acquisition of 262,927 additional shares of TGLT, the acquisition of Bitania 26 S.A's shares, representative of 49% of its capital stock and the acquisition of 3,000,000 Series C convertible preferred shares issued by Supertel Hospitality Inc. ("SHI"), (ii) Ps. 92.9 million and 40.8 million were related to the acquisition of fixed assets and undeveloped parcels of land, respectively (see "Capital Expenditures"), (iii) Ps. 7.4 million were related in the acquisition of businesses and assets net of cash acquired, mainly the related to Arcos del Gourmet S.A, (iv) Ps. 74.8 million were related to the increase of other investments, (v) Ps. 22.0 million related to capital loans to subsidiaries, (vi) Ps. 10.0 million were related to the risk fund created in the reciprocal guarantee company Don Mario S.G.R. ; partly offset by Ps. 12.3 million, were related to collection of dividends.

2011 Fiscal Year

Our investing activities resulted in net cash outflows of Ps.746.0 million for fiscal year 2011, primarily as a result of investments in shares, net, mainly Ps. 474.0 million in the 29.55% additional capital stock of APSA; Ps. 12.9 million for the remaining 50% share of Liveck and Ps. 10.0 million for the acquisition of 100% stake in Unicity, partly offset by the selling of an 80% stake in Tarshop for Ps. 67.5 million.; (ii) Ps. 320.9 million were related to additional share increases in other companies, mainly Ps. 96.6 million in the acquisition of 49% stake in Rigby 183 LLC, Ps. 76.5 million in the acquisition of an additional 19% in the Lipstick building, Ps. 56.3 in the acquisition of 8.86% of TGLT, Ps. 31.7 million in the acquisition stake in Banco Hipotecario and Ps. 17.8 million in Hersha additional shares; (iii) Ps. 87.6 were related in the acquisition of fixed assets (see "Capital Expenditures"); (iv) Ps. 27.1 million, were related to intercompany loans.

2010 Fiscal Year

Our investing activities resulted in net cash outflows of Ps. 456.0 million for fiscal year 2010, of which (i) Ps. 253.2 million were related to the acquisition of an additional 6.7% capital stock in Banco Hipotecario and the acquisition of our share in Hersha (ii) Ps. 156.5 million were related to capital expenditures, (iii) Ps. 30.1 were related to capital loans to subsidiaries, (iv) Ps. 23.7 million were involved as an advance payment in Parque Arauco S.A. transaction, (v) Ps. 11.9 million were related to land reserve acquisition; partly offset by Ps. 19.9 million received as an advance payment for selling Tarshop S.A.

Financing Activities

2012 Fiscal Year

Our financing activities resulted in net cash outflows of Ps.505.4 million. Our net cash used in financing activities for fiscal year 2012 was primarily related to (i) Ps. 441.0 million were related to payment of short-term and long-term debt, (ii) Ps. 267.5 were related in dividends payment, (iii) Ps. 248.3 million were related to interest payments, (iv)

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Ps.23.3 million were related to payment of financed purchases; partially offset by (i) an increase in financial loans of Ps.123.2 million, (ii) our issuance of notes for Ps.295.0 million, net of issuance expenses and (iii) Ps. 56.4 million were related to capital contributions, by minority owners in related parties

2011 Fiscal Year

Our financing activities resulted in net cash inflows of Ps.335.1 million. Our net cash provided by financing activities for fiscal year 2011 was primarily related to (i) an increase in financial loans of Ps.225.8, (ii) our issuance of notes for Ps.757.4 million, net of issuance expenses; partially offset by (i) the payment of short-term and long-term debt for Ps.248.1 million, (ii) the payment of Ps. 10.9 of financed purchases, (iii) the payment of Ps. 142.0 million in interests and (iv) the payment of dividends to shareholders for Ps.247.9 million.

2010 Fiscal Year

Our financing activities resulted in net cash inflows of Ps.44.9 million. Our net cash provided by financing activities for fiscal year 2010 was primarily related to (i) an increase in short-term and long-term debt of Ps.371.3 million, (ii) Ps. 46.2 million in capital contribution by minority owners in related parties, (iii) Bond issuance for Ps. 79.8 million and (iv) Ps.22.7 million in short term securities issuance; partly offset by (i) Ps. 221.2 million payment of short-term and long-term debt, (ii) Ps.50.0 million in payment of financed purchases, (iii) Ps. 136.5 million in interest payments, (iv) Ps. 55.4 million in dividends payment, and (vi) Ps. 12.0 million in notes repurchase.

Indebtedness

The following table sets forth the scheduled maturities of our outstanding debt as of June 30, 2012:

Schedule of Maturities or Amortization Currency	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year and up to 2 years	More than 2 years and up to 3 years	More than 3 years and up to 4 years	More than 4 years	Total (1)	Annual Average Interest Rate (%)		
(In million Pesos, constant currency, as of June 30, 2012)(2)									
Banking debt and other									
Bank loans (3)	Ps./US\$	320,203	-	-	-	-	320,203		
Hoteles Argentinos' secured loans	Ps/US\$.	1,865	-	-	-	-	1,865		
IRSA's 2013 Series III Notes	Ps.	102,888	51,032			153,920	Badlar+ 249 bp		
IRSA's 2014 Series IV Notes	US\$	38,278	114,665			152,943	7.45	%	
APSA's 2014 Convertible Notes for US\$ 50 M (4)	US\$	1	-	38	-	-	39	10	%
APSA's 2017 Notes for US\$ 120 M (Series I)	US\$	4,554	(455)	(910)	-	482,333	485,522	7.875	%

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IRSA's 2017										
Notes	US\$	23,175	(710)	(710)	(710)	677,973	699,018	8.50	%	
IRSA's 2020										
Notes	US\$	34,004	(875)	(875)	(875)	663,702	695,081	11.50	%	
Seller										
financing (2)	US\$	49,775	18,959	-	-	62,765	131,499			
Financial										
Leases	US\$	944	107	213	53	106	1,423			
Total banking										
debt and										
other		575,687	182,723	(2,244)	(1,532)	1,886,879	2,641,513			
Total debt		575,687	182,723	(2,244)	(1,532)	1,886,879	2,641,513			

- (1) Figures may not sum due to rounding.
(2) Exchange rate as of June 30, 2012 US\$1.00 = Ps. 4.527.
(3) Includes bank overdrafts.
(4) Disclosed net of the notes held by the Company

Hoteles Argentinos Loan

On March 15, 2010, we entered into a loan agreement with Standard Bank Argentina S.A., whereby it lent to Hoteles Argentinos the sum of Ps. 19.0 million, which were used to repay the loan with Credit Suisse First Boston International. In addition, on March 15, 2010, the mortgage and swap agreement entered into with Credit Suisse First Boston International were cancelled. The new loan with Standard Bank Argentina S.A. was repayable in a single payment that fell due on the first anniversary of the agreement's execution date, and accrues interest at a fixed rate of 16.25% payable every three months in arrears. On March 15, 2011, such loan was replaced and three loans with Standard Bank Argentina S.A. were agreed upon: one loan for Ps. 15.8 million, due on March 14, 2012 accruing interest at a rate of 16.75%, and two loans in dollars, each for US\$ 0.4 million, the first one due on September 12, 2011 and accruing interest at a rate of 3.70% and the second one due on March 14, 2011 accruing interest at a rate of 3.90%. Upon the first expiration on September 12, 2011, interests were paid and capital was renewed for another year accruing interest at a rate of 3.90%.

On March 14, 2012, Hoteles Argentinos refinanced its Ps. 15.8 million loan with Standard Bank Argentina S.A. through a bank checking account overdraft agreement with such bank. Under this agreement, a fixed interest rate is paid and the agreement's term is renewable each month. On that same date, the US\$ 0.4 million loan held with such bank was repaid. On September 12, 2012, the other US\$ 0.4 million loan held with such bank was also repaid.

Alto Palermo Convertible Notes due 2014

On July 19, 2002, APSA issued US\$ 50.0 million unsecured Convertible Notes in exchange for cash and the settlement of certain liabilities owed to its shareholders. The proceeds received by APSA were used to repay short term bank loans for Ps. 27.3 million and to redeem secured notes issued by APSA for Ps. 52.8 million. The notes accrue interest (payable semi-annually) at a 10.0% fixed interest rate per annum and are convertible at any time at the holder's option into shares of common stock of Ps. 0.10 par value each. The conversion rate per U.S. dollar is the lower between (i) Ps. 3.08642 and (ii) the result from dividing the exchange rate prevailing on the conversion date by APSA's common shares' par value. The convertible notes' original maturity date was July 19, 2006, but the noteholders' meeting held on May 2, 2006 extended the initial maturity date to July 19, 2014. The rest of the terms and conditions remained unaltered. During the fiscal years 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2011 and 2012 the holders of approximately US\$18.25 million Convertible Notes of APSA exercised their conversion rights; therefore, APSA issued 4,829,745; 22,852,514; 52,741,373; 1,539,000, 101,582, 477,544,197 and 277,777 common shares, respectively. If all the holders of Convertible Notes exercise their conversion rights, APSA's total amount of outstanding shares would increase from 1,259.9 million to 2,239.7 million.

As of June 30, 2012, we held US\$ 31.7 million of APSA's convertible notes.

Alto Palermo series I and series II notes

On May 11, 2007, Alto Palermo issued two new series of notes under its global program. Series I consists of notes for a principal amount of US\$120 million, which accrue interest at a fixed rate of 7.875% per annum, payable semi-annually, and with maturity on May 11, 2017.

Series II consists of notes for a principal amount of Ps. 154 million (equivalent to US\$50 million), which accrue interest at 11% per annum, payable semi-annually, and are repayable in seven semi-annual installments commencing on June 11, 2009. All these notes were fully repaid as scheduled and the last installment was paid in January 2012.

Acquisition of Alto Palermo's Series I Notes.

During fiscal year 2009, we purchased US\$ 39.6 million in principal amount of Alto Palermo's Series I Notes, for a total amount of US\$ 19.3 million.

In turn, in the course of fiscal year 2009, our subsidiary Alto Palermo repurchased some of its Series I notes for US\$ 5.0 million in nominal value. As a weighted average, the price paid was US\$ 0.3978 for a total of US\$ 2.0 million.

In fiscal year 2011, we sold these notes for a principal amount of US\$ 39.6 million at an average price of US\$ 0.9605 totaling US\$ 38.1 million. In addition, during this fiscal period, APSA repurchased its Series I notes for a principal amount of US\$ 5.0 million. The weighted average price was US\$ 1.0201 for a total of US\$ 5.1 million.

Therefore, as of June 30, 2012, our consolidated holdings of Alto Palermo's Series I notes amounted to US\$ 10.0 million (The entire amount is held by APSA) in nominal value.

Acquisition of Alto Palermo's Series II Notes

During fiscal 2009, we purchased US\$ 15.1 million in principal amount of APSA's Series II Notes, for a total of US\$ 8.2 million, representing a weighted average price of US\$ 0.5513. In turn, in the course of fiscal year 2009, our subsidiary APSA purchased US\$ 3.0 million in principal amount of its Series II notes, for a total of US\$ 2.3 million, representing a weighted average price of US\$ 0.75.

APSA's Series II notes matured during this fiscal year.

8.5% Series I notes due 2017

On February 2, 2007, we issued 2017 fixed-rate notes for a total amount of US\$ 150.0 million, which accrue interest at an annual interest rate of 8.5% payable semi-annually and which mature in a single installment on February 2, 2017.

These notes also contain a covenant limiting our ability to pay dividends which may not exceed the sum of:

- 50% of the cumulative consolidated net income; or
- 75% of the cumulative consolidated net income if the consolidated interest coverage ratio for the most recent four consecutive fiscal quarters is at least 3.0 to 1; or
- 100% of the cumulative consolidated net income if the consolidated interest coverage ratio for the most recent four consecutive fiscal quarters is at least 4.0 to 1; plus
- 100% of the aggregate net cash proceeds (with certain exceptions) and the fair market value of property other than cash received by us or by our restricted subsidiaries from (a) any contribution to our capital stock or the capital stock of our restricted subsidiaries or issuance and sale of our qualified capital stock or the qualified capital stock of our restricted subsidiaries subsequent to the issue of our notes due 2017, or (b) issuance and sale subsequent to the issuance of our notes due 2017 or our indebtedness or the indebtedness of our restricted subsidiaries that has been converted into or exchanged for qualified capital stock of us, (c) any kind of reduction in our indebtedness or the indebtedness of any of our restricted subsidiaries; or (d) any kind of reduction in investments in debt certificates (other than permitted investments) and in the return on assets; or (e) any distribution received from unrestricted subsidiary.

11.5% Series II notes due 2020

On July 20, 2010, we issued fixed-rate notes due in 2020 for a total amount of US\$ 150.0 million, which accrue interest at an annual interest rate of 11.5% payable semi-annually and which mature in a single installment on July 20, 2020.

These Series II notes are subject to the same covenants as described for Series I notes due 2017.

Issuance of Series III and Series IV Notes

On February 10, 2012, we issued:

- i) Series III Notes, for a principal amount of Ps. 153.2 million, accrue interest at BADLAR rate plus 249 basis points, and mature 18 months from their issue date. They are repayable in three consecutive payments due within 12, 15 and 18 months after their issue date; and;
- ii) Series IV Notes, for a principal amount of US\$ 33.8 million (equivalent to Ps. 146.9 million), which accrue interest at a fixed rate of 7.45%, are subscribed and repayable in Pesos at the applicable exchange rate, and mature 24 months after the issue date. They are repayable in 4 equal consecutive payments due within 15, 18, 21 and 24 months after their issue date.

Debt restructuring for the acquisition of Edificio República

On April 28, 2008, we executed a loan agreement secured by a mortgage with Banco Macro S.A. pursuant to which Banco Macro S.A. lent us US\$ 33.6 million which applied to the repayment of the debt balance owed to Fideicomiso República, which was incurred with respect to the acquisition of Edificio República. The principal shall be repaid in five annual, equal and consecutive installments maturing on April 28 each year and accruing interest at an annual nominal rate of 12% payable semi-annually on April and October 28, of each year. Banco Macro's loan is secured by a mortgage on the property known as "Edificio República". In May 2012, partially prepaid the fifth installment under this loan; therefore, the outstanding principal balance amounts to US\$ 0.2 million.

Capital Expenditures

Fiscal Year 2012. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, we invested Ps. 154.0 million of which (i) Ps.113.2 million are related to acquisitions and improvements of fixed assets, mainly due to (a) the acquisition of Nuevo Puerto Santa Fe S.A for Ps. 17.9 million, (b) improvements in our hotels Sheraton Libertador, Llao Llao and Intercontinental for Ps. 1.3 million, Ps. 0.4 million and Ps. 3.7 million, respectively, (c) work in progress and improvements in our shopping centers for Ps. 34.6 million and Ps.21.1 million, respectively, (d) improvements in our properties Catalinas Norte and Intercontinental for Ps. 6.2 million and Ps. 0.5 million, respectively, (e) work in progress in our properties Bouchard 710 and Maipu 1300 for Ps. 0.3 million and Ps. 0.3 million, respectively and (f) Ps. 19.0 million are related to advances for fixed assets, and (ii) Ps. 40.8 million in the acquisition of plots of land, mainly the Lujan plots of land (Ps. 40.1 million).

Fiscal Year 2011. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011, we invested Ps. 967.3 million of which (i) Ps.900.1 million are related to acquisition and improvements of fixed assets, mainly due to (a) Ps. 713.1 million related to the APSA shares purchase, (b) the acquisition of Soleil Factory for Ps. 43.9 million, (c) the acquisition of San Martín property for Ps. 70.2 million, (d) properties to receive (parking lots) related to Beruti barter agreement for Ps. 9.3 million, (e) Ps. 11.2 million in the construction of Dot Baires Shopping and its office building, (f) improvements in our shopping centers for Ps. 9.5 million, (g) improvements in our hotels Sheraton, Llao Llao and Intercontinental for Ps. 4.6 million, Ps. 2.2 million and Ps.1.7 million, respectively, and (ii) Ps. 67.1 million in the acquisition of plots of

land, of which Ps. 29.2 million are related to the acquisition on the 50% stake in Liveck S.A. (Zetol and Vista al Muelle), Ps. 17.9 million are related to the acquisition of Unicity S.A. (additional 10% stake in Santa Maria del Plata), Ps. 12.7 million are related in the APSA stake purchase, and Ps. 6.7 million are related to Soleil Factory acquisition and its construction permits.

Fiscal Year 2010. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010 we invested Ps.168.5 million, of which (i) Ps.156.5 million was related to acquisitions and improvements of fixed assets, mainly in connection with the acquisition of the Catalinas Norte plot of land (Ps.100.8 million), improvements in our shopping centers (Ps.32.5 million), completion of the Dot Baires Shopping and the construction of the adjacent office building (Ps.7.4 million), and improvements in our Sheraton Libertador, Llao Llao and Intercontinental hotels (Ps.1.8 million, Ps.1.2 million and Ps.0.8 million, respectively), and (ii) Ps.11.9 million were invested in the acquisition of undeveloped parcels of land, mainly the Zetol and Vista al Muelle plots of land.

C. Research and Development, Patents and Licenses, etc.

We do not have any research, development, patents or licenses that are material for the conduct of our business.

D. Trend Information

International Outlook

During 2011, the global economy continued its recovery after the 2008 financial crisis. According to International Monetary Fund (“IMF”) data, in 2011, the world’s Gross Domestic Product (“GDP”) rose 3.9% and accumulated an annualized growth of 3.6% in the first quarter of 2012. GDP in the developed countries increased by 1.6% in 2011, whereas in the developing countries it soared 6.2%.

During fiscal year 2012, the financial markets’ outlook was gloomy. At global level, the MSCI All Countries index decreased by 8.68% when measured in US Dollars; the MSCI World (representative of developed markets) decreased 7.99% whilst the MSCI Emerging Markets decreased 17.87%. Except for the S&P500, which rose 4.04%, the performance of most of the markets was negative: the FTSE 100 decreased 5.13%, the Nikkei 7.81%, the Bovespa 11.96% and the Merval 28.85%.

As concerns the Argentine economy, during 2011 the GDP maintained the high growth rate experienced in 2010 (when it increased 9.2%). According to the Ministry of Economy, while in the third quarter of 2011 it recorded a year-on-year growth of 9.3%, during the fourth quarter a slight deceleration was observed, translated into a 7.3% growth rate. In this way, in 2011 GDP increased by 8.9%. In the year to date, a deceleration in economic activity levels is noted, although the same positive trend is maintained. For the first 5 months of 2012, the Monthly Economic Activity Estimator (EMAE), usually used to predict the GDP, recorded a year-to-date increase of 3% compared to the same period in the previous fiscal year, showing a downward trend.

Once again, the main component of aggregate demand that largely explains the growth in activity levels has been private consumption, along with the increase in purchasing power. In this regard, private consumption recorded an annual growth of 10.7% in real terms, accounting for 66.1% of the GDP.

The Shopping Centers sector exhibited major sales growth in the first four months of 2012. Shopping Centers’ turnover benefited greatly from the expansion that is being perceived in consumption. Based on the information released by INDEC, sales recorded a cumulative increase of 27% for the 12 months to April 2012 compared to the same period of 2011, boosted by the good mood amongst consumers and the tangible improvements in household nominal income.

Most of the retail offering sectors exhibited outstanding dynamism in that period. The principal increases were in “Food Courts and Food”, “Apparel” and in “Entertainment and Leisure”, with increases in excess of 30%.

As concerns the office market, Cushman & Wakefield's latest market report shows that by the end of June the general vacancy rate of class A buildings in Buenos Aires was 10.8% (two percentage point above last year's figures) while rental prices per square meter per month reached US\$ 28. The report shows that as the current vacancy levels are low, prices would remain stable and could even rise a little as a result of the inflationary scenario, although this trend could be counterbalanced if the exchange rate varies significantly. On the other hand, absorption remains stable, and it is expected that more square meters will be delivered than in the previous year (a new inventory of 70 thousand square meters is estimated), which could result in a larger number of transactions.

As regards the residential market, according to ISAC, the surface area covered by the permits granted for private construction works decreased 4.2% in June 2012 compared to the previous month. Moreover, as compared to the same month of the previous year, this figure decreased 14.1%. However, in the aggregate, the cumulative value for the first half of 2012 records a fall of 0.1% as compared to the same period of 2011.

In connection with the Hotel sector, the Argentine Ministry of Tourism reported that 5,693,738 tourists visited Argentina in 2011, an increase of 6.9% as compared to 2010. During 2012, there has been an upsurge of domestic tourists, which had grown 7.7% as of June 2012 compared to the previous year. According to official data, Argentina is the country with the largest influx of travelers from South America. The Brazilian market has contracted slightly if we compare the first half of 2011 vs. the first half of 2012, although Brazil is still leading the ranking of tourists arriving in Argentina. It is followed by the countries of the rest of America, the United States and Canada and to a lesser extent, Europe.

E. Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

At June 30, 2012, 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.

F. Tabular Disclosure of Contractual Obligations

The following table sets forth our contractual obligations as of June 30, 2012:

Contractual Obligations	Total	Payments due by period (2) (in thousands of Pesos)			
		Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Debt (3)	3,607,408	521,597	549,004	334,838	2,201,969
Other long-term obligations	41,284	8,804	16,341	15,631	508
Total (1)	3,648,692	530,401	565,345	350,469	2,202,477

(1) Includes our main financial and related parties' debts and tax amnesty plan payable.

(2) Includes accrued interest and prospective interest.

(3) Net of repurchased Notes

G. Safe Harbor

See the discussion at the beginning of this Item 5 and "Forward Looking Statements" in the introduction of this annual report for the forward looking safe harbor provisions.

ITEM 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees

A. Directors and Senior Management

Composition of the 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. 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.

Currently our board of directors is composed of fourteen directors and two alternate directors. Alternate directors will be summoned to exercise their functions in case of absence, vacancy or death of a full director or until a new director is designated.

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The table below shows information about our directors and alternate directors:

Name	Date of Birth	Position in IRSA	Date of current appointment	Term expiration	Current position held since
Eduardo S. Elsztain	01/26/1960	Chairman	2009	2012	1991
Saúl Zang	12/30/1945	Vice-Chairman I	2009	2012	1994
Alejandro G. Elsztain	03/31/1966	Vice-Chairman II	2010	2013	2001
Fernando A. Elsztain	01/04/1961	Regular Director	2011	2014	1999
Carlos Ricardo Esteves	05/25/1949	Regular Director	2011	2014	2005
Cedric D. Bridger	11/09/1935	Regular Director	2009	2012	2003
Marcos Fischman	04/09/1960	Regular Director	2009	2012	2003
Fernando Rubín	06/20/1966	Regular Director	2010	2013	2004
Gary S. Gladstein	07/07/1944	Regular Director	2010	2013	2004
Mario Blejer	06/11/1948	Regular Director	2011	2014	2005
Mauricio Wior	10/23/1956	Regular Director	2009	2012	2006
Gabriel A. G. Reznik	11/18/1958	Regular Director	2011	2014	2008
Ricardo H. Liberman	12/18/1959	Regular Director	2011	2014	2008
Daniel Ricardo Elsztain	12/22/1972	Regular Director	2011	2014	2011
Salvador D. Bergel	04/17/1932	Alternate Director	2008	2014	1996
Enrique Antonini	03/16/1950	Alternate Director	2010	2013	2007

Ricardo Esteves, Cedric Bridger, Mario Blejer, Ricardo H. Liberman and Enrique Antonini 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 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, Consultores Assets Management S.A., Cresud, BrasilAgro Companhia Brasileira de Propiedades Agrícolas, BACS Banco de Crédito & Securitización ("BACS") and Banco Hipotecario, among others. He is also Vice-chairman of the Board of Directors of E-Commerce Latina S.A.. He is Fernando A. Elsztain's cousin and Alejandro G. Elsztain and Daniel Ricardo 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 and Cresud; Puerto Retiro and Fibesa, and a director of Banco Hipotecario, Nuevas Fronteras S.A., Tarshop, Palermo Invest S.A. and BrasilAgro.

Alejandro G. Elsztain. Mr. Elsztain obtained a degree in agricultural engineering from the Universidad de Buenos Aires. He is currently chairman of Inversiones Ganaderas S.A. and Cactus Argentina, BrasilAgro, second

vice-chairman of Cresud and executive vice-chairman of Alto Palermo. He is also vice-chairman of Nuevas Fronteras and Hoteles Argentinos. He is the brother of Chairman Eduardo S. Elsztain, Daniel Ricardo Elsztain and a cousin of Director Fernando A. Elsztain.

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, Hoteles Argentinos and Tarshop and an alternate director of Banco Hipotecario and Puerto Retiro, among others. He is Alejandro Elsztain, Eduardo S. Elsztain and Daniel Ricardo Elsztain's cousin.

Carlos Ricardo Esteves. He has a degree in Political Sciences 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.

Marcos Fischman. Mr. Fischman is a pioneer in corporate coaching in Argentina. He studied at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. He provides consulting services to businessmen, scholars and artists. In 1993 he joined our company and provides us with consulting services in communication and development.

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 us, director of human resources for Moët Hennessy Louis Vuitton 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 he was appointed director of the Center for Studies of Central Banks of the Bank of England.

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 where 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); the 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.

Gabriel A. G. Reznik. Mr. Reznik obtained a degree in Civil Engineering from University of Buenos Aires. He worked for us from 1992 until May 2005, when he resigned. He previously worked for an independent construction company in Argentina. He is an alternate director of Puerto Retiro S.A., Tarshop and Fibesa, as well as member of the board of directors of Banco Hipotecario, among others.

Ricardo Liberman. Mr. Liberman graduated as a public accountant from Universidad de Buenos Aires. He is also an independent consultant in audit and tax matters.

Daniel Ricardo Elsztain. obtained a degree in Economic Sciences from the Torcuato Di Tella University and has a Master in Business Administration from the Austral IAE University. At present, he is our Director for Real Estate Business, since 2004. He is also member of the board of trustees of Hersha Hospitality Trust. Mr. Elsztain is the brother of both the Chairman of the Board of Directors, Mr. Eduardo S. Elsztain, and of the Executive Vice-Chairman, Mr. Alejandro G. Elsztain and cousin of Director Fernando A. Elsztain.

Salvador D. Bergel. Mr. Bergel obtained a law degree and a PhD from the Universidad Nacional 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 and APSA.

Enrique Antonini. Mr. Antonini holds a degree in law from the Universidad de Buenos Aires. He was director of Banco Mariva S.A. since 1992 until today), Mariva Bursátil S.A. since 1997 until today. He is a member of the Banking Lawyers Committee and the International Bar Association. At present, he is Alternate Director of Cresud.

Employment contracts with our directors

We do not have written contracts with our directors. However, Eduardo Elsztain, Saúl Zang, Alejandro Elsztain, Fernando Elsztain 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 regular directors and one alternate 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. The executive committee meets as needed by our business, or at the request of one or more of its members.

The executive committee is responsible for the management of the daily business pursuant to the authority delegated by the Board of Directors in accordance with applicable law and our by-laws. Pursuant to Section 269 of the Argentine Corporations Law, the Executive Committee is only responsible for the management of the day-to-day business. Our by-laws authorize the executive committee to:

- designate the managers of our Company and establish the duties and compensation of such managers;
- grant and revoke powers of attorney on behalf of our Company;
- hire, discipline and fire personnel and determine wages, salaries and compensation of personnel;
- 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

Appointment of Senior Management

Our board of directors appoints and removes senior management.

Senior Management Information

The following table shows information about our current senior management appointed by the Board of Directors:

Name	Date of birth	Position	Current position held since
Eduardo S. Elsztain	01/26/1960	Chief Executive Officer	1991

Daniel Ricardo Elsztain	12/22/1972	Chief Real Estate Business Officer	2012
David A. Perednik	11/15/1957	Chief Administrative Officer	2002
Jorge Cruces	12/22/1972	Chief Real Estate Officer	2007
Matias Ivan Gaivironsky	02/23/1976	Chief Financial Officer	2011

The following is a description of each of our senior managers who are not directors:

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 chief financial officer from 1986 to 1997. He also worked as a senior consultant in the Administration and Systems Department of Deloitte & Touche since 1983 to 1986. He also serves as chief administrative officer of Cresud and Alto Palermo.

Jorge Cruces. Mr. Cruces obtained the degree of architect and a Master in Business Administration, Finance Mention and Strategic Management Mention, at the Universidad de Belgrano. Before becoming part of the group, he worked as Business Development – Real Estate Manager in Diveo, Diginet and as Real Estate Projects Manager of Giménez Zapiola Binswagner. At present he serves as Chief Real Estate Officer to us and to Alto Palermo. He is also Academic coordinator and Professor of the Cluster Portfolio and Asset Management of the Executive program of Real Estate Management at Universidad Torcuato Di Tella University.

Matias Ivan Gaivironsky. Mr. Matías Gaivironsky obtained a degree in business administration at Universidad de Buenos Aires. He has a Master in Finance from Universidad del CEMA. Since 1997 he has served in various positions at Cresud, IRSA and APSA, and he has served as Chief Financial Officer since December 2011. In 2008 he served as Chief Financial Officer in Tarshop and was later appointed Manager of the Capital Markets and Investor Relations Division of Cresud, IRSA and APSA.

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.

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The following table shows information about the members of our supervisory committee, who were elected at the annual ordinary shareholders' meeting, held on October 31, 2011:

Name	Date of Birth	Position	Expiration Date	Current position held since
José Daniel Abelovich	07/20/1956	Regular Member	2012	1992
Marcelo Héctor Fuxman	11/30/1955	Regular Member	2012	1992
Noemí Ivonne Cohn	05/20/1959	Regular Member	2012	2010
Sergio Leonardo Kolaczyk	11/28/1964	Alternate Member	2012	2011
Roberto Daniel Murmis	04/07/1959	Alternate Member	2012	2005
Alicia Graciela Rigueira	12/02/1951	Alternate Member	2012	2006

Set forth below is a brief biographical description of each member of our supervisory committee:

José Daniel 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 S.R.L., a law firm member of Nexia 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 Cresud, Alto Palermo, Alto Palermo Shopping, Hoteles Argentinos, Inversora Bolívar and Banco Hipotecario.

Marcelo Héctor Fuxman. Mr. Fuxman obtained a degree in accounting from the Universidad de Buenos Aires. He is a partner of Abelovich, Polano y Asociados S.R.L., a law firm member of Nexia International, a public accounting firm in Argentina. He is also a member of the supervisory committee of Cresud, Alto Palermo, Alto Palermo Shopping, Inversora Bolívar and Banco Hipotecario.

Noemí Ivonne Cohn. Mrs. Cohn obtained a degree in accounting from the Universidad de Buenos Aires. She is a partner of Abelovich, Polano y Asociados S.R.L. / Nexia International, an accounting firm in Argentina, and she works in the Audit sector. Mrs. Cohn worked in the audit area of Harteneck, López and Company, Coopers & Lybrand in Argentina and in Los Angeles, California. Mrs. Cohn is a member of the Supervisory Committees of Cresud and APSA, among others.

Sergio Leonardo Kolaczyk. Mr. Kolaczyk obtained a degree in accounting from the Universidad de Buenos Aires. He is a professional of Abelovich, Polano & Asociados S.R.L. / Nexia International. He is also an alternate member of the Supervisory Committee of Alto Palermo and us.

Roberto Daniel Murmis. Mr. Murmis holds a degree in accounting from the Universidad de Buenos Aires. Mr. Murmis is a partner at Abelovich, Polano & Asociados S.R.L., a law firm member of Nexia International. Mr. Murmis worked as an advisor to the Secretaría de Ingresos Públicos del Ministerio de Economía of Argentina. Furthermore, he is a member of the supervisory committee of Cresud, Alto Palermo Shopping, Futuros y Opciones S.A. and Llao Llao Resorts S.A.

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 SRL, a law firm member of Nexia

International. From 1974 to 1998, Mrs. Rigueira performed several functions in Harteneck, Lopez y Cia affiliated with Coopers & Lybrand. Mrs. Rigueira was professor at the School of Economic Sciences at the Universidad de Lomas de Zamora.

B. 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, 2011, the shareholders approved an aggregate compensation of Ps. 23.4 million for all of our directors for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011.

We do not have written contracts with our directors. However, Mr. Eduardo Elsztain, Saúl Zang, Alejandro Elsztain, Fernando Elsztain, 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.

Senior Management

We pay our senior management 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, 2012 was Ps.13.2 million.

Supervisory Committee

The shareholders meeting held on October 31, 2011, approved by majority vote the decision not to pay any compensation to our Supervisory Committee.

Capitalization Plan

We have a defined contribution plan covering its key managers in Argentina. The Plan was effective on January 1, 2006. Employees may begin participation voluntarily on monthly enrollment dates. Participants may make pre-tax contributions to the Plan of up to 2.5% of their monthly salary (Base Contributions) and pre-tax contributions of up to 15% of their annual bonuses (Extraordinary Contributions). Under the Plan, we match employee contributions to the plan at a rate of 200% for Base Contributions and 300% for Extraordinary Contributions. Contribution expense was Ps. 0.77 million, Ps. 0.03 million, and Ps. 1.0 million for the years ended June 30, 2012, June 30, 2011, and June 30, 2010, respectively. Participant contributions are held in trust as required by law. Individual participants may direct the trustee to invest their accounts in authorized investment alternatives. Our contributions are also held in trust.

Participants or their assignees, as the case may be, may have access to the 100% of our contributions 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 unjustified termination, the manager may redeem the amounts contributed by us only if he or she has participated in the Plan for at least 5 years.

Incentive Plan for Managers

On October, 31, 2011, the Shareholders' Meeting ratified the duly approved Shareholder' resolutions in connection with the implementation of the allocation of an amount equal to 1% of our outstanding shareholder equity, that shall be equal to Ps. 24,818,150, through an incentive plan addressed to certain of our employees, and the delegation of powers into our Board of Directors for the formation of a special purpose vehicle and to implement such plan, and the power to establish timing, pricing, allocation, amounts, and other, subject to applicable law.

C. Board Practices

For information about the date of expiration of the current term of office and the period during which each director has served in such office see Item 6. "Directors, Senior Management and employees – A. Directors and Senior Management."

Benefits upon Termination of Employment

There are no contracts providing for benefits to Directors upon termination of employment., other than those described under the following sections: (i) ITEM 6: Directors, Senior Management and Employees – B. Compensation – Capitalization Plan and (ii) ITEM 6: Directors, Senior Management and Employees – B. Compensation – Incentive Plan for Managers.

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 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. Also, the audit committee may be requested by the board of directors to report if the conditions of a related party transaction may be reasonably considered adequate according to normal market conditions.

On November 3, 2008, our board of directors appointed Ricardo Liberman as member of the audit committee. As of the date of this annual report, the members of the audit committee are Cedric Bridger, Ricardo Liberman and Mario Blejer, all of them independent members. Cedric Bridger is the financial expert in accordance with the relevant SEC rules. We have a fully independent audit committee as per the standard provided in Rule 10(A)-3(b)(1).

Compensation of 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.

D. Employees

As of June 30, 2012, we had 1,587 employees on a consolidated basis. Our Development and Sale of Properties and Office and Other Non-Shopping Center Rental Properties segments had 92 employees, of which 36 were represented by the Commerce Union (Sindicato de Empleados de Comercio, or SEC) and 6 were represented by the Horizontal Property Union (SUTERH). Our Shopping Centers and Consumer Financing segments had 833 employees, of which

466 were under commerce collective labor agreements. Our Hotels segment had 662 employees, with 512 are represented by the Tourism, Hotel and Gastronomy Workers Union (Unión de Trabajadores del Turismo, Hoteleros y Gastronómicos de la República Argentina, or UTHGRA).

The following table sets forth the number of employees by business segment as of the dates indicated:

	Development and sale of properties and Office and other non-shopping center retail properties(1)	Shopping Centers	Hotels(2)	Financial Operations and others	Consumer Financing(3)	Total
As of June 30, 2010	88	774	682	-	719	2,263
As of June 30, 2011	82	811	678	-	-	1,571
As of June 30, 2012	92	833	662	-	-	1,587

(1) Includes us, Inversora Bolívar, Baldovinos, Madero, Libertador 498.

(2) Hotels include Intercontinental, Sheraton Libertador and Llao Llao.

(3) Consumer Financing includes Tarshop.

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E. Share Ownership

The following table sets forth the amount and percentage of our shares beneficially owned by our directors, members of the executive committee, supervisory committee and senior management as of June 30, 2012:

Name	Position	Number of Shares	Percentage
Directors			
Eduardo Sergio Elsztain (1)	Chairman	382,362,673	66.08%
Saúl Zang	Vice-Chairman I	540,073	0.09%
Alejandro Gustavo Elsztain	Vice- Chairman II	1,875,000	0.32%
Fernando Adrián Elsztain	Regular Director	-	-
Carlos Ricardo Esteves	Regular Director	-	-
Cedric D. Bridger	Regular Director	-	-
Marcos Fischman	Regular Director	-	-
Fernando Rubín	Regular Director	368,050	0.06%
Gary S. Gladstein	Regular Director	210,030	0.04%
Mario Blejer	Regular Director	60,220	0.01%
Mauricio Wior	Regular Director	-	-
Gabriel Adolfo Gregorio Reznik	Regular Director	-	-
Ricardo Liberman	Regular Director	26,521	0.00%
Daniel Ricardo Elsztain	Regular director	179,600	0.03%
Salvador Darío Bergel	Alternate director	-	-
Enrique Antonini	Alternate director	-	-
Senior Management			
Matias Gaivironsky	Chief Financial Officer	81,430	0.01%
Jorge Cruces	Chief Real Estate Officer	77,379	0.01%
David Alberto Perednik	Chief Administrative Officer	115,040	0.02%
Supervisory Committee			
José Daniel Abelovich	Member	-	-
Marcelo Héctor Fuxman	Member	-	-
Noemí Ivonne Cohn	Member	-	-
Sergio Leonardo Kolaczyk	Alternate member	-	-
Roberto Daniel Murmis	Alternate member	-	-
Alicia Graciela Rigueira	Alternate member	-	-

- (1) Includes (i) 371,517,973 common shares beneficially owned by Cresud, (ii) 8,998,030 common shares beneficially owned by Inversiones Financieras del Sur S.A., (iii) 628,070 common shares beneficially owned by Consultores Assets Management S.A., and (iv) 1,218,600 common shares owned directly by Mr. Elsztain

Option Ownership

No options to purchase shares have been granted to our Directors, Senior Managers, members of the Supervisory Committee, or Audit Committee.

Employees' Participation in our Capital Stock

There are no arrangements for involving our employees in our capital stock or related to the issuance of options, shares or securities, other than those described under the following sections: (i) ITEM 6: Directors, Senior Management and Employees – B. Compensation – Capitalization Plan and (ii) ITEM 6: Directors, Senior Management and Employees – B. Compensation – Incentive Plan for Managers.

ITEM 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions

A. Major Shareholders

Information about Major Shareholders

Share Ownership

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, ANSES and all our directors and officers as a group. Percentages are expressed on a fully diluted basis.

Shareholder	Share Ownership as of June 30, 2012	
	Number of Shares	Percentage (3)
Cresud (1)	371,517,973	64.2 %
Directors and officers including Eduardo Elsztain (3)	23,868,943	2.5 %
National Social Security Agency (“ANSES”)	25,914,834	4.5 %
Total	421,301,750	66.7 %

(1) Eduardo S. Elsztain is the beneficial owner of 189,078,240 shares of Cresud, representing 38.79% (on a fully diluted basis) of its total share capital. Although Mr. Elsztain does not own a majority of the shares of Cresud, he is its largest shareholder and 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 66.1% of our shares by virtue of his investment in Cresud.

(2) As described in notes (1) and (2) above, Mr. Elsztain may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of 66.1% of our outstanding shares consisting of Includes (i) 371,517,973 common shares beneficially owned by Cresud, (ii) 8,998,030 common shares beneficially owned by Inversiones Financieras del Sur S.A., (iii) 628,070 common shares beneficially owned by Consultores Assets Management S.A., and (iv) 1,218,600 common shares owned directly by Mr. Elsztain. As a result, Mr. Elsztain’s aggregate beneficial ownership of our outstanding shares may be as high as 382,362,673 common shares, representing 66.1% of our outstanding shares.

(3) As of June 30, 2012, the number of outstanding shares was 578,676,460.

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.”

Changes in Share Ownership

Shareholder	June 30, 2008 (%)	June 30, 2009 (%)	June 30, 2010 (%)	June 30, 2011 (%)	June 30, 2012 (%)
Cresud(1)	38.4	50.2	57.6	57.7	64.2
IFISA(2) (3)	1.6	0.4	-	-	1.7
D.E. Shaw & Co. Inc.	6.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	-
Directors and officers (4)	0.5	0.9	1.7	1.4	0.8
National Social Security Agency (“ANSES”)	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.5
Total	51.3	63.5	71.5	71.3	71.2

- (1) As of June 30, 2012, Eduardo S. Elsztain is the beneficial owner of 189,078,240 shares of Cresud, representing 38.79% (on a fully diluted basis) of its total share capital. Although Mr. Elsztain does not own a majority of the shares of Cresud, he is its largest shareholder and 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 66.1% of our shares by virtue of his investment in Cresud.
- (2) Eduardo S. Elsztain is the Chairman of the board of directors of IFIS, a corporation organized under the laws of Bermuda and IFISA, a corporation organized under the laws of Uruguay. Mr. Elsztain, is the beneficial owner of 34.36% of IFIS capital stock, which owns 100% of IFISA. As a result, Mr. Elsztain may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of an additional 1.55% of our shares due to IFISA's 1.55% 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 66.1% of our outstanding shares consisting of Includes (i) 371,517,973 common shares beneficially owned by Cresud, (ii) 8,998,030 common shares beneficially owned by Inversiones Financieras del Sur S.A., (iii) 628,070 common shares beneficially owned by Consultores Assets Management S.A., and (iv) 1,218,600 common shares owned directly by Mr. Elsztain. As a result, Mr. Elsztain's aggregate beneficial ownership of our outstanding shares may be as high as 382,362,673 common shares, representing 66.1% of our outstanding shares.
- (4) Includes only direct ownership of our Directors and Senior Management.
- (5) As of June 30, 2012, the number of outstanding shares was 578,676,460.

Differences in Voting Rights

Our major shareholders do not have different voting rights.

Arrangements for change in control

We are not aware of any arrangements that may, when in force, result in a change in control.

Securities held in the host country

As of June 30, 2012, our total issued capital stock outstanding consisted of 578,676,460 common shares. As of June 30, 2012, there were approximately 35,753,494 Global Depositary Shares (representing 357,534,940 of our common shares, or 61.8% of all of our outstanding shares) held in the United States by approximately 54 registered holders.

B. Related Party Transactions

We increased our investment in Banco Hipotecario

In 1999, we acquired 2.9% of Banco Hipotecario for Ps.30.2 million in connection with its privatization. Over the years, we have gradually increased our ownership interest in Banco Hipotecario. In fiscal year 2002, we increased our ownership interest to 5.7%. 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. In 2008 and 2009, we acquired additional shares of Banco Hipotecario for an aggregate purchase price of US\$132.5 million, bringing our ownership interest to 26.9%. In 2010, we acquired additional shares of Banco Hipotecario for an aggregate purchase price of Ps.118.7 million, bringing our ownership interest in Banco Hipotecario to 28.03%. In 2011, we acquired additional shares of Banco Hipotecario for an aggregate purchase price of Ps. 36.4 million increasing our ownership interest in Banco Hipotecario to 29.77%. As of June 30, 2012, we owned approximately 29.77% of the outstanding capital stock of Banco Hipotecario.

Line of Credit

In May 2012, APSA entered into an agreement with us, by which we granted a line of credit for up to the sum of US\$ 14,500,000 for a period of 180 days at a rate of 7.5%. Our Audit Committee had no objections with the transaction.

Buy and sell of Quality Invest Shares

In June, 2012, APSA acquired 50% of Quality Invest shares from us, for a total purchase price of US\$ 9,7 million. The main asset of Quality Invest S.A. is the Nobleza Picardo's industrial plant located at Partido de San Martín, Province of Buenos Aires, which represent a total of 160,000 square meters, with 80,000 square meters covered area occupied by high quality storehouse that are currently being used industrially. Quality Invest S.A. has recently obtained the extension of the categories the plant was subjected to from the City Hall of San Martín. The new categories are Shopping Mall, Entertaining, Events, Commercial Offices, Parking Lots and complementary uses. Taking into consideration aforementioned and the strategic location, we are evaluating the future development of a Shopping Mall. Our Audit Committee had no objections with the proposed transaction.

Line of Credit

On August 27 2012, CYRSA granted us and CYRELA, its shareholders, a credit line for a maximum amount of Ps. 190 million, each, for a term no to exceed one year. Daily interest accrued on each disbursed amount will be based on the Private Sector Badlar Rate.

Sale of Tarshop to Banco Hipotecario

On December 29, 2009, our subsidiary Alto Palermo entered into a stock purchase agreement with our affiliate Banco Hipotecario pursuant to which APSA agreed to sell 80% of Tarshop's capital stock to Banco Hipotecario. On September 13, 2010, the transaction closed. Immediately after the sale APSA's equity interest in Tarshop was 20% of its capital stock.

Purchase of Metroshop from Tarshop

On May 21, 2010, APSA and Tarshop entered into a share purchase agreement pursuant to which APSA purchased 18,400,000 registered, non-endorsable common shares, par value Ps.1.00 and with one vote per Class B share, issued by Metroshop, representing 50% of Metroshop's capital stock. APSA acquired the remaining 50% of Metroshop's

capital stock from Metronec S.A. on January 13, 2011.

Negotiation between Metroshop and Tarshop

On January 13, 2011, Metroshop made two offers to Tarshop, which Tarshop accepted, to transfer the following assets to Tarshop:

- (i) receivables from consumption transactions carried out through December 31, 2010 that are performing or in default for not more than 60 days (both those in Metroshop's own portfolio and those assigned to Fideicomiso Financiero Metroshop Serie XV);
- ii) credit card issuance agreements whose customers did not have, as of December 31, 2010, a default for over 60 days in complying with their obligations;
- iii) all credit card customers or accounts and consumer loans;
- iv) lease agreements for certain branches and the related property; and
- v) labor agreements for payroll personnel.

On July 20, 2011, the Extraordinary General Shareholders Meeting of Metroshop S.A. unanimously approved the change of its corporate name to APSAMEDIA S.A. and the amendment of its corporate purpose to capitalize on market opportunities. Metroshop S.A. will continue providing its services, which have been broadened in scope to the following areas:

- Consumer credit marketing and financing
- Issuance and marketing of credit cards.
- Performance of any type of agency and representation.
- Management of administrative, advertising and commercial activities.

Such amendments were registered with the Public Registry of Commerce on August 29, 2011 under number 17,795.

Space for Fundación IRSA and Fundación Museo de los Niños at No Cost

In October 1997, our subsidiary Alto Palermo granted Fundación IRSA the right to use 3,800 square meters of constructed area in the Abasto Shopping Center free of charge for a 30-year period. In November 2005, Alto Palermo granted Fundación Museo de los Niños the right to use approximately 2,670 square meters of constructed area in the Shopping Rosario free of charge 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 at no cost, 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. In October 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 right to use of the space designated for Museo de los Niños, Rosario, at no cost, was signed.

Donations for Fundación IRSA and Fundacion Museo de los Niños

During the fiscal years ended June 30, 2009, 2010 and 2011, we made donations to Fundación IRSA and Fundación Museo de los Niños for a total amount of Ps.4.0 million, Ps.2.6 million and Ps.3.1 million, respectively. Eduardo S. Elsztain is the chairman of Fundación IRSA and Fundación Museo de los Niños.

Purchase of our shares and convertible notes by Cresud

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 fiscal years ended on June 30, 2010, 2011 and 2012, Cresud continued to increase its stake in our company, reaching 57.5%, 57.7% and 64.2% respectively by the end of such periods.

Headquarters Lease

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 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.

In June 2009, we entered into a lease of the 24th floor of the Intercontinental Plaza Tower from Inversora Bolivar pursuant to a lease agreement related to such floor and eight parking spaces. We pay a monthly rent of US\$7,745. In November 2009 the 24th floor was transferred to us as a result of the final subscription contract.

Legal Services

During the fiscal years ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010 we paid the law firm Zang, Bergel & Viñes an aggregate amount of approximately Ps.7.0 million, Ps.6.0 million and Ps.5.0 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 (loss) gain on holding Dolphin Fund Plc. for the years ended June 30, 2010, 2011 and 2012 were Ps.3.2 million, Ps. (4.2) million and Ps. (12.3) million, respectively. During September and

October 2012, we made an additional investment of US\$ 25 million in Dolphin Fund Plc.

Loan agreements with Banco Hipotecario

As of June 30, 2012 several members of the senior management of Banco Hipotecario had mortgage loans from Banco Hipotecario for a total amount of approximately Ps. 1.1 million with an average interest rate of 15.8%. 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 the Exchange of Corporate Services between Alto Palermo and Cresud

Considering that each of our Company, Alto Palermo and Cresud have operating areas which are somewhat similar, the Board of Directors deemed it advisable to implement alternatives aimed at reducing certain fixed costs of its activities and to lessen their impact on operating results while seizing and optimizing the individual efficiencies of each of them in the different areas comprising the management of operations.

In this regard, on June 30, 2004, we, Alto Palermo and Cresud entered into an agreement for the exchange of corporate services, which was amended on August 23, 2007, August 14, 2008, November 27, 2009, July 11, 2011, and October 15, 2012.

The agreement for the exchange of corporate services among Alto Palermo, Cresud and us, currently provides for the exchange of services among the following areas: human resources, finance, institutional relationships, administration and control, insurance, errands, running service, safety contracts, technical, infrastructure and services, purchases, architecture and design and development and works department, audit and control, Board of Directors, General Management department, public affairs, real estate, hotels and tourism and risks and processes.

The exchange of services consists in the provision of services for value in relation to any of the aforementioned areas by one or more of the parties to the agreement for the benefit of the other party or parties, which are invoiced and paid primarily by an offset against the services provided by any of the areas and, secondarily, in case of a difference between the value of the services rendered, in cash.

Under said agreement the companies have entrusted to an external consultant the review and evaluation, on a semiannual basis, of the criteria applied in the corporate service settlement process and of the distribution bases and supporting documentation used in such process, through the issuance of a semiannual report.

On March 12, 2010, an amendment to the agreement for the exchange of corporate services was entered into to simplify issues originating from the consolidation of financial statements as a result of the increase in Cresud's equity interest in us. Our board of directors has deemed it convenient and advisable for this simplification to transfer the employment agreements of Alto Palermo's and our corporate employees to Cresud. Effective January 1, 2010, the labor costs of those employees will be transferred to Cresud's payroll, and they will render services to us and Alto Palermo, which services will continue to be distributed in accordance with the terms of the agreement for the exchange of corporate services, as amended.

In the future and in order to continue with the policy of generating the most efficient distribution of corporate resources among the different areas, this agreement may be extended to other areas shared by us with Alto Palermo and Cresud.

In spite of the above, we, Cresud and Alto Palermo continue to be independent as regards the execution of their business and strategic decisions. Costs and benefits are allocated on the basis of operating efficiency and fairness without pursuing economic benefits for the companies. The implementation of this project does not impair the identification of the economic transactions or services involved, nor does it affect the efficiency of the internal control systems or the internal and external auditors' tasks of each of the companies or the possibility of presenting the transactions related to the agreement in the manner provided in FACPCE Technical Resolution No. 12. Mr. Alejandro Gustavo Elsztain is acting as General Coordinator while Mr. Cedric Bridger has been appointed as individual responsible person on our behalf, a member of the Audit Committee.

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 of the maturity date thereof to July 19, 2014, which had initially been scheduled to mature in July 2006.

On December 31, 2009, 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 1,259.6 million to 2,239.7 million.

As of June 30, 2012 we held US\$31.7 million convertible notes of Alto Palermo.

Purchase of Alto Palermo's Series I Notes

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, we purchased US\$39.6 million nominal value of Alto Palermo's Series I Notes for an aggregate amount of US\$19.3 million.

Additionally, our subsidiary Alto Palermo, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, repurchased US\$5.0 million nominal value of its Series I Notes. The average price was US\$0.3978 for an aggregate amount of US\$2.0 million.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011, we sold US\$39.6 million nominal value of these notes at an average price of US\$0.9605 totalling US\$38.1 million. Furthermore, during this fiscal year, APSA repurchased US\$5.0 million nominal value of its Series I Notes. The average price was US\$1.0201 for an aggregate amount of US\$5.1 million.

Consequently, as of June 30, 2012, our consolidated holding of Alto Palermo's Series I Notes was US\$10.0 million nominal value (all of which are held by APSA).

C. Interests of Experts and Counsel

This section is not applicable

ITEM 8. Financial information

A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information

See Item 18 for our consolidated financial statements.

Legal or Arbitration Proceedings

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, 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 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. 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.

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. It should be noticed, regarding the abovementioned criminal procedure, that on February 23, 2011 it was resolved to declare its expiration, and to dismiss certain defendants. However, this resolution is not final because it was appealed. 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. 54.2 million, as of June 30, 2012, would be lost. As of June 30, 2012, we had not established any reserve with respect of this contingency.

Llao Llao Holding

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, 2004, Llao Llao Resorts S.A. paid Ps.9.2 million.

On June 30, 2004, the plaintiff filed a brief rejecting Llao Llao Resorts S. A. payment on the grounds that it was 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 amount of plaintiff's ruling against Llao Llao Resorts S.A., as well as the unpaid fee of the plaintiff's attorneys. The plaintiff appealed this decision. The court of appeals ruled in favor of the plaintiff maintaining the unpaid amounts were payable in U.S. Dollars. Llao Llao Resorts S.A. filed an appeal, which was rejected. Llao Llao Resorts S.A. subsequently filed with the National Supreme Court an additional appeal in response to the refusal to allow the appeal.

The plaintiff requested the court of original jurisdiction to initiate an incidental proceeding for the execution of the judgment. Llao Llao Resorts S.A. contested this settlement and requested to the plaintiff to provide additional information in order to evaluate the amount of the settlement. Also Llao Llao Resorts S.A. requested that the execution be suspended until there is a final judgement in the appeal filed with the Supreme Court.

Llao Llao Resorts S.A.'s request was denied and on July 14, 2008, the court of appeals announced by means of a Executive Branch Decree dated June 18, 2008, that it had confirmed the settlement approved by the court of original jurisdiction. On March 17, 2009, the National Supreme Court admitted the appeal against the Executive Branch Decree and decided to suspend the enforcement of the judgment. On March 9, 2010, by means of an order dated February 28, 2010, the National Supreme Court announced the rejection of the extraordinary appeal.

In accordance with a final liquidation agreed by the parties, Llao Llao Resorts S.A. paid Ps.10.2 million to the Argentine National Parks Administration.

On September 22, 2010, the judge calculated that the fees payable to the auctioneer who took part on the proceedings amount to Ps.1.8 million. Llao Llao Resorts S.A. filed for an appeal against the award for considering the amount excessively high. In turn the auctioneer filed for an appeal against the award for considering the amount excessively low. After various judicial instances, the courts render favorable decision to Llao Llao Resorts S.A. and considered Llao Llao Resorts S.A. debt was settled as it related to the liquidation approved in the record of proceedings. Furthermore, the appeal remedy regarding fees awarded to the auctioneer reduced them from Ps.1.8 million to Ps.1.1 million, plus VAT. As of the date of this annual report such fees have been made available for collection. Additionally, as of the date of this annual report Llao Llao Resorts S.A. has paid the fees of the attorneys of the Argentine National Parks Administration which amounts to Ps.1.4 million.

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.

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.

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 after its presentation. 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.

The Agreement put an end to the lawsuit of Shopping Neuquén against the City Hall of Neuquén before the High Court of Neuquén, in which the only pending issue is the determination of fees of the attorneys of the City Hall that are in charge of Shopping Neuquén.

On November 8, 2010, Shopping Neuquén was served notice of a resolution issued by the High Court of Neuquén, by which certain pending fees to be borne by Shopping Neuquén were established. Such decision is not final. As of June 30, 2012, an agreement was reached with some of the attorneys of the City Hall for the payments fees.

Other Litigation

As of July 5, 2006, the Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos or AFIP filed a preliminary injunction with the Federal Court for Administrative Proceedings against Alto Palermo for an aggregate amount of Ps.3.7 million, plus an added amount, provisionally estimated, of Ps.0.9 million for legal fees and interest. The main dispute is about the income 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.

After we sold the Edificio Costeros, dique II, on November 20, 2009, we requested an opinion to the Antitrust Authority as to whether it was necessary to report this transaction. The Antitrust Authority advise us that it was required to notify the transaction. We challenged this decision, but it was confirmed. On December 5, 2011, we notified the transaction, which decision is still pending.

We filed a new request for the Antitrust Authority's opinion regarding our acquisition of Bank Boston Tower on August 30, 2007. The Antitrust Authority advised us that we were in fact required to report the transaction and the competent court ratified such decision. On November 3, 2010, the transaction was filed with the Antitrust Authority. On November 10, 2011 the transaction was authorized.

On May 6, 2008, we filed with the Antitrust Authority a request for its opinion as to the need to notify the Antitrust Authority the acquisition of Edificio República. The Antitrust Authority advised us that we were in fact required to report the transaction and the competent court ratified such decision. On November 3, 2010 the Antitrust Authority authorized the acquisition of Edificio Republica. On January 15, 2007 we were notified of two claims filed against us before the Antitrust Authority, one by a private individual and the other one by the licensee of the shopping center, both opposing the acquisition from the province of Córdoba of a property known as Ex-Escuela Gobernador Vicente de Olmos. On February 1, 2007 we responded the claims. On June 26, 2007, the Antitrust Authority notified us that it has initiated a summary proceeding to determine whether the completion of the transaction breaches the Antitrust Law. As of the date of this filing the result of this proceeding has not been determined.

On December 3, 2009, Alto Palermo filed a request for the Antitrust Authority's opinion regarding Alto Palermo's acquisition of shares of Arcos del Gourmet S.A. The Antitrust Authority advised the parties that the transaction has to be notified. On December, 2010 the transaction was filed with the Antitrust Authority. As of the date of this annual report, the decision of the Antitrust Authority is still pending.

On September 21, 2010, after Alto Palermo sold 80% of its shares of Tarshop, Alto Palermo requested the Antitrust Authority's clearance for such transfer. As of the date of this annual report, the decision of the the Antitrust Authority is still pending.

On April 11, 2011, Quality requested the Antitrust Authority opinion regarding Quality's acquisition Property of an industrial plant owned by Nobleza Piccardo S.A.I.C. y F. located in San Martín, Province of Buenos Aires. The Antitrust Authority stated that there was an obligation to notify the situation, but Quality filed an appeal against this decision. Subsequently, the Court of Appeals confirmed the Antitrust Authorities' decision regarding the obligation to notify and, therefore, on February 23, 2012, the transaction was filed. As of the date of this annual report, the Antitrust Authority is analyzing this decision.

On august 23, 2011, Alto Palermo S.A. notified the Antitrust Authority the direct and indirect adquisition of shares of Nuevo Puerto Santa Fé S.A., the transaction involved the direct acquisition of 33.33% of Nuevo Puerto Santa Fé S.A. and 16.66% through our controlled vehicle Torodur S.A. As of the date of this annual report the transaction is being analyzed by the Antitrust Authority.

On June 16, 2012, we sold to Cabaña Don Francisco S.A. certain Costeros Dique IV's functional units, to be used for office space, and complementary units to be used for parking. In addition, we assigned upon the purchaser all rights and interests arising from lease agreements involving the conveyed units. As a result, an advisory opinion was requested from the Antitrust Authority as to the need to report such transaction. As of the date of this annual report, the Antitrust Authority is analyzing the transaction.

We are involved in other litigation which derives from the ordinary course of our business. 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, we estimate the outcomes of these matters and the lawyers' experience in contesting, litigating and settling similar matters. As the scope of the liabilities becomes better defined, there will 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.

For more information see “Risk Factors—Risk related to our Business—Our business is subject to extensive regulation and additional regulations may be imposed in the future”.

Dividend Policy

Pursuant to Argentine law, the distribution and payment of dividends to shareholders is allowed only if they result from realized and net earnings of the company pursuant to annual financial statements approved by our 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;
- additional amounts may be allocated for the payment of optional reserve funds, or to establish contingency 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.

On February 2, 2007, we issued our fixed-rate notes due 2017 in an aggregate principal amount of US\$150.0 million, which accrue interest at an annual interest rate of 8.5% payable semiannually and mature on February 2, 2017.

On July 20, 2010, we issued fixed-rate notes due in 2020 in an aggregate principal amount of US\$ 150.0 million, which accrue interest at an annual interest rate of 11.5% payable semiannually and mature on July 20, 2020.

Additionally, on February 14, 2012, we issued our Badlar notes due in 2013, in an aggregate principal amount of Ps 153.2 million which accrue interest at an annual rate of Badlar rate plus 249 basis points, and our fixed rate notes due in 2014 for a total amount of US\$ 33.8 million, which accrue interest at an annual interest rate of 7.45%.

These notes 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; or
- 100% of the aggregate net cash proceeds (with certain exceptions) and the fair market value of property other than cash received by us or by our restricted subsidiaries from (a) any contribution to our capital stock or the capital stock of our restricted subsidiaries or issuance and sale of our qualified capital stock or the qualified capital stock of our restricted subsidiaries subsequent to the issue of our notes due, (b) issuance and sale subsequent to the issuance of our notes due 2017 or our indebtedness or the indebtedness of our restricted subsidiaries that has been converted into or exchanged for our qualified capital stock, or

(c) any reduction in our indebtedness or any restricted subsidiary, (d) any reduction in debt investment (other than permitted investments) and return on assets, or (e) any distribution received from non-restricted subsidiaries.

Our dividend policy consists in the distribution of an amount up to the highest of a) twenty per cent (20%) of the Sales, leases and services of “Office and other Non-Shopping Center Rental Properties” segment, defined in Segment information, as of June 30 of each year, or b) twenty per cent (20%) of Net income defined in the Consolidated Statements of Income as of June 30 of each year. This policy requires that we must at all times comply with the covenants imposed by our financial obligations.

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.

Year declared	Cash dividends (in million of Ps.)	Cash dividends(1) (Ps.)	Stock dividends(1) (Ps.)	Total per common share (Ps.)
1997	15.0	0.110	—	0.110
1998	13.0	0.060	0.05	0.110
1999	18.0	0.076	0.04	0.116
2000	—	—	0.20	0.204
2001	—	—	—	—
2002	—	—	—	—
2003	—	—	—	—
2004	—	—	—	—
2005	—	—	—	—
2006	—	—	—	—
2007	—	—	—	—
2008	—	—	—	—
2009	31.7	0.055	—	0.055
2010	120.0	0.207	—	0.207
2011	311.6	0.539	—	0.539
2012	99,0	0.171	—	0.171

(1) Corresponds to payments per common share.

B. Significant Changes.

Libertador 498

On August 8, 2012, we entered into a preliminary sales agreement for the sale of an unit and parking spaces of the building located at Avenida Libertador 498 for a total amount of Ps. 15 million. On August 31, 2012, we executed the deed of conveyance.

Acquisition of equity interest in Rigby 183

In September 2012, we, through our subsidiary IRSA International LLC, contractually agreed to purchase the whole 33.36% interest that Rigby Madison LLC holds in Rigby 183, owner of the building identified as Madison 183 in Manhattan. As a result, our interest in Rigby 183 will increase to 82.36% of its capital stock.

The amount of the transaction was US\$ 32.5 million, of which US\$ 5 million have been paid while the remaining balance is to be paid upon closing of the transaction.

Sale of Hersha's shares

On September 4, 2012, we sold 2,000,000 common shares of Hersha for US\$ 9.7 million. After this transaction our interest in Hersha amounts to 8.12%.

Bouchard Plaza

In September 2012, we entered into a preliminary sales agreement for the sale of two units and parking spaces of Bouchard Plaza located in Plaza Roma of the City of Buenos Aires. The total price for the transaction was US\$8.5 million, which will be collected at the time the deed of conveyance is executed.

ITEM 9. The Offer and Listing

A. Offer and Listing Details

The following summary provides information concerning our share capital.

Stock Exchanges in which our securities are listed

Our common shares are listed on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange and our Global Depository Shares on the NYSE.

The following description of the material terms of our capital stock is subject to our certificate of incorporation and bylaws, which are included as exhibits to this Form 20-F, and the provisions of applicable Argentine Law.

Price history of our stock on the Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires and NYSE

Our common shares are traded in Argentina on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange, 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 Mellon is the depository with respect to the GDSs.

The table below shows the high and low daily closing prices of our common shares in Pesos and the quarterly trading volume of our common shares on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange for the first quarter of 2008 through October 17, 2012. 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 2008 through October 17, 2012. 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
Fiscal Year 2008						
1st Quarter	8,223,304	6.45	4.68	12,236,600	20.84	14.45
2nd Quarter	7,824,963	5.75	4.60	11,040,908	18.05	14.43
3rd Quarter	14,655,868	4.65	3.98	12,673,507	14.31	12.54
4th Quarter	4,415,141	4.78	3.62	13,062,516	15.10	11.19
Annual	35,119,276	6.45	3.62	49,013,531	20.84	11.19
Fiscal Year 2009						
1st Quarter	3,762,169	3.57	2.26	8,494,740	12.00	7.27
2nd Quarter	10,154,077	2.25	1.15	11,729,450	7.11	3.08
3rd Quarter	2,806,623	1.50	1.10	2,515,185	4.53	3.01
4th Quarter	4,308,241	1.95	1.40	3,352,171	5.00	3.54
Annual	21,031,110	3.57	1.10	26,091,546	12.00	3.01
Fiscal Year 2010						
1st Quarter	4,860,106	3.15	1.87	4,150,441	8.3	4.75
2nd Quarter	4,233,548	3.75	2.89	3,108,017	9.87	7.85
3rd Quarter	2,946,428	4.24	3.4	2,564,299	10.83	9.05
4th Quarter	3,799,325	5.23	4.18	4,055,650	13.23	10.22
Annual	15,839,407	5.23	1.87	13,878,407	13.23	4.75
Fiscal Year 2011						
1st Quarter	3,216,854	5.80	4.12	5,280,873	14.79	10.41
2nd Quarter	6,564,773	6.97	5.52	6,160,767	17.56	13.92
3rd Quarter	2,538,953	6.85	5.72	4,155,521	16.77	13.80

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4th Quarter	3,134,678	5.90	5.29	2,138,722	13.78	12.46
Annual	15,455,258	6.97	4.12	17,735,883	17.56	10.41
Fiscal Year 2012						
1st Quarter	1,559,282	5.83	4	2,145,035	13.75	8.52
2nd Quarter	980,406	5.2	3.95	1,398,563	11.17	8.60
3rd Quarter	1,338,946	5.5	4.6	2,481,773	11.24	10.01
4th Quarter	1,298,975	5.03	3.87	5,169,653	9.67	6.48
Annual	5,177,609	5.83	3.87	11,195,024	13.75	6.48
Fiscal Year 2013						
1st Quarter	1,583,675	4.90	4.25	2,809,916	7.35	6.55
July 2012	193,289	4.90	4.60	798,851	7.20	6.86
August, 2012	316,745	4.80	4.33	994,695	7.35	6.65
September, 2012	1,073,641	4.48	4.25	1,016,370	6.99	6.55
As of October 17, 2012	194.877	4,94	4,40	885.638	7,76	7,09
Source: Bloomberg						

B. Plan of Distribution

This item is not applicable.

C. Markets

Argentine Securities Markets

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 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. 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. 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.

Securities Exchanges in Argentina

There are 12 securities exchanges in Argentina. The principal exchange for the Argentine securities market is the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange, which handles approximately 99% of all equity trading in the country.

Buenos Aires Stock Exchange

The Buenos Aires Stock Exchange is a complex, non-profit, and self-regulated organization. The various markets require different self-organizations of brokers within the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange, 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 are: Stocks, Corporate Bonds, Convertible Corporate Bonds, Close-ended Investment Funds, Financial Trust, Indexes, Derivatives and Public Bonds. The Buenos Aires Stock Exchange 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 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 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. Trading on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange 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 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

The Electronic Open Market (Mercado Abierto Electrónico or “MAE”) 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 MAE works as an electronic platform 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.

MAE brokers/dealers members, 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 MAE’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. is a corporation organized under the laws of Argentina, totally private, which acts as central depository 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 and the Merval (49.98% each).

Information regarding the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange

	As of June 30,	
	2011	2012
Market capitalization (Ps.billion)	1,593.19	1,979.10
Average daily trading volume (Ps.million)	52.83	46.05
Number of listed companies	106	104

Although companies may list all of their capital stock on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange, 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.

As of June 30, 2012, approximately 104 companies had equity securities listed on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange. As of June 30, 2012, approximately 4.65% of the total market capitalization of the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange was represented by the securities of the ten largest 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 0.59% increase in 2008, a 102.98 % increase in 2009, a 47.77 % increase in 2010, a 29.22% decrease in 2011 and a 8.62% decrease in the first six months of 2012. In order to control price volatility, the Merval 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.

The New York Stock Exchange

Our Global Depositary Shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the trading symbol "IRS".

D. Selling Shareholders

This item is not applicable.

E. Dilution

This item is not applicable.

F. Expenses of the Issue

This item is not applicable.

ITEM 10. Additional Information

A. Share Capital

This item is not applicable.

B. Memorandum and Articles of Association

Our 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;
- Finance, create, develop and operate projects related to Internet.

Board of Directors

Voting on proposals in which directors have material interest

Decree No. 677/01 establishes in Section 8 that the directors, administrators and members of the supervisory committee of companies whose securities are publicly offered, shall act in a loyal and diligent manner when exercising their functions. In that sense, they must:

- place the corporate interests of the company and the common interest of the shareholders above any other interest, including the controlling shareholder’s interests;
- refrain from obtaining a personal benefit from the issuer other than the compensation paid for their functions;
- organize and implement preventive systems and mechanisms to protect corporate interests, reducing the risk of conflicts of interests, either permanent or temporary, in their personal relationships with the company or with persons related to the company. This duty specifically refers to competition with the company, the use or imposition of a lien on corporate assets, the determination of compensation or proposals related thereto, the use of non public information, the use of business opportunities for their own benefit or for the benefit of third parties and, in general, any situation that may generate a conflict of interests affecting the issuer;

- make the necessary arrangements to perform the company's activities and implement the necessary internal control to ensure a careful management and avoid breaches of the duties established by the applicable regulations; and
- act with due diligence when preparing and disclosing the information to the market, and maintain the independence of external auditors.

The Argentine Corporations Law No. 19,550 establishes in Section 271 that directors may contract with the company when the contract is related to the regular activities of the company and its terms and conditions are established on market terms. All other contracts with directors should be approved by the shareholders.

Further, Section 73 of Decree No. 677/01 establishes a specific procedure for transactions of a company whose securities are publicly offered, entered into with its directors, members of the supervisory committee, or senior managers and which involve a relevant amount. The transaction is considered to have a relevant amount when it exceeds: (i) one percent (1%) of the corporate capital, measured pursuant to the last approved financial statements, and (ii) the equivalent of three hundred thousand Pesos (Ps. 300,000).

The related person with an interest in the transaction should submit all the relevant documentation to the approval of the board of directors. The directors shall request a report of the audit committee stating if the conditions of the operation may be reasonably considered adequate according to normal market conditions and additionally, they may request a report of two independent evaluating firms that shall have informed about the same matter and about the other operation conditions. Immediately after being approved by the board of directors the transaction has to be informed to the Comisión Nacional de Valores .

Notwithstanding that, Section 272 of the Corporations Law No.19,550 provides that when a director has an opposite interest to the one of the company, he or she should notify that situation to the board of directors and the supervisory committee and abstain to vote in that respect. The violation of this provision results in the director being jointly and severally unlimitedly liable.

In the event that the results of the reports are not favorable to the transaction, its approval should be considered by the shareholders' meeting.

Approval of compensation of the members of the Board of Directors, Senior Management and Supervisory Committee

Our bylaws do not establish the compensation to be paid to members of the board of directors and the supervisory committee, and therefore pursuant to Section 261 of the Corporations Law No.19,550, it should be approved by the shareholders. The maximum amount that may be paid as compensation to members of the board of directors and the supervisory committee should not exceed 25% of the realized and net earnings of the company and 5% when there is no distribution of dividends. If the company does not distribute the total earnings, the amount of the compensation should be proportional to that distribution and within the mentioned limits. These limits may only be surpassed by express approval of the shareholders.

At our shareholders meeting held on October 31, 2011, the shareholders approved an aggregate compensation of Ps. 23.4 million for all of our directors for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011.

The total and aggregate cash compensation of our senior management for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011 was Ps. 9.3 million.

The shareholders meeting held on October 31, 2011, approved by majority vote the decision not to pay any compensation to our Supervisory Committee.

Powers of directors

Our bylaws establish, in Section 18, that the board of directors has full and broad powers to organize, manage and direct us to fulfilling the corporate purpose.

Retirement of directors

Our bylaws do not establish any requirements or provisions regarding age limits for director's retirement, nor do they require a number of shares a director must own to qualify for the position.

Rights, preferences and restrictions attaching to the common shares

Dividend rights

The Argentine Corporation 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.

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 as of May 24, 1994, as amended and restated as of December 12, 1994, as further amended and restated as of November 15, 2000, executed by and between us, The Bank of New York Mellon, 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, as of the date of this annual report is Ps. 4.507 for each U.S. dollar.

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, our realized and net earnings are not sufficient to allow for the payment of dividends.

Voting rights and staggered elections

Our stock capital is composed by book-entry common shares with face value of Ps. 1 per share and entitled to one vote each.

All directors and alternate directors are elected for a three-year term.

Our by laws do not consider staggered elections.

Rights to share in IRSA's profits

The holders of our common shares have the right to participate in our net and realized profits on a pro rata basis of their respective interests.

Pursuant to the Corporations Law and Section 29 of our bylaws, liquidated and realized profits of each fiscal year shall be distributed as follows:

- allocate 5% of such net profits to legal reserve, until the amount of such reserve equals 20% of our capital stock;
- the sum established by the shareholders' meeting as remuneration of the board of Directors and the supervisory committee; and
- dividends, additional dividends to preferred shares if any, or to optional reserve funds or contingency reserves or to a new account, or for whatever purpose the shareholders determine at the shareholders' meeting.

Rights to share in any surplus in the event of liquidation

In the event of liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of our company, our assets are:

- to be applied to satisfy our 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.

Provisions related to a shareholder's ownership of certain amount of shares

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 in accordance to Decree No. 677/2001, 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.

Our shareholders modified the first of the above exceptions in their shareholder meeting on October 10, 2007, to include the control concept under Decree No. 677/2001, which provides for the effective control regularly held in addition to the legal control.

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.

Procedure to change the rights of stockholders

The rights of holders of stock are established in the Corporations Law and in the bylaws. The rights of shareholders provided for by the Corporations Law may not be diminished by the bylaws. Section 235 of the Corporations Law establishes that the amendment of the bylaws should be approved by the absolute majority of our shareholders at an extraordinary shareholders meeting.

On October 31, 2003 in the ordinary and extraordinary annual shareholders meeting, shareholders decided not to adhere to the “Régimen Estatutario Optativo de Oferta Pública de Adquisición Obligatoria” (Optional Statutory Body of Public Offering of Compulsory Acquisition) provided under Decree No. 677/2001, consequently, shareholders decided to incorporate that provision under Section 1 of the by-laws.

Ordinary and extraordinary shareholders’ meetings

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 addition, pursuant to Decree 677/2001, at an ordinary shareholders’ meeting, our shareholders must consider (i) the disposition of, or creation of any lien over, our assets as long as such decision has not been performed under the ordinary course of business; (ii) the execution of administration or management agreements; and (iii) whether to approve the payment of any agreement providing assets or services to us as long as such payment is material when measured against the volume of the ordinary course of business and our shareholders’ equity.

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. 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.

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 Corporations Law No. 19,550, 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 Depository, who acts upon instructions received from such shareholders and, in the absence of instructions, votes in accordance with the instructions given to the GDR Depository by the board of directors as set forth in a written notice delivered to the GDR Depository prior to the 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.

Limitations to own securities by non-resident or foreign shareholders

There are no legal limitations on ownership of securities or exercise of voting rights, by non-resident or foreign shareholders. However, foreign shareholders must fulfill certain requirements with the IGJ ("Inspección General de Justicia") in order to assure that they will be able to properly exercise their voting rights. General Resolution No. 7 passed in September 2003 by the Inspección General de Justicia, and other related regulations set forth certain requirements for foreign entities registered with the Inspección General de Justicia. It provides, among other requirements, disclosure of information related to their proprietary interests in assets located outside Argentina to be at least equivalent in value to those located inside Argentina. The entities must comply with these requirements in order to (1) perform activities on a regular basis through their Argentine branches (Section 118 Argentine Corporate Law), or (2) exercise their ownership rights in Argentine Companies (Section 123 Argentine Corporate Law). In cases where the Inspección General de Justicia has concluded that the entities (a) do not have assets outside Argentina; or (b) have non-current assets that are not materially significant compared to those non-current assets which are owned by them and located in Argentina; or (c) the entity's address in Argentina becomes the place where this entity makes a majority of its decisions, corporate or otherwise, the entities may be required to amend and register their by-laws to comply with Argentine law, thereby becoming an Argentine entity subject to Argentine law according to Section 124 of Argentine Corporate Law. In addition, Argentine companies with shareholders consisting of such entities that fail to comply with these requirements may be subject to the following sanctions: (1) the Inspección General de Justicia may not register corporate decisions adopted by the Argentine Company when its off-shore shareholder votes as a shareholder and when that vote is essential in attaining a majority. Any decisions made pursuant to such vote related to the approval of its annual balance sheet may be declared null and void for administrative purposes; (2) whether or not the vote of the off-shore entity is necessary for purposes of determining quorum or majority, the Inspección General de Justicia may register the decision without considering that vote; and (3) the directors of the Argentine Company may be held personally liable for actions taken by the Argentine Company.

Ownership threshold above which ownership should be disclosed

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.

Amendments to our by-laws

On the shareholders' meeting held on October 10, 2007, our shareholders decided to amend the following sections of the by-laws: (i) Section Thirteen in order to adapt the performance bonds granted by directors to current rules and regulations, and (ii) Section Sixteen in order to incorporate the possibility of holding remote board meetings pursuant the provisions of section 65 of Decree 677/01.

C. Material Contracts

We do not have any material contract entered into outside the ordinary course of business other than some of the operations previously described under the sections Related Party Transactions, Recent Developments, and Our Indebtedness.

D. Exchange Controls

Foreign Currency Regulation

All transactions involving the purchase of foreign currency must be settled through the single free exchange market (Mercado Único Libre de Cambios, or "MULC") where the Central Bank supervises the purchase and sale of foreign currency. Under Executive Branch Decree No. 260/2002, the Argentine government set up an exchange market through which all foreign currency exchange transactions are made. Such transactions are subject to the regulations and requirements imposed by the Central Bank. Under Communication "A" 3471, as amended, the Central Bank established certain restrictions and requirements applicable to foreign currency exchange transactions. If such restrictions and requirements are not met, criminal penalties shall be applied.

Outflow and Inflow of Capital

Inflow of capital.

Under Argentine Foreign Investment Law No. 21,382, as amended, and the wording restated under Executive Branch Decree No. 1853/1993, the purchase of stock of an Argentine company by an individual or legal entity domiciled abroad or by an Argentine "foreign capital" company (as defined under the Foreign Investment Law) represents a foreign investment.

Under Executive Branch Decree No. 616/2005, as amended, the Argentine government imposed certain restrictions on the inflow and outflow of foreign currency into and from the Argentine exchange market, including that inflowing new indebtedness and debt renewals by persons domiciled abroad must be agreed and cancelled within periods not shorter than 365 calendar days, irrespective of the method of payment. Additionally, such debt may not be prepaid before the lapse of such period. Such restrictions do not apply to (i) foreign trade financing, or (ii) primary public offering of equity or debt instruments issued under the public offering procedure and listed on self-regulated markets.

Pursuant to Communication “A” 4359, as amended, which regulated the Executive Branch Decree N° 616/2005, a registered, non-transferable and non-interest bearing deposit which must be kept in Argentina for a period of 365 calendar days, in an amount equal to 30% of any inflow of funds into the domestic exchange market arising from (i) foreign debt (excluding foreign trade); and (ii) purchase of interests in Argentine companies that are not listed on self-regulated markets, except for direct investments and other transactions that may result in the inflow of foreign currency, or in indebtedness of a resident towards a nonresident. However, primary debt offerings by means of public offerings which are listed on a self-regulated market are exempted from such requirements. The mandatory deposit must be made in U.S. dollars and held in Argentine financial institutions and it may not be used to guarantee or as collateral of any type of credit transactions.

Communication “A” 4377, amended by Communication “A” 4762 and 4933, exempted from keeping the 30% mandatory deposit the following transactions:

- i) Inflows of funds made by Multilateral and Bilateral Credit Agencies, either directly or through their related agencies.
- ii) Financial indebtedness with non-resident financial or private sector, to the extent the funds, net of taxes and expenses, are applied to the purchase of foreign currency for the payment of external debt services or the formation of long-term assets.
- iii) Any other financial indebtedness with non-resident financial or private sector, to the extent the inflows had been incurred and repaid in an average term no less than two years, including principal and interests and, to the extent, the funds are applied to investment in non financial assets by the private sector.
- iv) Foreign currency settlements by argentine residents derived from foreign currency loans granted by local financial institutions.
- v) Direct investment contributions in local companies (pursuant to Communication “A” 4662 which defines “direct investment” as the participation in the capital stock which must be no less than 10%) and sale of interests in the capital stock of local companies to direct investors.

With respect to item v), there are some requirements aiming to comply with the accurate capitalization of the direct investment contribution regarding the actual capitalization and registration of the contribution with the Public Registry of Commerce in a term of 250 calendar days, otherwise, the mandatory deposit shall be made within 10 calendar days.

Additionally, Communication “A” 4901, dated February 5, 2009, exempts from the obligation to keep such mandatory deposit in the case of inflows into the exchange market made by nonresidents, when the Pesos resulting from the settlement of the foreign currency are applied within the following ten business days to any of the purposes set forth by the classification of current transactions in international accounts, namely: a) discharge of advance payments or liabilities for income and personal asset taxes payable by individuals who are regarded as residents from a tax standpoint; b) payment by nonresidents of contributions to the social security system or payments to employee-owned or prepaid healthcare systems; c) payment of other taxes which, given their nature, are borne by nonresidents in their capacity as taxpayers, and always provided that such payment does not entitle the nonresident to claims vis-à-vis the tax authorities or third parties; and d) other rates and services supplied by residents. In addition, such exemption on mandatory deposits, subject to certain additional requirements, is also applicable to funds remitted from abroad by nonresident companies on behalf of employees from international corporate groups who are temporarily abroad, to local companies responsible for the settlement of taxes and for making the relevant payments.

Outflow of capital, including the availability of cash or cash equivalents

Exchange Transactions Inquiry Program.

On October 28, 2011, the Federal Administration of Public Revenues (Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos, “AFIP”) established an Exchange Transactions Inquiry Program (“Inquiry Program”) through which the entities authorized by the Central Bank to deal in foreign exchange must inquire and register through an IT system the total peso amount of each exchange transaction at the moment it is closed.

All foreign exchange sale transactions, whether involving foreign currency or banknotes, irrespective of their purpose or allocation, are subject to this inquiry and registration system, which determines whether transactions are “Validated” or “Inconsistent”.

Pursuant to Communication “A” 5239, afterward replaced by Communication “A” 5245, in the case of sales of foreign exchange (foreign currency or banknotes) for the formation of off-shore assets by residents without the obligation of subsequently allocating it to specific purpose, entities authorized to deal in foreign exchange may only allow transactions through the MULC by those clients who have obtained the validation and who comply with the rest of the requirements set forth in the applicable foreign exchange regulations. The following are exempted from the Inquiry Program, among others: a) international agencies and institutions that act as official export credit agencies, diplomatic and consular offices, bilateral agencies established under International Treaties; and b) local governments.

Sales of foreign exchange other than for the formation of off-shore assets by residents without a specific purpose are also exempted from the Inquiry Program, although, the financial entities must verify that the other requirements established by the MULC are accomplished.

On August 6, 2012, Resolution #3210 was replaced by Resolution #3356 enacted by AFIP. This resolution sets forth more restrictions for the access to the foreign exchange market, in particular for the outflow of funds made by residents. Both resolutions (3210 and 3356) are related with Communications “A” 5239 (currently abrogated) and 5245.

Financial Indebtedness

In accordance with Communication “A” 5265, the transactions arising from financial indebtedness of the financial sector, private non-financial sector and local governments must be settled in the foreign exchange market.

The provisions reach indebtedness with bonds, financial loans and any other transaction by which a disbursement of funds from a non-resident had been carried out. The obligation of settlement through the MULC shall be conducted within 30 calendar days as from the date of the disbursement abroad and the transfer shall be deposited in a local bank account.

Any new financial indebtedness paid in through the MULC and any debt renewal with financial non-residents and private non-residents shall be settled, maintained and renewed for at least 365 calendar days as from the date of the disbursement, and they may not be prepaid before such term, whatever the manner of the cancellation of the obligation with the creditor had been agreed and independently of whether said cancellation is channeled through the MULC or not.

The primary issuance of publicly securities traded in self regulated markets is exempted of the foregoing provisions.

Formation of off-shore assets by residents with and without subsequent allocation to specific purposes

On October 27, 2011, the Central Bank issued Communication "A" 5236 which rearranged in the same text all the regulations related to the purchase of foreign currency for the formation of off-shore assets by residents, (i.e. Communication "A" 5198 and 5220). Notwithstanding, as a result of several amendments of the restrictions to the foreign exchange marked to residents, certain provisions which allowed individual and legal entities to purchase foreign currency without specific allocation, has been suspended, In particular, the transactions described below has been affected by the new regulations (Communication "A" 5318 as of July, 5, 2012), preventing individuals who are Argentine residents, legal entities organized in Argentina and trusts set up with contributions from the national public sector, to perform the following transactions and, consequently, to transfer funds abroad:

- Purchase up to US\$ 2,000,000 per month for the following purposes: real estate investments abroad, loans to nonresidents, contributions by residents of direct investments abroad, off-shore portfolio investments by individuals, other off-shore investments by residents, off-shore portfolio investments by legal entities, purchase of foreign banknotes to be held in Argentina and purchases of traveler checks, and donations.

As it was mentioned, Communication "A" 5236, item 4.2. which regulated the outflow of fund allowing residents to access to the MULC for the formation of off-shore assets without a specific allocation by residents has been suspended and, up to now, the Central Bank has not issued any other measure or provisions in this regard.

Regardless the suspension stated by Communication "A" 5318, it is important to summarize the most relevant aspects related to formation of off-shore assets with specific and no specific allocation which were ruled by Communication "A" 5236, items 4.1. and 4.2:

- Formation of off- shore assets for subsequent allocation for specific purposes: Up to January 27, 2012, individuals and legal entities domiciled in Argentina were authorized to purchase foreign currency without any limitation for the purpose of making direct investments abroad involving the production of non-financial goods and services, always provided that certain conditions are met (Communication "A" 5236, item 4.1).
- Formation of off-shore assets for subsequent allocation without specific purposes: individuals who were Argentine residents, legal entities organized in Argentina and trust set up with contributions from the national public sector were authorized to purchase up to US\$2,000,000 per month for the following purposes: : real estate investments abroad, loans to nonresidents, contributions by residents of direct investments abroad, off-shore portfolio investments by individuals, other off-shore investments by residents, off-shore portfolio investments by legal entities, purchase of foreign banknotes to be held in Argentina and purchases of traveler checks, and donations (Communication "A" 5236, item 4.2).

However, it was required the fulfillment of the following requirements:

- A. The entities authorized to deal in foreign exchange previously inquire and register the transaction through the Inquiry program and the transaction is "Validated".

- B. The foreign currency purchased is not allocated to the purchase in the over-the-counter market of securities issued by residents or representing them, or issued by nonresidents and traded in Argentina. The previous consent is required when such allocation is effected by settling the purchase within twenty (20) business days following the date of access to the MULC.
- C. Annual purchases in excess of US\$ 250,000:
- A. Individuals: the broker entity must verify that the funds applied to the amounts purchased do not exceed the sum of:
- i. the assets reported as investments in local financial assets and cash holdings in local currency as reflected in the most recent personal asset return that has become due;
 - ii. the proceeds from the realization in Argentina, in local currency, of the actual recordable assets and foreign banknotes consistent with the tax return and income for the period;
 - iii. income accrued during the calendar year that has been subject to income tax withholdings,
 - iv. gains accrued during the year from financial assets not subject to income tax; and
 - v. inheritance amounts received during the year.
- B. Legal Entities: the broker entity must verify that the sum of the funds allocated to foreign currency purchases for these purposes does not exceed:
- i. The amount of the accounting shareholders' equity as of the closing of the last fiscal year previously ended,
 - ii. less investments made as of such date in off-shore assets, local deposits in foreign currency, interests in other local companies, distributions of profits and dividends approved before the balance sheet's closing date,
 - iii. plus income accrued after the fiscal year's closing date and sales in the local market of foreign banknotes.

Outflow of funds for payment to non-residents

According to Communication “A” 5264, as amended, in general terms the access to the foreign exchange market for resident in order to pay services, debts and profits to non-residents has no limits or restrictions. The access to the MULC requires the filing of certain documentation by residents evidencing the validity of transactions for which the funds are purchase for its remittance abroad.

Payment of services

As it previously stated, there is no restriction applicable for payments to be made to non-residents for performed services. The regulation includes all types of services without making any difference The financial entity shall require the filing of documentation evidencing the authenticity of the transaction, the service rendered by the non-resident to the resident and the amount to be transferred abroad.

Payment of rents (interest, profits and dividends)

As of January 8, 2003, by Communication “A” 3859, item 3, Argentine companies may transfer profits abroad and dividends related to closed financial statements certified by independent accountants without being required to obtain the prior authorization of the Central Bank. Such Communication was replaced by Communication “A” 5264.

The payments of profits and dividends to non-residents or ADR’s is authorized, insofar as such payments are made according to financial statements duly closed, audited and approved by shareholders’ meeting.

The financial entity shall verify the accomplishment of the formalities established by Communication “A” 3602, as amended, and the fulfillment of the report of direct investment ruled by Communication “A” 4237 (please see below the Reporting System).

Payment of foreign financial indebtedness

Access to the exchange market is allowed for payments of principal amounts due, with the exception of the financial institutions subject to rediscounts granted by the Central Bank of Argentina and which have restructured their debt with foreign creditors (Executive Branch Decree No. 739/2003 and Communication “A” 3940 of the Central Bank).

In general terms, access to MULC for payment of principal, interest and prepayment of financial indebtedness incurred by Argentine residents in the private non-financial sector and financial sector are subject to regulations set forth by Communications “A” 5265 as of January 3, 2012.

The sale of foreign currency for the payment of financial indebtedness must be made through check issued by the resident o debit to the resident local bank account. The financial entity must verify that the reporting system has been complied in accordance with Communication “A” 3602. Additionally, the payment may only proceed should the funds disbursed had remained in Argentina for at least 365 calendar days, in accordance with Executive Branch Decree N° 615/2005.

Interest payments: Pursuant to Communication “A” 5264, item 3.7., the access to the MULC for the purchase of foreign currency so as to pay interests for financial indebtedness may be made:

- a. Up to 5 business day prior to the due date of each interest installment and to pay interest accrued within such interest period;
- b.

To pay interest accrued as from the date of the settlement of the disbursement through the local foreign exchange market; or

- c. To pay interest accrued as from the date of the actual disbursement; provided that the funds disbursed abroad were credited in correspondent accounts of entities authorized to settle such funds through the local exchange market, within 48 hours as from the date of their disbursement.

In all cases, the financial entity must verify the filing of the documents required by Communication “A” 3602 (affidavit related to the financial indebtedness) and Communication “A” 4237 (reporting of direct investment owned by non-residents) in case the creditor is part of the debtor’s economic group.

Principal Repayments: Foreign currency necessary to pay principal on foreign indebtedness owed by the private non-financial sector may be acquired:

- a. within 30 calendar days prior to the stated maturity of the applicable obligation; provided that the funds disbursed under such obligation have remained in Argentina for at least 365 days; or
- b. with the anticipation required from an operating standpoint in order to pay to the creditor at maturity, in case of principal installments the payment of which depends on the satisfaction of specific conditions expressly contemplated in the contracts executed by and between the parties involved.

Principal Prepayments. The foreign currency required to prepay principal on foreign indebtedness may be acquired to make partial or full payments more than 30 days prior to the stated maturity of the relevant obligation, provided that (x) the funds disbursed under the debt facility have remained in Argentina for at least 365 days; (y) the amount in foreign currency to be prepaid does not exceed the current value of the portion of the debt being prepaid or the prepayment shall be fully offset with new external financing, the present value of which shall not exceed the value of the debt being prepaid and (z) if the prepayment is made as part of a restructuring process with foreign creditors, the terms and conditions of the new financing and the corresponding prepayment must not result in an increase in the present value of the debt being refinanced.

Direct Investment Reporting System

Direct Investments made in Argentina by nonresidents

Under Communication “A” 4237, the Central Bank established a reporting system in connection with direct investments and real estate investments made by nonresidents in Argentina and by residents abroad.

Nonresidents must comply, every semester, with the above mentioned reporting system if the amount of the investment in Argentina reaches or exceeds US\$ 500,000. If no such amount is reached, the reporting system is optional.

Direct investments made outside Argentina by Argentine residents

Argentine residents are required to meet the reporting system set forth in Communication “A” 4237 every year if the value of their investments abroad reaches or exceeds US\$1.0 million and its under US\$5.0 million, and every semester if it reaches or exceeds US\$ 5.0 million. If the value of such investments abroad does not reach US\$1.0 million, compliance with the reporting system is optional.

Sales of foreign exchange to nonresidents

It is not required the previous consent of the Central Bank, unless the following conditions are met:

- A. evidence is given that a smaller amount of foreign currency than the one intended to be purchased previously entered through the MULC during the nonresident's period of stay in Argentina;
- B. the original foreign exchange certificate through which the foreign currency entered is produced;
- C. an equivalent to US\$ 5,000 per client and per period of stay in Argentina is not exceeded.

For further details regarding the exchange regulations applicable in Argentina, investors should consult their professional advisers and read the full text of Executive Branch Decree 616/2005, Resolution No. 365/2005 of the Ministry of Economy and Production and Criminal Exchange Law No. 19,359, as well as the relevant regulations and supplementary provisions. Interested parties may consult such regulations through the website of the Ministry of Economy and Public Finance (<http://www.infoleg.gob.ar>) or the Central Bank (<http://www.bcra.gob.ar>).

Money Laundering

Argentine Law No. 25,246, as amended by Laws N° 26118, 26268 and 26683, categorizes money laundering as a crime, which is defined as the exchange, transfer, management, sale or any other use of money or other assets obtained through a crime, by a person who did not take part in such original crime, with the potential result that such original assets (or new assets resulting from such original assets) have the appearance of having been obtained through legitimate means. In spite of the fact that there is a particular amount by which the criminal type proceeds (AR\$300,000), the crimes committed which assets' value is lesser than said amount are also punished but the prison sentence is reduced.

After the enactment of Law 26,683, money laundering was included in the Penal Code as an independent crime against economic and financial order and it was separated from the title "Concealment" as originally disposed. Therefore, money laundering is a crime which may be prosecuted independently.

- a) The money laundering law creates the Financial Information Unit (UIF) is in charge of the analysis, treatment and transmission of information in order to prevent and impede the money laundering originating from, among others: Crimes related to the traffic and illegal commercialization of drugs (Law N° 23,737)
 - b) Crimes related to arms traffic (Law N° 22,415);
 - c) Crimes related to illegal association o terrorist association
 - d) Crimes committed by illegal associations organized to commit crimes for political or racial purposes;
 - e) Crimes against Public Administration
 - f) Crimes of minor's prostitution and child pornography
 - g) Crimes related to terrorism financing

The UIF analyzes the information received by the entities that have the obligation to report suspicious activities or operations and, as the case may be, inform the Public Ministry so as to carry out the investigations that may be

considered relevant or necessary.

The money laundering legal framework in Argentina also assigns information and control duties to certain private sector entities, such as banks, agents, non-profits organizations, stock exchanges, insurance companies, according to the regulations of the Financial Information Unit, and for financial entities, the Central Bank. These regulations apply to many Argentine companies, including us. These obligations consist mainly of : (i) maintaining internal policies and procedures aimed at money laundering prevention and financing of terrorism, especially through the application of the policy “know your client”; (ii) reporting any suspicious activity or operation and (iii) acting according the Money Laundering Law with respect to the confidentiality of the information obtained from the clients. For that purpose, each entity involved must appoint a officer responsible for the monitoring and control under the Money Laundering Law.

On May 8, 2005, the Comisión Nacional de Valores enacted Resolution No. 554 which establishes that broker-dealers and other intermediaries that are subject to its supervision can only take part in securities transactions if they are ordered or executed by parties that are registered or domiciled in jurisdictions that are not included in the list of tax heavens included in Executive Branch Decree No 1344/98. Furthermore, the Resolution provides that securities transactions made by parties registered or domiciled in jurisdictions that are not included in such list, but that act as intermediaries of securities’ markets under the supervision of an agency similar to the Comisión Nacional de Valores, are allowed only if such agency has signed a memorandum of mutual understanding with the Comisión Nacional de Valores. Regarding the listed companies under the supervision of the Comisión Nacional de Valores, the Resolution No. 554 states that they shall identify any entity or individual (whether or not a shareholder at that time), that makes a capital contribution or a significant loan, and comply with the same obligations established in the previous paragraph for the brokers-dealers and other intermediaries.

In connection with Resolution No. 554, the Central Bank issued Comunicación “A” 4940, as amended, which rules that non-residents of Argentina must obtain the prior approval of the Central Bank in order to purchase foreign currency in the exchange market to repatriate investments when the beneficiary of such repatriation is an individual or an entity registered or domiciled in a jurisdiction listed as a tax heaven in Executive Branch Decree No 1344/98.

E. Taxation

United States Taxation

The following summary describes certain United States federal income tax consequences of the ownership of common shares and GDSs by U.S. Holders (as defined below) as of the date hereof. Except where noted, it deals only with U.S. Holders that hold common shares or GDSs as capital assets. This summary does not represent a detailed description of the United States federal income tax consequences applicable to U.S. Holders that are subject to special treatment under the United States federal income tax laws, such as 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 common shares or GDSs as part of a hedging, integrated, conversion or constructive sale transaction or a straddle, persons owning (or being deemed to own) 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 owner of common shares or GDSs 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 (1) 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 (2) 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 OUR COMMON SHARES OR GDSS 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 common shares or GDSs, 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 common shares or GDSs should consult their own tax advisors.

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 by U.S. Holders will not be subject to United States federal income tax.

Distributions on Common Shares or GDSs

Subject to the discussion under “—Passive Foreign Investment Company” below, the gross amount of distributions on our common shares or GDSs (including amounts withheld to reflect Argentinean withholding taxes, if any) 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 income as ordinary income on the day actually or constructively received by you, in the case of our common shares, or by the GDS 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, 2013 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 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. 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 GDS 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, if any, 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 category 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, if any) 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, and thereafter as capital gain recognized on a sale or exchange (as discussed below under “—Taxation of Capital Gains”). 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 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.

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, 2012, 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. In addition, this determination is based on the interpretation of certain U.S. Treasury regulations relating to rental income, which regulations are potentially subject to differing interpretation.

In general, we will be a PFIC for any taxable year in which:

- at least 75% of our gross income 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. If we are a PFIC for any taxable year during which you hold our common shares or GDSs, you will be subject to special tax rules discussed below.

If we are a PFIC for any taxable year during which you hold our common shares or GDSs, you will be subject to special tax rules with respect to any “excess distributions” received and any gain realized from a sale or other disposition, including a pledge, of such common shares or GDSs. 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 common shares or GDSs;
- 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 common shares or GDSs 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, 2013, 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 common shares or GDSs 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 common shares and GDSs as ordinary income under a mark-to-market method, provided that our common shares or GDSs are regularly traded on a qualified exchange. Under current law, the mark-to-market election is only available for stock traded on certain designated United States exchanges and foreign exchanges which meet certain trading, listing, financial disclosure and other requirements to be treated as a qualified exchange under applicable United States Treasury regulations. Our common shares are listed on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange, which must meet the trading, listing, financial disclosure and other requirements 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 be “regularly traded” for purposes of the mark-to-market election. Our GDSs are currently listed on the NYSE, which constitutes a qualified exchange under the United States Treasury regulations, 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 ordinary income each year that we are a PFIC the excess of the fair market value of our common shares or GDSs at the end of the year over your adjusted tax basis in our common shares or GDSs. You will be entitled to deduct as an ordinary loss in each such year the excess of your adjusted tax basis in our common shares or GDSs 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 basis in the common shares or GDSs will be adjusted to reflect any such income or loss amounts. Any gain or loss on the sale of the common shares or GDSs will be ordinary income or loss, except that such loss will be ordinary loss only to the extent of the previously included net mark-to-market gain.

Your adjusted tax basis in our common shares or GDSs 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 common shares or GDSs 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 common shares or GDSs 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 generally recognize capital 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 U.S. dollar value of the amount realized for the common shares or GDSs and your tax basis in the common shares or GDSs determined in U.S. dollars. Capital gains of non-corporate U.S. Holders 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. Consequently, you may not be able to use the foreign tax credit arising from any Argentinean tax imposed on the disposition of our common shares or GDSs unless such credit can be applied (subject to applicable limitations) against tax due on other income treated as derived from foreign sources.

Argentine Personal Assets Tax

Amounts paid on account of the Argentine Personal Assets Tax, if any, will not be eligible as a credit against your United States federal income tax liability, but may be deductible subject to applicable limitations in the Code.

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. A backup withholding tax may apply to such payments if you fail to provide a correct 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.

Argentine Taxation

The following discussion is a summary of certain Argentine tax considerations associated with an investment in, ownership or disposition of, the shares or the GDSs 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 (iv) a permanent business establishment in Argentina owned by a foreign entity and (v) 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 20-F Form, 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, 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

If the Article 36 Conditions are fully complied with, resident and non-resident individuals and foreign entities without a permanent establishment in Argentina are not subject to taxation on capital gains derived from the sale or other disposition of the notes.

However, if the Article 36 Conditions were not met, Decree No. 2284/1991 establishes that foreign holders without a permanent establishment in Argentina are not subject to taxation on capital gains derived from the sale or other form

of disposition of the notes.

As a result of the Decree No. 1076/1992, amended by Decree No. 1157/1992, ratified by Law No. 24,307, Argentine Entities are subject to the payment of income tax at a rate of 35% on capital gains derived from the sale or other disposition of the notes as prescribed by Argentine tax regulations.

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 shares or GDSs by resident individuals who do not sell or dispose of Argentine 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 shares or GDSs by resident individuals who sell or disposes of Argentine 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 shares or GDSs are exempt from income tax. Pursuant to a 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, when the shares are not listed in Argentina or in other jurisdictions. 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 shares or GDSs are subject to income tax at the rate of 35%.

Losses arising from the sale, exchange or other disposition of shares or GDSs can be applied only to offset such capital gains arising from the sale, exchange or other disposition of these securities.

WE RECOMMEND PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS TO CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISOR REGARDING THE PARTICULAR TAX CONSEQUENCES CONCERNING THE SALE OR OTHER DISPOSITIONS OF SHARES AND GDSs.

Value Added Tax

The sale, exchange, disposition, or transfer of shares or GDSs is not subject to Value Added Tax.

Personal Assets Tax

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 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 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 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 by us for the years 2002 to 2011. There can be no assurance that in the future this tax will be absorbed by us.

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, shares and GDSs issued by entities subject to such tax are exempt from paying the IGMP.

Gross Income Tax

The gross income 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 shares and GDSs, and/or the collection of dividends at an average rate of 6%, unless an exemption is applicable. In the particular case of the City of Buenos Aires, any transaction involving shares and/or the collection of dividends and revaluations is exempt from this tax.

There is no gross income 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 provincial jurisdiction or outside a certain provincial jurisdiction but with effects in such jurisdiction; therefore, the rules of the relevant provincial jurisdiction should be considered for the issuance of instruments which implement onerous transactions (including issuance, subscription, placement and transfer) involving the shares or GDSs, executed in those jurisdictions, or with effects in those jurisdictions, could be deemed to be subject to this tax.

Notwithstanding, for the City of Buenos Aires, any instrument related to the transfer of shares which public offering is authorized by Comisión Nacional de Valores is exempt from this tax.

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, to credits in checking accounts originated from bank loans, and to transfers of checks by endorsement.

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.

Pursuant to Argentine Regulatory Decree 380/2001, as amended, 34% of the tax paid on credits levied at the 0.6% rate and 17% of the tax paid on transactions levied at the 1.2% tax rate can be used, to its exhaustion, as a credit against income tax, tax on minimum notional income and/or the special contribution on cooperatives capital.

Transfer Taxes

There are no taxes levied on the sales and/or transfers of shares or ADSs. Argentina imposes neither an estate nor gift tax on a decedent, donor, legatee or donee.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, at the provincial level, the Province of Buenos Aires passed Law No. 14,044 whereby it imposed a tax on the gratuitous transmission of property, effective as from January 1, 2010, whose basic features are as follows:

- The tax on gratuitous transmission of property is applicable to any enrichment resulting from transmissions made for no consideration, including: inheritances, legacies, donations, inheritance advance payments or any other event that implies a gratuitous monetary enrichment.
- The tax on gratuitous transmission of property is payable by individuals and artificial persons that are beneficiaries of a gratuitous transmission of property.
- For taxpayers domiciled in the Province of Buenos Aires, the tax on gratuitous transmission of property is applicable over the total amount of the gratuitous enrichment, in respect of property situated both in and outside of the Province of Buenos Aires. Instead, for taxpayers domiciled outside of the Province of Buenos Aires, the tax on gratuitous transmission of property is applicable only over the gratuitous enrichment resulting from the transmission of such property as is situated within the Province of Buenos Aires.
- The following property, among others, is deemed situated in the Province of Buenos Aires (i) securities and shares of stock, membership or equity interests and other negotiable instruments representing capital stock, issued by governmental or private entities and companies domiciled in the Province of Buenos Aires; (ii) securities, shares of stock and other negotiable instruments issued by private entities or companies domiciled in a different jurisdiction that were physically situated in the Province of Buenos Aires at the time of their transmission; and (iii) securities, shares of stock and other negotiable instruments representing capital stock or its equivalent issued by entities or companies domiciled in another jurisdiction which are also physically situated in another jurisdiction, in proportion to the issuers' assets situated in the Province of Buenos Aires.
- Gratuitous transmissions of property are exempt from tax when their aggregate value, excluding deductions, exemptions and exclusions, is equal to or lower than \$ 60,000 and it rises to \$250,000 in the case of parents, children and spouse.
- Step-up rates from 4% to 15.9% have been established, based on the degree of kinship and taxable base involved.

The gratuitous transmission of common shares or ADSs could be subject to the tax on gratuitous transmission of property to the extent that it forms part of gratuitous transmissions of property made for an aggregate amount in excess of \$ 60,000, excluding deductions, exemptions and exclusions.

As regards the existence of taxes on conveyances of property without valuable consideration in the remaining provincial jurisdictions, an analysis must be conducted based on the legislation of each province in particular.

Court and Other Taxes

In the event that it becomes necessary to institute legal actions in relation to the shares or GDS's 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.

No Argentine tax is imposed on the deposit or withdrawal of shares in exchange for GDSs. Other than the taxes discussed above, no other Argentine taxes are applicable to an investment in 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.

F. Dividends and Paying Agents

This Section is not applicable.

G. Statement by Experts

This section is not applicable.

H. Documents on display

We file annual, quarterly and other information with the SEC. You may read and copy any document that we file at the public reference rooms of the SEC at 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549; and 500 West Madison Street, Suite 1400, Chicago, Illinois 60661. You may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Rooms by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. Our Internet address is <http://www.irsa.com.ar>. It should be noted that nothing on our website should be considered part of this Annual Report. You may request a copy of these filings at no cost, by writing or calling the offices of IRSA, Moreno 877, (C1091AAQ) Buenos Aires, Argentina. Our telephone number is +54-11-4323-7400.

I. Subsidiary Information

This section is not applicable.

ITEM 11. Quantitative and qualitative disclosures about market risk

In the normal course of business, we are exposed to interest rate and exchange rate risks, primarily related to changes in exchanges 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 derivative instruments is oriented to our core business and is supervised by internal control policies.

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 annual report. 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 instruments carry varying degrees of interest rate risk. Fixed rate securities may have their fair market value adversely impacted due to a rise in interest rates. In general, longer dated securities are subject to greater interest rate risk than shorter dated securities. 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.

As of June 30, 2012 we had current investments of Ps. 380.6 million. In view of the nature of our total portfolio, an immediate 100 BPs parallel shift change in the interest rate curve would not have a significant impact on the value of our investment portfolio.

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.

Foreign Exchange Risk

Foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations could impact our cash flow in Pesos, since some of our products and inputs are payable in U.S. Dollars.

Foreign currency exchange restrictions imposed by the Argentine government in the future could prevent or restrict our access to U.S. Dollars, thus affecting our ability to service our U.S. Dollar-denominated liabilities. Also, fluctuations in the exchange rate between the Peso and the U.S. Dollar may adversely affect the U.S. Dollar equivalent of the Peso price of our common shares on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange, and as a result would likely affect the market price of our GDSs in the United States.

	As of June 30, 2012					Total	Fair Value (6)	Average Interest rate
	Expected contractual maturity date (1)							
	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 3 years	Between 3 and 4 years	More than 4 years			
	US\$ million equivalent							
Significant liabilities								
Fixed rate debt (US\$):								
Principal payment and accrued interest(2)	5.2				150.0	155.2	125.2	8.5
Principal payment and accrued interest(3)	7.7				150.0	157.7	128.4	11.5
Principal payment and accrued interest(4)	8.8	25.4				34.2		7.45
Principal payment and accrued interest(5)	1.4	31.7				33.2		10
Principal payment and accrued interest(6)	1.3				120	122.6	99.1	7.88
Variable rate debt (US\$):								
Principal payment and accrued interest(7)	81.2					81.2		Float
Variable rate debt (Ps.)(8):								
Principal payment and accrued interest(9)	65.3	11.3				76.5		Float
Principal payment and accrued interest(10)	52.6					52.6		Float
Principal payment and accrued interest(11)	7.1					7.1		Float

(1) Seller financing not included.

(2) Corresponds to our note due 2017.

- (3) Corresponds to our note due 2020.
- (4) Corresponds to the series IV note due 2014.
- (5) Corresponds to APSA Convertible Notes. See “Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Indebtedness—Convertible Notes.”
- (6) Corresponds to APSA series I notes due 2017. Debt issuance cost not included.
- (7) Dollar-denominated bank loans.
- (8) Peso-denominated loans were converted to Dollars at an exchange rate of Ps.4.507 per U.S. Dollar
- (9) Corresponds to the series III note due 2013.
- (10) Dollar-denominated bank loans.
- (11) Corresponds to APSA short term bank loans.

Sensitivity to Exchange Rates and Interest rates

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.

As of the date of this annual report, we have short term floating rate debt and an upward shift of 100 Bps in the general interest rate level would imply an increase of US\$1.7 in our interest expense over the next fiscal year.

On the other hand, our outstanding fixed rate indebtedness is represented mainly by our notes due 2017 and 2020 which accrues interest at a fixed rate of 8.5% per year and 11.5% per year, respectively. As of June 30, 2012, the fair market value in Pesos equivalent of the 2017 notes was US\$ 125.2 million and fair market value in Pesos equivalent of the 2020 notes was US\$ 128.4 million (includes accrued interest). As a measure of sensitivity, an upward shift of 100 Bps in the general interest rate level would imply a decrease of 3.9% in 2017 notes fair market value and a decrease of 5.1% in 2020 notes fair market value.

In addition, Alto Palermo’s Series II fair market value tends to drop 4.5% per 100 Bps of increase in interest rate levels.

A change of 1% in Peso U.S. Dollar exchange rate would imply a Ps.19.4 million change in the Peso equivalent of our debt face value and increases our interest expenses in Ps.1.4 million annually. In addition, a change of 1% in Ps. / US\$ exchange rate would imply a Ps.5.4 million change in the Peso equivalent of Alto Palermo’s debt face value and increases their interest expenses in Ps.0.4 million annually. As of June 30, 2012, the fair market value in Pesos equivalent of APSA Series I notes was Ps.452.3 million (includes accrued interest). As a measure of sensitivity, an upward shift of 100 Bps in the general interest rate level would imply a decrease of 3.7% in its fair market value.

ITEM 12. Description of Other than Equity Securities

A. Debt Securities

This item is not applicable

B. Warrants and Rights

This item is not applicable

C. Other Securities

This item is not applicable

D. American Depositary Shares

The Bank of New York Mellon, as depositary for the GDSs (the “Depositary”) collects its fees for delivery directly from investors depositing shares or surrendering GDSs for the purpose of withdrawal. The depositary also collects taxes and governmental charges from the holders of GDSs. The depositary collects these fees and charges by deducting those fees from the amounts distributed or by selling a portion of distributable property to pay the fees (after attempting by reasonable means to notify the holder prior to such sale).

The Depositary has agreed to reimburse or pay on our behalf, certain reasonable expenses related to our GDS program and incurred by us in connection with the program (such as NYSE listing fees, legal and accounting fees incurred with preparation of Form 20-F and ongoing SEC compliance and listing requirements, distribution of proxy materials, investor relations expenses, etc). The Depositary has covered all such expenses incurred by us during 2012 for an amount of US\$ 131,918.

The amounts the Depositary reimbursed or paid are not perforce related to the fees collected by the depositary from GDSs holders.

We agree to pay the fees, reasonable expenses and out-of-pocket charges of the Depositary and those of any registrar only in accordance with agreements in writing entered into between the Depositary and the Company from time to time. The Depositary shall present its statement for such charges and expenses to the Company once every three months. The charges and expenses of the custodian are for the sole account of the Depositary.

The following charges shall be incurred by any party depositing or withdrawing shares or by any party surrendering receipts or to whom receipts are issued (including, without limitation, issuance pursuant to a stock dividend or stock split declared by the Issuer or an exchange regarding the receipts or deposited securities or a distribution of receipts), whichever applicable: (1) taxes and other governmental charges, (2) such registration fees as may from time to time be in effect for the registration of transfers of shares generally on our share register or foreign registrar and applicable to transfers of shares to the name of the Depositary or its nominee or the custodian or its nominee on the making of deposits or withdrawals hereunder, (3) such cable, telex and fax transmission expenses as are expressly provided in this deposit agreement, (4) such expenses as are incurred by the Depositary in the conversion of foreign currency (5) a fee of US\$5.00 or less per 100 Global Depositary Shares (or portion), (6) a fee of US\$0.02 or less per Global Depositary Share (or portion) for any cash distribution made pursuant to the deposit agreement including, but not limited to, and (7) a fee not in excess of US\$1.50 per certificate for receipt for transfers made pursuant to the deposit agreement.

PART II

ITEM 13. Defaults, Dividend Arrearages and Delinquencies

This item is not applicable.

ITEM 14. Material Modifications to the Rights of Security Holders and Use of Proceeds

A. Fair Price Provision

At our annual meeting held on October 30, 2000, our shareholders approved an amendment to our bylaws which included the adoption of a fair price provision (the "Fair Price Provision"). On March 8, 2002 our shareholders decided to make a new amendment to Article Nine of our bylaws including, among others, an increase in the minimum percentage of capital obliged to comply with the Fair Price Provision, from twenty percent (20%) to thirty five percent (35%), according to Decree No. 677/2001. On October 10, 2007, our shareholders decided to make a new amendment to Article Nine of our bylaws, to include the control concept under Decree No. 677/2001, which provides for the effective control regularly held in addition to the legal control.

The following description is a summary of the main provisions of the Fair Price Provision, which constitutes Article Nine of our bylaws and does not contain a description of all of the terms of the Fair Price Provision. The Fair Price Provision prohibits a party seeking to acquire, directly or indirectly, either control or (together with such party's other holdings) thirty five percent (35%) or more of our capital stock without complying with the procedural and price requirements described below. Acquisitions made in violation of the Fair Price Provision are deemed ineffective against us and will not be registered in our share registry. Shares acquired in violation of the Fair Price Provision shall have no voting or equity rights until the Fair Price Provision has been complied with. The Fair Price Provision applies to transactions involving shares of our common stock and any securities convertible in shares of our common stock, including, without limitation, convertible debentures and bonds and our global depository receipts ("GDRs"). The Fair Price Provision excludes certain acquisitions of shares in certain limited circumstances.

The Fair Price Provision provides that a party seeking to acquire, directly or indirectly, control of our company or thirty five percent (35%) or more of our capital stock shall be required to make a public tender offer for all of the outstanding common stock of us and any shares of common stock into which outstanding securities of our company are presently convertible or exchangeable in accordance with the procedural and price terms of the Fair Price Provision and in accordance with applicable law. For purposes of the thirty five percent threshold contained in the Fair Price Provision parties acting in concert or which are under common control or administration are deemed a single party.

There are cases excluded from the tender offer requirements:

- acquisitions by existing shareholders or by those exercising control over shares or convertible securities in accordance with the provisions under Decree 677/2001, irrespective of the application of the regulations imposed by 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 Fair Price Provision requires the offering party to notify use of the tender offer simultaneously with its filing of the public tender offer with the Comisión Nacional de Valores. The notice to us is required to set forth all of the terms and conditions of any agreement that the offering party has made with any other of our shareholders with respect to

the proposed transaction and to provide, among other things, the following information:

- the identity and nationality of the offering party and, in the event the offer is made by a group, the identity of each member of the group;
- the terms and conditions of the offering, including the price, the tender offer period and the requirements for accepting the tender offer;
- accounting documentation required by Argentine law relating to the offering party;
- details of all prior acquisitions by the offering party of shares or securities convertible into shares of our capital stock.

We will distribute the information provided by the offering party to our shareholders.

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.

The Fair Price Provision requires that the consideration paid in the tender offer be paid in cash and that the price paid for each share in the tender offer be the same and not less than the highest price per share derived from the five following alternative valuation methods:

- the highest price per share of our common stock paid by the offering party, or on behalf of the offering party, for any acquisition of shares or convertible securities within the 2 years prior to the commencement of the tender offer;
- the highest closing selling price of a share of our common stock on the Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires during the thirty day period immediately preceding the commencement of the tender offer;
- the highest price resulting from the calculations made according to the provisions of (i) and (ii) above multiplied by a fraction the numerator of which is such highest price and the denominator of which is the lowest closing price of a share of our common stock on the Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires during the two-year period prior to the period referred to in sub-sections (i) or (ii), as applicable;
- our aggregate net earnings per share during our preceding four completed fiscal quarters prior to the commencement of the tender offer, multiplied by our highest price to earnings ratio during the two-year period immediately preceding the commencement of the tender offer. Such multiples shall be determined considering the average closing selling price of our common stock on the Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires, and our aggregate net income from our preceding four completed fiscal quarters; and,
- the book value per share of our common stock at the time the tender offer is commenced, multiplied by the highest ratio determined by a fraction the numerator of which is the closing selling price of a share of our common stock on the Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires on each day during the two year period prior to the commencement of the tender offer and the denominator of which is the latest known book value per share of our common stock on each such date.

B. Limitations on the payment of dividends.

On February 2, 2007, we issued our fixed-rate notes due in 2017 for an aggregate principal amount of US\$150.0 million, which accrue interest at an annual interest rate of 8.5% payable semiannually and mature on February 2, 2017.

On July 20, 2010, we issued fixed-rate notes due in 2020 for an aggregate principal amount of US\$ 150.0 million, which accrue interest at an annual interest rate of 11.5% payable semiannually and mature on July 20, 2020.

Additionally, on February 14, 2012, we issued our Badlar notes due in 2013, for an aggregate principal amount of Ps 153.2 million which accrue interest at an annual rate of Badlar rate plus 249 basis points, and our fixed rate notes due in 2014 for a total amount of US\$ 33.8 million, which accrue interest at an annual interest rate of 7.45%.

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

These notes 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; or
- 100% of the aggregate net cash proceeds (with certain exceptions) and the fair market value of property other than cash received by us or by our restricted subsidiaries from (a) any contribution to our capital stock or the capital stock of our restricted subsidiaries or issuance and sale of our qualified capital stock or the qualified capital stock of our restricted subsidiaries subsequent to the issue of our notes due, (b) issuance and sale subsequent to the issuance of our notes due 2017 or our indebtedness or the indebtedness of our

restricted subsidiaries that has been converted into or exchanged for our qualified capital stock, or (c) any reduction in our indebtedness or any restricted subsidiary, (d) any reduction in debt investment (other than permitted investments) and return on assets, or (e) any distribution received from non-restricted subsidiaries.

C. This section is not applicable.

D. This section is not applicable.

E. This section is not applicable.

ITEM 15. Controls and Procedures

A. Disclosure Controls and Procedures.

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports we file or submit under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC’s rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Administrative Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In connection with the preparation of this Annual Report on Form 20-F, we carried out an evaluation under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Administrative Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of June 30, 2012. Based upon this evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of fiscal year 2012.

B. Management’s Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act. Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with Argentine generally accepted accounting principles applicable.

Management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2012. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (“COSO”) in Internal Control–Integrated Framework. Based on this assessment and the criteria set forth in Internal Control–Integrated Framework, management concluded that, as of the end of fiscal year 2012, our internal control over the financial reporting was effective.

C. Attestation Report of the Registered Public Accounting Firm

Our independent registered public accounting firm, Price Waterhouse & Co. S.R.L., Buenos Aires, Argentina -member firm of PricewaterhouseCoopers-, has issued an attestation report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, as stated in their report included herein. See “Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm”.

D. Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

During the period covered by this report, there were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 16.

A. Audit Committee Financial Expert

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 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. Also, the audit committee may be requested by the board of directors to report if the conditions of a related party transaction may be reasonably considered adequate according to normal market conditions.

Since November 3, 2008 the member of the Audit Committee are Cedric Bridger, Ricardo Liberman and Mario Blejer, all of them as independent members. Cedric Bridger is the financial expert in accordance with the relevant SEC rules. We have a fully independent audit committee as per the standard provided in Rule 10 (A) -3(B) (1).

B. Code of Ethics

We have adopted a code of ethics that applies to our directors, officers and employees. Our code of ethics is posted in our website www.irsa.com.ar. On July 25 2005, our Code of Ethics was amended by our board of directors. The amendment was reported in a report on Form 6-K on August 1, 2005.

If we make any substantive amendment to the code of ethics or grant any waivers, including any implicit waiver to any of its provision we will disclose the nature of such amendment or waiver in a report on Form 6-K or in our next annual report and we will post it in our website.

C. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

Audit Fees

During the fiscal years ended June 30, 2012 and June 30, 2011, we were billed a total amount of Ps. 6.1 million and Ps. 4.2 million respectively, for professional services rendered by our principal accountants for the audit of our annual consolidated financial statements, performance of the audit of internal controls over financial reporting of the company and other services normally provided in connection with regulatory filings or engagements.

Audit-Related Fees

During the fiscal years ended June 30, 2012 and June 30, 2011, no audit related services were provided.

Tax Fees

During the fiscal years ended June 30, 2012 and June 30, 2011, we were billed a total amount of Ps.0.07 million and Ps. 0.02 million, respectively, for professional services rendered by our principal accountants for tax compliance, tax advice, and tax planning.

All Other Fees

During fiscal year ended June 30, 2012 and June 30, 2011 we were billed for professional services rendered by our principal accountants, including fees mainly related to special assignments and courses, a total amount of Ps.0.86 million and Ps. 0.90 million, respectively.

Audit Committee Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

Audit Committee pre-approves all services, fees and services provided by the external auditors to ensure auditors' independence. One of the main tasks of the Audit Committee is to give it opinion in relation to the appointment of the external auditors, proposed by the Board of Directors to the General Shareholder's Meeting. In order to accomplish such task, the Audit Committee shall:

Require any additional and complementary documentation related to this analysis.

- Verify the independence of the external auditors;
- Analyze different kinds of services that the external auditor would provide to the company. This description must also include an estimate of the fees payable for such services, specifically in order to maintain the principle of independence;
- Inform the fees billed by the external auditor, separating the services related to the Audit Committee and other special services that could be not included as fees related to the Audit Committee;
- Take notice of any strategy proposed by of the external auditors and review it in accordance with the reality other business and the risks involved;
- Analyze and supervise the working plan of the external auditors considering the business' reality and the estimated risks;
 - Propose adjustments (if necessary) to such working plan;
- Hold meetings with the external auditors in order to: (a) analyze the difficulties, results and conclusions of the proposed working plan; (b) analyze eventual northpossible conflicts of interests, related party transactions, compliance with the legal framework and information transparency; and
 - Evaluate the performance of external auditors and their opinion regarding the Financial Statements.

D. Exemption from the Listing Standards for Audit Committees

This section is not applicable.

E. Purchase of Equity Securities by the Issuer and its Affiliates

This section is not applicable.

F. Change in Registrant's Certifying Accountant

This section is not applicable.

G. Corporate Governance

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 Comisión Nacional de Valores, 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.

Section 303A.03 Non-management directors must meet at regularly scheduled executive meetings not attended by management.

IRSA's Corporate Practices

We follow 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 Comisión Nacional de Valores .

Comisión Nacional de Valores' standards (General Resolution No. 400, as amended) for purposes of identifying an independent director are substantially similar to NYSE's standards. Comisión Nacional de Valores 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.

Neither Argentine law nor our by-laws require that any such meetings be held.

Our 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 a company. Also, it is mandatory for public companies to form a supervisory committee (composed of syndics) which is responsible for monitoring legal compliance by a company under Argentine law and compliance with its by-laws.

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). NYSE Standards for US companies Listed Companies Manual Section 303.A

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.

H. Mine Safety Disclosures

This section is not applicable.

PART III

ITEM 17. Financial Statements

We have responded to Item 18 in lieu of responding to this Item.

Neither Argentine law nor our 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 our by-laws require the formation of a “Compensation Committee.”

IRSA’s Corporate Practices

Pursuant to Decree No. 677/01 and Comisión Nacional de Valores Standards, as from May 27, 2004 we have 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 Comisión Nacional de Valores . 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.

ITEM 18. Financial Statements

Reference is made to pages F-1 through F-254

Index to Financial Statements (see page F-1).

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ITEM 19. Exhibits

INDEX OF EXHIBITS

Exhibit No. Description of Exhibit

1.1*	Estatutos of the registrant, which serve as the registrant's articles of incorporation and bylaws, and an English translation thereof.
1.2****	<u>English translation of the amendment to the bylaws.</u>
2.1****	<u>Indenture dated February 2, 2007, between the Company as Issuer, The Bank of New York as trustee, Co-Registrar, Principal Paying Agent and Transfer Agent, and Banco Río de la Plata S.A. as Registrar, Paying Agent, Transfer Agent and Representative of the Trustee in Argentina for the US\$ 200,000,000 Global Note Program for Notes due no less than 30 days from date of original issue.</u>
2.2*****	<u>Indenture dated July 20, 2010, between the Company as issuer, the Bank of New York Mellon as trustee, Co-registrar, Principal Agent and Transfer Agent and Banco Santander Río S.A. as Registrar, Paying Agent, Transfer Agent and Representative of the Trustee in Argentina for the US\$ 400,000,000 Global Note Program for Notes due no less than 30 days from the date of original issue.</u>
4.1**	<u>Exchange of Operating Services Agreement between the Company, Cresud and Alto Palermo dated June 30, 2004.</u>
4.2****	<u>English translation of the Amendment to the Exchange of Operating Services Agreement between the Company, Cresud and Alto Palermo dated August 23, 2007.</u>
4.3*****	<u>English translation of the Second Agreement for the Implementation of the Amendment to the Corporate Services Master Agreement, dated August 14, 2008.</u>
4.4*****	<u>English translation of the Third Agreement for the Implementation of the Amendment to the Corporate Services Master Agreement, dated November 27, 2009.</u>
4.5*****	<u>English translation of the Amendment to the Exchange of Operating Services Agreement between the Company, Cresud and Alto Palermo dated March 12, 2010.</u>
4.6*****	<u>English translation of the Amendment to the Exchange of Operating Services Agreement between the Company, Cresud and Alto Palermo dated July 11, 2011.</u>
4.7	<u>English translation of the Amendment to the Exchange of Operating Services Agreement between the Company, Cresud and Alto Palermo dated October 15, 2012.</u>
8.1	List of Subsidiaries.
11.1***	<u>Code of Ethics of the Company.</u>
12.1	<u>Certification pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 for Chief Executive Officer.</u>
12.2	<u>Certification pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 for Chief Financial Officer.</u>
13.1	<u>Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 for Chief Executive Officer.</u>
13.2	<u>Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 for Chief Financial Officer.</u>

* Incorporated herein by reference to the exhibit to the registrant's registration statement on Form F-3 (File No. 333-7984) filed with the SEC on November 18, 1997.

** Incorporated herein 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.

*** Incorporated herein by reference to the registrant's registration statement on Form 6-K (File No. 001-13542) filed with the SEC on August 1, 2005.

**** Incorporated herein by reference to the annual report on Form 20-F (File No. 001-13542) filed with the SEC on December 27, 2007.

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Incorporated herein by reference to the annual report on Form 20-F (File No. 001-13542) filed with the SEC on December 30, 2008.

Incorporated herein by reference to the annual report on Form 20-F (File No. 001-13542) filed with the SEC on December 30, 2009.

Incorporated herein by reference to the annual report on Form 20-F (File No. 001-13542) filed with the SEC on December 30, 2010.

Incorporated herein by reference to the annual report on Form 20-F (File No. 001-13542) filed with the SEC on December 28, 2011.

SIGNATURES

The registrant hereby certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and that it has duly caused and authorized the undersigned to sign this annual report on its behalf.

IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad
Anónima

October 30, 2012

By: /s/ Eduardo S. Elsztain
Eduardo S. Elsztain
Chief Executive Officer

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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 ("the Company") at June 30, 2012 and 2011, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended June 30, 2012 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Argentina. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2012, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included 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. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

Accounting principles generally accepted in Argentina vary in certain significant respects from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Information relating to the nature and effect of such differences is presented in Note 26 to the consolidated financial statements.

As indicated in Note 24 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company will adopt International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) for the first time for the year ended June 30, 2013. According to Rule 562 of the Comisión Nacional de Valores (CNV), these consolidated financial statements should include a summarized note with certain reconciliations between Argentine GAAP and IFRS. The items and/or amounts in these reconciliations are subject to change and should only be deemed final when the consolidated financial statements prepared under IFRS for the first time as of and for the year ended June 30, 2013 are issued.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have

a material effect on the financial statements.

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Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

PRICE WATERHOUSE & Co. S.R.L.

October 30, 2012

By: /s/ Norberto Fabián Montero (Partner)
Norberto Fabián Montero
Partner

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IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima
Consolidated Balance Sheets
as of June 30, 2012 and 2011
(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

	2012	2011
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and banks (Note 4.a.)	257,451	168,170
Investments (Note 4.b.)	123,189	210,183
Accounts receivable, net (Note 4.c.)	301,388	248,998
Other receivables and prepaid expenses (Note 4.d.)	148,843	155,169
Inventories (Note 4.e.)	132,179	262,660
Total current assets	963,050	1,045,180
Non-Current Assets		
Accounts receivable, net (Note 4.c.)	36,661	14,300
Other receivables and prepaid expenses (Note 4.d.)	171,057	149,626
Inventories (Note 4.e.)	97,221	89,441
Investments (Note 4.b.)	2,318,203	1,946,145
Fixed assets, net (Note 27.a.)	3,319,660	3,405,851
Intangible assets, net (Note 27.b.)	58,180	42,362
Subtotal non-current assets	6,000,982	5,647,725
Negative goodwill, net (Note 4.f.)	(363,467)	(389,300)
Total non-current assets	5,637,515	5,258,425
Total assets	6,600,565	6,303,605
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities		
Trade accounts payable (Note 4.g.)	146,888	153,149
Advances from customers (Note 4.h.)	225,732	232,863
Short-term debt (Note 4.j.)	575,687	683,813
Salaries and social security payable (Note 4.i.)	40,686	35,792
Taxes payable (Note 4.k.)	161,132	119,053
Other liabilities (Note 4.l.)	127,896	79,068
Provisions (Note 27.c.)	2,446	2,019
Total current liabilities	1,280,467	1,305,757
Non-Current Liabilities		
Trade accounts payable (Note 4.g.)	4	47
Advances from customers (Note 4.h.)	111,032	94,244
Long-term debt (Note 4.j.)	2,065,826	1,756,919
Taxes payable (Note 4.k.)	407,619	497,009
Other liabilities (Note 4.l.)	19,586	18,129
Provisions (Note 27.c.)	17,823	12,881
Total non-current liabilities	2,621,890	2,379,229
Total liabilities	3,902,357	3,684,986
Minority interest	362,929	304,932
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	2,335,279	2,313,687
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	6,600,565	6,303,605

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

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IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima
Consolidated Statements of Income
for the years ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010
(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

	2012	2011	2010
Revenues	1,567,251	1,441,930	1,323,326
Costs (Note 27.d.)	(550,331)	(600,755)	(475,295)
Gross profit	1,016,920	841,175	848,031
Administrative expenses (Note 27.f)	(217,406)	(200,359)	(195,291)
Selling expenses (Note 27.f)	(108,514)	(106,704)	(185,401)
Subtotal	(325,920)	(307,063)	(380,692)
Gain from recognition of inventories at net realizable value	42,817	45,442	33,831
Net income from retained interest in securitized receivables	-	4,707	37,470
Gain from operations and holdings of real estate assets, net (Note 7)	573	1,140	1,091
Operating income (Note 6)	734,390	585,401	539,731
Amortization of negative goodwill, net	18,145	17,427	1,641
Financial results, net (Note 8)	(442,991)	(282,246)	(165,096)
Gain on equity investees	116,766	138,420	160,416
Other expenses, net (Note 9)	(29,827)	(14,609)	(10,311)
Income before taxes and minority interest	396,483	444,393	526,381
Income tax and MPIT	(102,683)	(91,203)	(125,871)
Minority interest	(13,719)	(58,405)	(44,572)
Net income (Note 6)	280,081	294,785	355,938
Earnings per share (Note 16):			
Basic net income per share	0.484	0.509	0.615
Diluted net income per share	0.484	0.509	0.615

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
for the years ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010
(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

	Shareholders' contributions					Retained earnings					
	Common stock	Inflation adjustment of common stock	Additional paid-in-capital	Total	Legal reserve	Voluntary reserve for general purposes	Reserve for new developments	Long-term incentive program reserve	Retained earnings	Cumulative translation adjustment	
	(Note 5.a.)	(Note 5.b.)	(Note 5.a.)		(Note 5.c.)		(Note 5.d.)	(Note 21)		(Note 2.f.)	
Balances as of June 30, 2009	578,676	274,387	793,123	1,646,186	32,374	52,132	193,486	- -	158,635	12,849	2
Adjustment to retained earnings (see Note 2.h)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(202,246)	--	(
Balances as of June 30, 2009 adjusted	578,676	274,387	793,123	1,646,186	32,374	52,132	193,486	- -	(43,611)	12,849	1
Cash dividends approved by Shareholders' meeting held October 29, 2009	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(31,727)	--	(
Cumulative translation adjustment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,610	4
Appropriation of retained earnings approved by Shareholders' meeting held October 29, 2009	--	--	--	--	7,932	--	--	--	(7,932)	--	-
Net income for the year	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	355,938	--	3
Balances as of June 30, 2010	578,676	274,387	793,123	1,646,186	40,306	52,132	193,486	- -	272,668	17,459	2
Appropriation of retained earnings approved by Shareholders' meeting held October 29, 2010	--	--	--	--	16,725	--	197,776	--	(214,501)	--	-
Cash dividends approved by Shareholders' meeting held	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(120,000)	--	(

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October 29, 2010.											
Cash dividends approved by Shareholders' meeting held May 26, 2011.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(100,000)	--	(
Cumulative translation adjustment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	16,665	1
Net income for the year	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	294,785	--	2
Balances as of June 30, 2011	578,676	274,387	793,123	1,646,186	57,031	52,132	391,262	--	132,952	34,124	2
Appropriation of retained earnings approved by Shareholders' meeting held October 31, 2011	--	--	--	--	14,105	--	56,421	--	(70,526)	--	-
Cash dividends approved by Shareholders' meeting held October 31, 2011. (Note 5.e)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(211,575)	--	(
Long-term incentive program reserve	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,595	--	--	2
Reimbursement of expired dividends (see Note 5.g)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,640	--	3
Cash dividends approved by Shareholders' meeting held May 23, 2012. (Note 5.e)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(27,900)	--	(71,100)	--	(
Cumulative translation adjustment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		45,851	4
Net income for the year	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	280,081	--	2
Balances as of June 30, 2012	578,676	274,387	793,123	1,646,186	71,136	52,132	419,783	2,595	63,472	79,975	2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima
Consolidated Financial Statements of Cash Flows
for the years ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010
(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

	2012	2011	2010
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net income for the year	280,081	294,785	355,938
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash flows from operating activities:			
Income tax and MPIT	102,683	91,203	125,871
Depreciation and amortization	177,454	171,553	160,746
Accrued interest	196,933	194,063	134,251
Minority interest	13,719	58,405	44,572
Allowances and other provisions	61,144	49,644	69,358
Gain on equity investees	(116,766)	(138,420)	(160,416)
Gain from operations and holdings of real estate assets, net	(573)	(1,140)	(1,091)
Financial results, net	266,532	79,688	(3,909)
Gain from recognition of inventories at net realizable value	(42,817)	(45,442)	(33,831)
Amortization of negative goodwill, net	(18,145)	(17,427)	(1,641)
Gain (loss) from the sales of fixed assets and real estate property	(3,126)	15,117	(21,121)
Long-term incentive program reserve (See Note 21)	2,689	--	--
Net loss from the derecognition of intangible assets	(536)	--	--
Net income from disposal of goodwill	(2,951)	--	--
Changes in certain assets and liabilities, net of non-cash transactions and the effects of acquisitions:			
Increase in accounts receivable, net	(70,324)	(112,828)	(108,890)
Increase in other receivables and prepaid expenses	(8,756)	(24,208)	(40,810)
Decrease (increase) in inventories	185,686	57,094	(28,807)
Increase in intangible assets, net	(912)	(3,051)	(2,316)
(Decrease) increase in trade accounts payable	12,851	(7,115)	24,684
(Decrease) increase in advances from customers, salaries and social security payable and taxes payable	(161,104)	(76,601)	(120,202)
Increase (Decrease) in other liabilities	4,838	(13,488)	(15,928)
Net cash provided by operating activities	878,600	571,832	376,458
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Decrease (increase) in other investments	(77,330)	58,772	(8,270)
Acquisition/sale of businesses and assets net of cash acquired	(7,384)	(428,315)	(8,316)
Payment for acquisition of Tarshop S.A.'s minority interest	--	--	(1,574)

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Acquisition of undeveloped parcels of land	(40,805)	(261)	(11,930)
Acquisition and improvement of fixed assets	(92,893)	(87,694)	(156,530)
Increase in equity investees and other investments	(164,215)	(320,879)	(244,740)
Advance payments for the acquisition of shares	--	(1,798)	(23,735)
Contributions to the risk fund of the reciprocal guarantee company	(10,000)	--	--
Loans collected from/granted to related parties, net	(22,018)	23,014	(30,147)
Advance received from sale of interest in Tarshop S.A.	--	--	19,951
Collection of dividends	12,321	11,119	3,904
Collection from sale of undeveloped parcels of land	--	--	11,023
Payment for non compete agreement with the former minority shareholder of Tarshop .	--	--	(5,615)
Net cash used in investing activities .	(402,324)	(746,042)	(455,979)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Increase in short-term and long-term debt .	123,218	225,760	371,305
Payment of seller financing .	(23,304)	(10,873)	(50,024)
Payments of short-term and long term debt and mortgage payable .	(440,988)	(248,075)	(221,170)
Payment of dividends .	(267,515)	(247,934)	(55,385)
Interest paid .	(248,277)	(142,000)	(136,515)
Re purchase of debt .	--	--	(12,000)
Capital contributions from minority shareholders .	56,424	808	46,220
Loans from related parties, net	(6,935)	--	--
Reimbursement of dividends .	6,937	--	--
Proceeds from issuance of Non-Convertible Notes, net of expenses .	295,030	757,444	102,502
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities .	(505,410)	335,130	44,933
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents.	(29,134)	160,920	(34,588)
Cash and cash equivalents as of the beginning of the year .	312,274	151,354	185,942
Cash and cash equivalents as of the end of the year (i) .	283,140	312,274	151,354

(i) See Notes 2.i, 3.b and 17

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima
Consolidated Financial Statements of Cash Flows for the years
ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

	2012	2011	2010
Supplemental cash flow information:			
Cash paid during the year for:			
Income tax paid	128,387	72,844	34,310
Non-cash investing and financing activities:			
Capitalization of financial costs in fixed assets	--	--	5,331
Increase in inventories through a decrease in fixed assets, net	29,581	2,947	43,984
Increase (decrease) in non-current investments through an increase (decrease) in other liabilities	45,665	16,004	13,209
Liquidation of interest in credit card receivables	--	--	8,646
Increase (decrease) in advances from customers through an increase (decrease) in inventories	2,602	--	3,310
Decrease in current investments through an increase in other receivables and prepaid expenses	--	--	8,402
Cumulative translation adjustments	45,851	16,655	4,610
Capitalization of financial costs in inventories	--	--	1,932
Increase (decrease) in non-current investment through an increase (decrease) in other receivables and prepaid expenses .	819	70,620	6,359
Increase in minority interest through a decrease in short and long –term debt	--	--	1,310
Increase in minority interest through a decrease in other liabilities	--	20,557	14,512
Increase in intangible assets, net through an increase in other liabilities	--	--	7,545
Decrease in non-current investments through an increase in accounts receivable, net	--	--	26,342
Increase (decrease) in inventories through an increase (decrease) in non-current investments	--	81,631	15,989
Increase in fixed assets through a decrease in inventories	--	9,264	--
Decrease in short and long-term debt through an increase in shareholders' equity	38	61,240	--
Increase in fixed assets, net through an increase in short and long-term debt	1,421	47,471	--
Increase (decrease) in fixed assets, net through an increase in trade accounts payable	--	1,375	4,996
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities through an increase (decrease) in shareholders' equity	41,846	--	--
Decrease in inventories through a decrease in trade accounts payable	17,416	--	--
Increase other receivables and prepaid expenses through an increase in taxes payable	3,340	--	--
Decrease in intangible assets, net through a decrease in trade accounts payable	1,153	--	--
Decrease in fixed assets, net through an increase in intangible assets	985	--	--
Increase in intangible assets, net through a decrease in other receivables and prepaid expenses	3,222	--	--
Decrease in other receivables and prepaid expenses through a decrease in shareholders' equity	22,550	--	--
Decrease in accounts receivable, net (i)	646	--	--
Decrease in other receivables and prepaid expenses (i)	8,025	--	--

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Decrease in non-current investments (i)	16,004	--	--
Decrease in trade accounts payable (i)	7,345	--	--
Decrease in other liabilities (i)	17,330	--	--
Decrease in inventories through a decrease in advances from customers.	--	1,920	--

(i) These lines should be read together.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

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IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima
 Consolidated Financial Statements of Cash Flows for the years
 ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010 (continued)
 (Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

	2012	2011	2010
Acquisitions and disposals of businesses and net assets (i):			
Fair market value of non-cash assets acquired	38,760	394,390	33,856
Fair market value of liabilities assumed	(9,628)	13,457	(8,126)
Net assets acquired	29,132	407,847	25,730
Minority interest	1,434	378,790	(897)
Goodwill (negative goodwill)	5,728	(337,378)	506
Impairment and sale of Tarshop S.A.	--	15,327	--
Remaining investment in Tarshop S.A.	--	28,967	--
Purchase price	36,294	493,553	25,339
Cash and cash equivalents acquired	--	(1,292)	13
Seller financing	(27,372)	(33,403)	(14,782)
Advance payments	(1,538)	(30,543)	(2,254)
Net cash paid for the acquisition	7,384	428,315	8,316

(i) As of June 30, 2012, it includes the acquisition of shares of Nuevo Puerto Santa Fe (Note 2.g.B.3) and additional participation in Arcos del Gourmet (Note 2.g.C.6).

As of June 30, 2011 and 2010 it mainly includes the acquisition of additional shares of Alto Palermo (Note 2.g.B.12) and the disposal of 80% equity interest in Tarshop (Note 2.g.C.7. (iii)).

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the years ended June 30, 2012 and 2011
(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 the "The Company"), is primarily involved in (i) the acquisition and development of residential properties primarily for sale and the acquisition of undeveloped parcels of land 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) the origination of consumer loans and credit card receivables and securitization activities 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 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"). In addition, the Company complies 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 26 to these Consolidated Financial Statements.

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. Since Argentine GAAP required companies to discontinue inflation adjustments as from October 1, 2003, the application of the CNV resolution represented a departure from Argentine GAAP. However, due to low inflation rates during the period from March 1, to September 30, 2003, such a departure did not have a material effect on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

b. Basis 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 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.

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 consolidated financial statements, individual financial statements have

been omitted since they are not required for SEC reporting purposes.

The following table shows a description of the subsidiaries over which the Company has effective control or joint control, with their respective percentage of capital stock owned. Indirect interests in subsidiaries are not shown. Interests have been rounded and do not consider the effect of the potential conversion of irrevocable contribution into common shares.

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IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the years ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010 (continued)
(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

2. Preparation of financial statements (continued)

b. Basis of consolidation (continued)

	Percentage of capital stock owned as June 30,					
	2012		2011		2010	
Controlled and jointly controlled companies						
Alto Palermo S.A. ("APSA") (vii)	95.61	%	94.89	%	63.35	%
Canteras Natal Crespo S.A. ("Canteras Natal Crespo") (i)	50.00	%	50.00	%	50.00	%
CYRSA S.A. ("CYRSA") (ii)	50.00	%	50.00	%	50.00	%
E-Commerce Latina S.A. ("E-Commerce")	100.00	%	100.00	%	100.00	%
Hoteles Argentinos S.A. ("Hoteles Argentinos")	80.00	%	80.00	%	80.00	%
Inversora Bolívar S.A. ("Inversora Bolívar")	100.00	%	100.00	%	100.00	%
Llao Llao Resorts S.A. ("LLR")	50.00	%	50.00	%	50.00	%
Nuevas Fronteras S.A	76.34	%	76.34	%	76.34	%
Palermo Invest S.A. ("Palermo Invest")	100.00	%	100.00	%	100.00	%
Quality Invest S.A.(iv)	--		50.00	%	100.00	%
Ritelco S.A. ("Ritelco")	100.00	%	100.00	%	100.00	%
Solares de Santa María S.A. ("Solares de Santa María") (v)	100.00	%	100.00	%	90.00	%
Torodur S.A. (vi)	--		--		98.00	%
Tyrus S.A	100.00	%	100.00	%	100.00	%
Doneldon S.A. (iii)	100.00	%	--		--	
Sedelor S.A. (iii)	100.00	%	--		--	
Alafox S.A. (iii)	100.00	%	--		--	
Efanur S.A. (iii)	100.00	%	--		--	
Codalis S.A. (iii)	100.00	%	--		--	
Unicity S.A.(v)	100.00	%	100.00	%	--	

(i) Jointly controlled with Euromayor S.A.

(ii) Jointly controlled with Cyrela Brazil Realty S.A. Empreendimentos e Participações ("Cyrela")

(iii) Shell Uruguayan companies acquired for "de minimis" consideration during fiscal year ended June 30, 2012.

(iv) As of June 30, 2012, through its subsidiary APSA, the Company holds joint control of this company with EFESUL S.A.

(v) See Note 2. g. B. 5.

(vi) Shell company acquired for "de minimis" consideration in May 2010. In June 2012, the Company sold and transferred all shares to APSA

(vii) See Note 2. g. B. 12.

Proportionate consolidation

As of June 30, 2012, the Company exercises joint control directly or indirectly over several entities namely, Canteras Natal Crespo S.A., CYRSA S.A., Puerto Retiro S.A., Baicom Networks S.A., Nuevo Puerto Santa Fe S.A. and Quality Invest S.A.. 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 Company accounted for these investments under the proportionate consolidation method. Accordingly, these consolidated financial statements reflect the Company's pro rata equity interest in these investments on a line-by-line basis.

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IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima
Notes to the consolidated Financial Statements
for the years ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010 (Continued)
(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

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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements. The financial 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. 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 1 to September 30, 2003, such a departure did not have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

d. Use of estimates

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires the Company's 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 consolidated 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 for allowances and contingencies, impairment of long-lived assets, depreciation and amortization, current value of assets acquired in business combination and assets acquisition, deferred income asset and asset tax credit. Actual results could differ from the estimates and assumptions made at the date of preparation of these consolidated financial statements.

e. Convenience translation

Solely for the convenience of the reader certain amounts are alternatively expressed in Argentine Pesos or US Dollars in the notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements. Translations should not be construed as a representation that the amounts shown could have been, or could be, converted into US Dollars at that or any other rate.

f. Translation of non-peso currency amounts

The Company's functional and reporting currency is the Argentine Peso. In general, for consolidation purposes, assets and liabilities of subsidiaries whose functional currency is not the Argentine Peso are translated into Argentine Pesos in accordance with Technical Resolution No. 18, "Translation of Financial Statements", using the exchange rate on the balance sheet date. Revenues and expenses are translated at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transactions. The gains and losses resulting from translation of financial statements of non-integrated foreign subsidiaries are recorded as a separate component within the statements of shareholders' equity. According to RT No18, a non-integrated entity is that they conduct their operations abroad with some financial autonomy of the investor.

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IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the years ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010 (Continued)
(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

2. Preparation of financial statements (continued)

g. Significant acquisitions, disposals and development of businesses

A. Year ended June 30, 2012

1. Sales of Buildings

On October 17, 2011, the Company sold some offices of Libertador 498 building. The agreed total price was US\$ 2.5 million which was fully collected as of June 30, 2012. The result for this transaction amounts to a gain of Ps. 8.1 million.

On October 25, 2011, the Company sold the property "Thames". The total transaction price amounts to US\$ 4.7 million which was fully collected as of June 30, 2012. The result for this transaction amounts to Ps. 15.80 million.

During the fiscal year, the Company disposed in a few transactions the property known as "Museo Renault" at Figueroa Alcorta 3301. Certain offices were sold on March 7, 2012 for a total price of US\$ 5.2, of which was fully collected as of June 30, 2012. On May 30, 2012, the Company sold three functional units for a fully price of US\$ 5.5 million which US\$ 2.2 were collected at the conveyance deed and US\$ 3.3 million will be paid jointly with compensatory interest calculated at a nominal rate of 8.5% per annum on the outstanding balance, in two equal, annual and consecutive installments of US\$ 1.65 million, with the first installment payable 12 months after the execution of the conveyance deed. To secure the payment of the balance, the purchaser constituted a first-degree privilege mortgage on the property, in favor of the seller. The result for the mentioned transactions amounts to a gain of US\$ 23.9 million.

On May 23, 2012, IRSA signed the title conveyance deed for the functional unit 1 of the property identified as "Sarmiento 517". The total amount agreed was US\$ 0.05 million.

On June 16, 2012, IRSA sold, assigned and transferred a covered area of 4,703 m² for offices, 46 car parking spaces and 4 complementary units to be used as storage units in the building identified as Yacht V and VI of the complex known as "Puerto del Centro", located in Dique IV, Puerto Madero. The amount of the transaction was Ps. 69 million, which was paid by the buyer upon execution of the conveyance deed. The result for this transaction amounted to a gain of Ps. 53.7 million.

The properties mentioned above were classified as investment properties until the above mentioned transactions were executed, which represents a gross lease area of approximately 41,193 square meters.

2. Acquisition of Bitania 26 S.A.'s shares

On December 12, 2011, Ritelco S.A. purchased 9,800,000 non-transferable nominative common shares, of one vote each, issued by the company Bitania 26 S.A., representative of 49% of its capital stock. Bitania 26 S.A. owns the hotel "Esplendor Savoy" in the city of Rosario. The amount of the transaction was set in US\$ 5.0 million, which has been settled.

3. Acquisition of preferred shares and warrants of Supertel Hospitality Inc. ("Supertel")

In February 2012, the Company, through its subsidiary Real Estate Strategies L.P., acquired 3 million preferred shares (“Supertel’s Preferred Shares”) and 30 million warrants (“Supertel’s Warrants”) of Supertel for a total amount of US\$ 30 million. Supertel is a Real Estate Investment Trust which focuses on medium-class hotels and long-term stays. Supertel controls approximately 101 hotels in 23 states of the United States of America, which are operated by different operators and franchises, such as Comfort Inn, Days Inn, Hampton Inn, Holiday Inn, Sleep Inn and Super 8, among others.

Supertel’s Preferred Shares give the Group the right to receive fix cumulative dividends (i.e. 6.25% per annum) and are convertible into 30 million common shares at a fixed price of US\$ 1 per common share. Subject to certain restrictions, they may be exercised in whole or in part at any time until February 2017 at the option of the Group. Supertel’s Preferred Shares give the Group the same political rights provided to holders of common shares, except for dividend distributions.

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IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima
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for the years ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010 (Continued)
(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

2. Preparation of financial statements (continued)

g. Significant acquisitions, disposals and development of businesses

A. Year ended June 30, 2012 (continued)

Supertel's Warrants give the Group the right to acquire 30 million common shares of Supertel at a fixed price of US\$ 1.20 per common share. Subject to certain restrictions, they may be exercised in whole or in part at any time until February 2017 at the option of the Group.

As a holder of preferred shares, the Company holds a voting power of approximately 34% in Supertel's Shareholders Meetings. In addition, the Group has the power to design 4 out of 9 members of Supertel's Board of Directors and participates in the decisions taken by the Executive Committee of Supertel with respect to the acquisition, disposal and management of real estate assets. However, under no circumstances, the Group can exceed a 34% interest in the share capital of Supertel and/or holds a voting power higher to 34% in Supertel's Shareholders Meetings.

Even though the Group exercises significant influence over Supertel, neither Supertel's Preferred Shares nor Supertel's Warrants give the Group access to economic benefits associated with an ownership interest over Supertel (the Group does not hold any interest over the share capital of Supertel). Therefore, Supertel's Preferred Shares and Supertel's Warrants are accounted as financial assets.

4. Contribution to the Risk Fund of Don Mario S.G.R.

On June 29, 2012, the Company invested Ps. 10 million in Don Mario SGR, a Sociedad de Garantía Recíproca under Argentinean law. SGRs are legal entities in Argentina created to promote financing to small and medium sized entities (SMEs) and to reactivate the national economy. SGRs are funded through the contributions of investors who in turn obtain certain tax benefits for income tax purposes. SGRs act as guarantors to SMEs for the loans the SMEs receive from third party financial institutions. The funds received are generally invested by the SGR in time deposits. The Company received 5 shares for a nominal value of Ps. 0,005. These shares are symbolic and merely represent the Company's right over its investment. These shares neither grant control nor significant influence over the actions of the entity. The Company must maintain the investment in the SGR for a minimum period of 2 years to make use of the tax benefit.

5. Acquisition of Luján plot of land.

On May 22, 2012, the APSA's Board of Directors announced the acquisition of a plot of land of 115 hectares in Lujan, Province of Buenos, which was owned by Cresud S.A.C.I.F. y A for an amount of US\$ 8.96 million, which has been fully paid as of the financial statements date.

Such transaction was carried out in order to develop a mixed purpose project in the future since the plot of land has localization and scale features that are apt for business development, and already has the municipal authorization to carry on such businesses there.

This plot of land is recorded under the item non-current investments (Note 4. b.).

6. Arcos del Gourmet S.A. - Restructuring of the concession agreement

On Administration of railway infrastructure transferring to such agency the rail wealth under the National Office of Property Management's jurisdiction (NOPM), by means of which it was decided to expand the concession term until December 31, 2030, automatically extendable for 3 years and 4 months as from that date, provided the fulfillment of all the commitments assumed. This new contract allows for another extension for 3 additional years in case the Company declares so. Likewise, a maximum term of 24 months was set (as from the date of subscription of the agreement) to perform the works and opening of the Shopping Center. This agreement set a new monthly fee of Ps. 0.2 million (plus VAT) until December 31, 2025, and Ps. 0.25 million (plus VAT) as from January 1st, 2026. Notwithstanding this, subsequently and until the concession term is ended, fees will be determined every 2 years.

Additionally, to secure the fulfillment of the agreement, the Company committed itself to hire a surety bond for Ps. 4.46 million, to make a deposit in cash of Ps.0.4 million and to hire another surety bond in favor of Administración de Infraestructura Ferroviaria ("ADIF"), Administration of railway infrastructure, as collateral to the execution of the works agreed in due time and proper form for Ps. 14.95 million. Likewise, the Company took other obligations related to works to be performed. This agreement replaces the one subscribed with NOPM.

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(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

2. Preparation of financial statements (continued)

g. Significant acquisitions, disposals and development of businesses (continued)

B. Year ended June 30, 2011

1. Acquisition of a building located at 183 Madison Avenue, New York, NY

On August 26, 2010, the Company together with some U.S. partners executed an acquisition of a real estate property located at 183 Madison Avenue, New York, NY, through Rigby 183 LLC ("Rigby 183").

The transaction was closed on December 15, 2010 and the price paid by Rigby 183 was US\$ 85.1 million, such payment has been structured through a financing of US\$ 40.0 million obtained by Rigby 183 and the sum of US\$ 45.1 million paid in cash. Moreover, Rigby 183 has obtained an additional financing of US\$ 10.0 million, in order to perform refurbishments and improvements on the building, which is being disbursed as works progress.

On March 31, 2011, the Company sold 8% of its interest in Rigby 183, owned by Real Estate Strategies LLC ("RES"), one of the mentioned wholly-owned subsidiary indirectly controlled through Tyrus, in the amount of US\$ 3.8 million. As a result, the Company has a 49% interest in Rigby 183 through IMadison LLC ("IMadison") as of June 30, 2012.

The building is located in a Manhattan area known as "Midtown South", at the intersection of Madison Avenue and 34th Street. There are several landmark buildings in the area, such as the Empire State Building, Macy's Herald Square and Madison Square Garden. This commercial property will be used for rentals of office space and retail stores in the lower part of its 18 stories. Its net leasable area is approximately 22,000 square meters.

IRSA guarantees certain aspects of Rigby loan up to the percentage of its interest in the associated company.

As mentioned in Note 25, in September 2012 the company agreed to purchase an additional 33.36 % of the interest at Rigby 183.

2. Acquisition of land located in San Martín

On March 31, 2011, IRSA, through its 50% interest in a jointly controlled entity, Quality Invest S.A. ("Quality"), purchased the industrial plant owned by Nobleza Piccardo SAIC ("Nobleza"), a major tobacco company in Argentina. The industrial plant is located in San Martín, Province of Buenos Aires, and is suitable for redevelopment into multiple uses. The Company executed the deeds of title on May 31, 2011.

The purchase price was US\$ 33.0 million, of which US\$ 9.9 million was already paid and the balance will be paid as of May 31, 2012 in three equal and consecutive annual installments plus interest of 7.5 % per annum. The first installment was paid on May 31, 2012. The assets have been mortgaged securing the debt.

Nobleza sold the plant as part of its plan of relocating its operations. As part of the agreement, Nobleza requested the plant to be leased back to it for a maximum period of three years thus allowing it enough time to gradually moving its operations to the new site.

On April 11, 2011, Quality requested the Comisión Nacional de defensa de la Competencia (“CNDC”), the National Commission of Competition in Argentina, to issue an advisory opinion on the obligation to notify the operation or not. The CNDC stated that there was an obligation to notify the situation. After confirmation of the Court of Appeals on February 23, 2012, the company notified the operation to CNDC.

Furthermore, Quality has recently obtained pre-approval by the Municipality of San Martín to extend of the purposes for which the property can be used, including Shopping Center, Entertainment, Events, Commercial Offices, Parking and other ancillary uses.

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2. Preparation of financial statements (continued)

g. Significant acquisitions, disposals and development of businesses (continued)

B. Year ended June 30, 2011 (continued)

Based on these considerations and the strategic location of the property, the Company considered acquiring it in order to develop a shopping center in the future (See Note 25.3).

3. Acquisition of Nuevo Puerto Santa Fe S.A.'s shares

On June 15, 2011, APSA acquired from Boldt S.A. and Inverama S.L., two unrelated companies, 50% interest in the capital stock of Nuevo Puerto Santa Fe S.A. ("NPSF"), a company who acts as a lessee of a property built and operated as a shopping center (La Ribera) in the port of the city of Santa Fe, Province of Santa Fe.

The Company made a down payment of US\$ 0.377 million and will settle the remaining balance in 24 monthly non-interest bearing installments with the last installment due on February 2013.

Additionally, the purchasers paid to the sellers, proportionally to the shares purchased, 50% of the working capital calculated on the purchase agreement, which stemmed from the special closing financial statements of NPSF. The latter prepared them as a supplement to the price.

The purchase of shares of NPSF was contingent upon the approval by the Regulatory Entity of the Port of Santa Fe of the share composition of NPSF provided, in addition, that the Caja de Asistencia Social Lotería de Santa Fe would not raise any challenge against the transaction.

As of August 18, 2011, once this condition was met the actual transfer of shares was completed. APSA and Torodur S.A. became owner of 33.33% and 16.66% of the capital stock, respectively, which together represent 50% of the voting capital of NPSF. Likewise GRAINCO S.A. owns the remaining of 50% of the capital stock. Furthermore, NPSF and Casino Puerto de Santa Fe entered into a sublease agreement which replaces the previous lease agreement originally held by NPSF.

4. Apsamedia S.A.'s operations (formerly Metroshop S.A., which changed its legal name)

On January 13, 2011, APSA purchased 18,400,000 registered, non-endorsable shares of common stock with a face value of Ps. 1 each and entitled to one vote per Class B share, representing 50% of Apsamedia S.A.'s common capital stock.

On January 13, 2011, and as an action subsequent to the purchase of the remaining 50% of Metroshop's shares by the Company, Metroshop transferred the following assets to Tarshop:

- i. Receivables from consumption transactions carried out through December 31, 2010 and that are performing or in default for not more than 60 days (both those in Metroshop S.A.'s own portfolio and those assigned to Fideicomiso Financiero Metroshop S.A. Serie XV).

- ii.

The contractual position in the credit card issuance agreements whose customers did not have as of December 31, 2010 a default for over 60 days in complying with their obligations.

- iii. All credit card customers or accounts and consumer loans.
- iv. Lease agreements on certain branches and their personal property.
- v. Labor agreements for payroll personnel.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

2. Preparation of financial statements (continued)

g. Significant acquisitions, disposals and development of businesses (continued)

B. Year ended June 30, 2011 (continued)

On July 20, 2011, the Special General Shareholders Meeting held by unanimous consent of Metroshop S.A. approved the change of corporate name to Apsamedia S.A. and the amendment of its corporate purpose to capitalize on market opportunities. Apsamedia S.A. will continue providing its services, which have been broadened in scope:

- Consumer credit marketing and financing.
- Issuance and marketing of credit cards.
- Performance of any type of agency and representation.
- Management of administrative, advertising and commercial activities.

Such amendments were registered with the Inspección General de Justicia (Corporate Record Office) on August 29, 2011, under number 17,795.

On October 7, 2011, Apsamedia, as trustor, together with Comafi Fiduciario Financiero S.A., acting as Trustee of the "Fideicomiso Financiero Privado Yatasto", as Original Holder, created a private financial trust called "Consumo Centro", which was assigned by Apsamedia under trust the legal ownership of certain receivables that were not in good standing, including consumer loans, credit card receivables and refinanced receivables generated by Apsamedia in the ordinary course of business, and which shall issue pass-through in favor of the Original Holder. Receivables assigned to the trust amount to Ps. 39.1 million approximately, which were reserved. Apsamedia will assume no liability whatsoever for the creditworthiness or repayment capacity of any of the debtors, or for the success or failure to collect such receivables, or for compliance by debtors of obligations assumed in relation to such receivables.

The price of the Assignment in Trust amounts to Ps. 1.9 million. Such price less the sums of money received as payment by Apsamedia between August 26, 2011, cutoff date, and October 7, 2011, which amount to Ps. 0.15 million, were transferred to a pesos-denominated checking account held by APSA at Banco Comafi for a total amount of Ps. 1.8 million. During this fiscal year, Apsamedia S.A. started to develop the lease of advertising spaces activities in the Company's shopping centers.

On June 29, 2012, the Ordinary and Unanimous Shareholders' Meeting of Apsamedia S.A. unanimously approved the capitalization of irrevocable contributions in the amount of Ps 29,719, made by APSA, thus issuing 29,719,311 ordinary, registered, non-endorsable shares entitled to one vote each to be delivered to the latter.

As of June 30, 2012, APSA's direct and indirect interest in Apsamedia S.A. amounted to 100%.

5. Acquisition of Unicity S.A.

On September 1, 2010, the Company acquired 100% of Unicity for US\$ 2.5 million in cash and the forgiveness of the debt Unicity had with the Company for US\$ 9.1 million. Unicity is a holding company whose only asset is a 10% interest in Solares de Santa Maria S.A. ("Solares"), which in turn has only one asset being an undeveloped parcel of land. The Company was the owner of the remaining interest in Solares. As a result, the Company has the 100% interest in the land as of June 30, 2012.

6. Purchase of Banco de Crédito y Securitización's ("BACS") shares

On March 10, 2011, the Company signed an agreement with International Finance Corporation to acquire a total of 796,875 common shares, which represents a 1.275% of BACS capital stock in an aggregate amount of US\$ 0.32 million, US\$ 0.06 million of which were paid upon execution of such agreement, and the balance of US\$ 0.26 million was repaid at the time of closing of the transaction, which took place on June 11, 2012, within 12 business days as from approval of the transaction by the Banco Central de la República Argentina ("BCRA").

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2. Preparation of financial statements (continued)

g. Significant acquisitions, disposals and development of businesses (continued)

B. Year ended June 30, 2011 (continued)

As of the date of issuance of these financial statements, the Company's direct interest in BACS raises to 6.375%.

7. Barter agreement with TGLT

i. Beruti plot of land

On October 13, 2010, APSA and TGLT, a real estate developer in Argentina, entered into an agreement to barter a plot of land located in Beruti street Nos. 3351/59 in the city of Buenos Aires for monetary consideration and future units to be constructed by TGLT on the land. The transaction was subject to certain precedent conditions including the completion by TGLT of its initial public offering. The transaction was agreed upon at US\$ 18.8 million. TGLT plans to construct an apartment building with residential and commercial parking space. In consideration, TGLT may transfer APSA (i) a number of apartments to be determined representing 17.33% of the saleable square meters occupied by apartment units of the future building; (ii) a number of parking spaces to be determined representing 15.82% of the saleable square meters occupied by parking space of the future building; (iii) all spaces reserved for commercial parking in the future building and (iv) the amount of US\$ 10.7 million payable upon delivering the deeds of title on the land. TGLT completed its initial public offering in the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange on October 29, 2010 therefore; the precedent condition for the transaction was fulfilled on that date. TGLT paid the US\$10.7 million on November 5, 2010. On December 16, 2010, the title deed to the Beruti plot of land was executed.

To secure performance of obligations assumed by TGLT under the deed of sale, a mortgage was granted in favor of the Company.

On June 9, 2011, the Administrative and Tax Contentious Law Court No. 9 of the City of Buenos Aires issued a precautionary measure in the lawsuit "Asociación Amigos Alto Palermo vs. the Government of the City of Buenos Aires for Amparo", which ruled the suspension of the works.

ii. Caballito plot of land

On June 29, 2011, the Company and TGLT entered into an agreement to barter a plot of land located in the neighborhood of Caballito in the city of Buenos Aires for future units to be constructed by TGLT on the land. The transaction was agreed upon at US\$ 12.8 million. TGLT plans to construct an apartment building with residential, offices and parking space. In consideration, TGLT paid US\$ 0.2 million in cash and may transfer IRSA: (i) a number of apartments to be determined, which represents in all 23.10% of the square meters of the saleable houses; (ii) a number to be determined of complementary units (garages), which represents in all 21.10% of the square meters of the garages; and (iii) in case TGLT builds complementary storage rooms, a number to be determined, which represents 21.10% of the square meters of the storage rooms; of the future real estate that shall form part of the project.

TGLT is committed to build, finish and obtain authorization for the three buildings that shall make up the building project, within 36 to 48 months. To secure performance of obligations assumed by TGLT under the deed of sale, a mortgage was granted in favor of the Company.

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2. Preparation of financial statements (continued)

g. Significant acquisitions, disposals and development of businesses (continued)

B. Year ended June 30, 2011 (continued)

8. Acquisition of shares of TGLT

On November 4, 2010, APSA acquired 5,214,662 shares of common stock of TGLT S.A. ("TGLT") following its initial public offering for Ps. 47.1 million in cash.

Thereafter, during fiscal year 2011, APSA acquired 1,017,234 additional shares for a total consideration of Ps. 9.2 million, representing, together with the Company's interest, 8.87% of the TGLT S.A. shares at the end of that year.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, APSA acquired 262,927 additional shares for a total amount of Ps. 2.6 million. As of June 30, 2012 the Company holds a total interest of 9.25% of the TGLT S.A.'s shares, considering the direct and indirect interest through APSA.

9. Acquisition of Cresud S.A.C.I.F. y A. Notes Series VI, IX, X and XI.

On March 10, 2011, Emprendimiento Recoleta S.A. acquired Cresud S.A.C.I.F. y A.'s Notes for US\$ 2.5 million according to the following detail:

- Corporate Notes Class VI (US\$) in an amount of US\$ 2.5 million, due on March 2013, which accrue interest at a fixed annual rate of 7.5% payable quarterly in arrears; the principal shall be repaid in four equal and consecutive installments.

On June 21, 2012, Emprendimiento Recoleta S.A. acquired Cresud S.A.C.I.F. y A.'s Notes for Ps. 13.74 million according to the following detail:

- Corporate Notes Class IX (Ps) in an amount of Ps. 3.24 million, due on December 2013, which accrue interest at a floating rate (Badlar + 300 basis points). Interest shall be payable quarterly in arrears while principal shall be amortized in three consecutive payments.
- Corporate Notes Class X (US\$) in an amount of US\$ 0.65 million (equal to Ps. 2.94 million), due on June 2014, which accrue interest at a fixed annual rate of 7.75%, payable quarterly in arrears; the principal shall be amortized in three consecutive payments.
- Corporate Notes Class XI (Ps) in an amount of Ps. 7.56 million, due on June 2015, which accrue interest at a floating rate (Badlar + 375 basis points). Interest is payable quarterly in arrears, while principal is amortized in three consecutive payments.

On June 21, 2012, Panamerican Mall S.A. (controlled by APSA) acquired Cresud S.A.C.I.F. y A.'s Notes for a total amount of Ps. 19.20 million according to the following detail:

- Convertible Notes Series IX (Ps.) for an amount of Ps. 5.76 million.

- Convertible Notes Series XI (Ps.) for an amount of Ps. 13.44 million.

10. Acquisition of shares in Banco Hipotecario S.A. (BHSA)

During the last fiscal years and in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011, the Company has been conducting various purchase and sale transactions of BHSA shares, as a result of which, as of June 30, 2012, the Company's ownership interest in BHSA is 29.77% of BHSA's capital stock (without considering treasury shares). (See Note 20).

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2. Preparation of financial statements (continued)

g. Significant acquisitions, disposals and development of businesses (continued)

B) Year ended June 30, 2011 (continued)

11. Acquisition of Soleil Factory shopping center business

On July 1, 2010, APSA and INC S.A. executed the definitive agreement pursuant to which the business comprising of a building and other fixed assets was transferred to APSA. The transaction excluded any receivable or payable arising out of INC S.A. business prior to the transaction and also excluded a building, which currently is being operated as a hypermarket within the same premises. INC S.A. transferred the deed of title to APSA on August 3, 2011. The transaction was filed with the CNDC, which authorized it on April 12, 2011. This acquisition was accounted for using the purchase method of accounting.

Furthermore, on December 28, 2007, APSA and INC S.A. had signed a letter of intent to acquire, build and manage a commercial center in a plot of land owned by INC S.A., located in the City of San Miguel de Tucumán, Province of Tucumán. This transaction was dependent on the acquisition of the Soleil Factory business. Upon completion of the acquisition of the Soleil Factory on July 1, 2010, APSA was obligated to commence the works on May 2, 2011. However, INC S.A. must comply with certain obligations prior to the commencement of the works, such as (i) delivery of the title deed of the plot of land and (ii) transfer of rights and permits on the architectural project to APSA. As of the date of these Financial Statements, these obligations have not been fulfilled and works have not commenced.

On August 3, 2011, INC S.A. granted APSA the conveyance for the property, and APSA paid the US\$ 1 million which was agreed to be paid on that date. At the same time, APSA granted a first-grade mortgage on the property to secure payment of the balance (US\$ 12.6 million) plus interest.

12. Acquisition of additional shares of Alto Palermo S.A.

In January 2010, the Company entered into a purchase option for the acquisition of the 29.55% minority interest in Alto Palermo held by Parque Arauco S.A. (PASA) together with PASA's interest in the Series I Convertible Notes issued by Alto Palermo, for a nominal value of US\$ 15.5 million.

The purchase option originally expired on August 31, 2010 and had been set at US\$ 126.0 million. As a security for the option, the Company paid a non-refundable amount of US\$ 6.0 million to PASA as of June 30, 2010.

The Company's Board of Directors resolved to exercise the option on October 15, 2010 cancelling the outstanding amount of US\$ 120.0 million and thus increasing the Company's interest in Alto Palermo to 94.89% as of June 30, 2011.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, E-Commerce acquired through successive purchases 44,232 shares of APSA, for a total amount of Ps. 691, which represents a 0.035% of APSA's capital stock. Following such acquisitions, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, the direct and indirect interest of the Company in APSA amounts to 95.61% (See Note 25.2).

13. Acquisition of Lipstick building, New York

In July 2008, the Company (through its subsidiaries) acquired a 30% interest in “Metropolitan 885 Third Avenue LLC” (“Metropolitan”), a Delaware-based limited liability company and ultimate parent company of Metropolitan 885 Third Avenue Leasehold LLC (“Metropolitan Leasehold”). The main asset of Metropolitan Leasehold is a rental office building in New York City known as the “Lipstick Building” and the debt related to that asset. The framework included the following: (i) a put right exercisable until July 2011 to sell a 50% of the interest acquired at the same value paid plus interest at 4.5% per annum and (ii) a right of first offer to acquire a 60% portion of the 5% interest of the certain shareholders. The total price paid was US\$ 22.6 million.

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2. Preparation of financial statements (continued)

g. Significant acquisitions, disposals and development of businesses (continued)

B) Year ended June 30, 2011 (continued)

During 2009 in the context of the financial crisis Metropolitan incurred in significant losses due to impairment recognized in connection with the building. Since the Company's share in Metropolitan's losses exceeded its equity interest; the Company recognized a zero value on its investment although a liability of US\$ 1.5 million which represented the Company's maximum amount commitment to fund Metropolitan's operations.

On November 16, 2010, Metropolitan 885 Third Avenue Leasehold LLC presented a plan of reorganization. The plan provides among other things the liquidation of Metropolitan and the issuance of new membership interest of Metropolitan Leasehold, the reorganized debtor, in favor of New Lipstick LLC, (the "New Metropolitan Leasehold Holding Company").

In December 2010, the negotiations geared towards restructuring the amounts of the mortgage granted by the Royal Bank of Canada came to a successful conclusion. The debt was reduced from US\$ 210.0 million to US\$ 130.0 million (excluding accrued interest) at a Libor plus 400 basic points rate, which may not exceed a maximum rate of 6.25% and with a maturity date fixed at seven years. The junior indebtedness owed to Goldman, Sachs & Co., which had amounted to US\$ 45.0 million (excluding accrued interest), was cancelled through a US\$ 2.25 million payment.

Metropolitan Leasehold will maintain the existing ground leases in the same terms and conditions in which they had been initially agreed upon, for a remaining 66 years' term. The final consent to this restructuring has already been tendered by all the parties concerned and the closing was consummated on December 30, 2010, as that is when the company New Lipstick LLC ("New Lipstick"), the New Metropolitan Leasehold Holding Company, made a US\$ 15.0 million principal payment as downpayment of the newly restructured mortgage debt, thus reducing it from US\$ 130.0 million to US\$ 115.0 million.

As a consequence of said reorganization, the Company has indirectly – through New Lipstick – increased its equity interest in the Lipstick Building to 49%. This increase originated in a US\$ 15.3 million capital contribution and in the fact that the put option for 50% of the shareholding initially acquired in Metropolitan, which had amounted to approximately US\$ 11.3 million plus accrued interest, has been rendered ineffectual. Besides, the above-mentioned commitment, for US\$ 1.5 million, ceased to be in effect.

14. Paraná plot of land

On August 12, 2010, the Company acquired a 10,022 square meter property in the City of Paraná, Province of Entre Ríos, Argentina for US\$ 0.5 million. The Company paid US\$ 0.15 million and the remaining balance of US\$ 0.35 million will be paid at the time the title is obtained.

On December 29, 2011, possession of the real estate was granted, and a minute was signed in which the parties agreed that the deed transferring ownership would be granted on June 30, 2012, or within sixty (60) consecutive days as from the date in which the selling party had evidenced with a certified copy to the buying party that the real estate was not subject to any encumbrance, burden, limit or restriction to the ownership, except for the electroduct administrative easement in favor of EDEER S.A.

On June 29 2012, the parties agreed to extend the term for the grant of the deed transferring ownership, within sixty (60) consecutive days as from the date the seller provides the reliable notification mentioned before.

At the date of issuance of these financial statements, the grant of the deed transferring ownership is pending.

15. Sale of Buildings

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011, the Company sold office units in various deals amounting to an aggregate gross rental space of 620 square meters for a total of Ps. 10.5 million. Those transactions generated a gross gain of Ps. 7.3 million.

On May 18, 2010 the Company sold two plots of land located at Carlos Gardel Street Nos. 3128 and 3134 in the City of Buenos Aires for US\$ 0.46 million, which was collected in full at year-end. On July 5, 2010 the deed of title was executed.

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2. Preparation of financial statements (continued)

g. Significant acquisitions, disposals and development of businesses (continued)

C. Year ended June 30, 2010

1. Acquisition of Hersha Hospitality Trust (“Hersha”)

On August 4, 2009, the Company, through its indirect subsidiary Real Estate Investment Group L.P. (REIG) acquired 5.7 million shares (representing approximately 10.4% of Hersha’s common stock), and a call option which matures on August 4, 2014 to purchase an additional 5.7 million shares at an exercise price of US\$ 3.00 per share. Under the agreement, if starting on August 4, 2011 the quoted market price of Hersha’s share exceeded US\$ 5.00 per share during 20 consecutive trading sessions, Hersha could settle the call option by issuing and delivering a variable amount of shares to be determined in accordance with certain market values.

The total purchase price paid was US\$ 14.3 million. Furthermore as part of the agreement, the Company has a representative in Hersha’s Board of Trustees, which is currently integrated by nine members.

In January, March and October 2010, the Company through its subsidiaries purchased 11.6 million additional shares of Hersha’s common stock, for an aggregate purchase price of US\$ 47.9 million.

During fiscal year ended on June 2011, the Company through its subsidiaries sold 2.54 million common shares of Hersha, for a total of US\$ 16.1 million, which resulted in approximately US\$ 11.5 million gain.

On February 10, 2012, Hersha notified REIG its intention to exercise the call option to purchase 5.7 million shares of Hersha granted in August 2009, pursuant to the duly executed agreements. In furtherance thereof, Hersha has issued 2.52 million shares, for which REIG has no obligation to pay. The value of the shares amounted to US\$ 13.6 million.

As of June 30, 2012 the Company’s direct and indirect interest in Hersha amounts to 9.13%. The Company accounts for its investment in Hersha at cost.

Hersha is a Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT) listed in the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) under the “HT” symbol that holds majority interests in 64 hotels throughout the United States of America totaling approximately 9,221 rooms. These hotels are rated as “select service” and “upscale hotels” and they are mainly located in the Northeast coast of the US, including New York, New Jersey, Boston, Washington D.C. and Philadelphia, whilst a few are located in northern California, Los Angeles and Arizona. These properties are operated under franchises that are leaders and enjoy widespread recognition in their markets, such as Marriot International, Intercontinental Hotel Group, Starwood Hotels, Hilton Hotels Corporation, Global Hyatt Corporation and Choice Hotels International (See Note 25.5).

2. Sale of Buildings

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010, the Company sold 14,777 square meters of gross leasable area for Ps. 168.3 million in cash. These sales generated a profit of Ps. 115.4 million.

3. Acquisition of Catalinas Norte plot of land

In December 2009, the Company acquired through a public auction a 3,649 square meters plot of land located in the area known as Catalinas Norte in the City of Buenos Aires for Ps. 95.0 million paid in cash as of June 30, 2010

4. Sale of ownership interest in Pereiraola S.A.I.C.I.F. y A. (Pereiraola)

In June 2010, the Company sold to an unrelated developer its interest in Pereiraola for US\$ 11.8 million, of which US\$ 1.94 million was collected as of June 30, 2010. The balance is being collected by receiving (a) the higher of (i) 6% of the marketable lots, or (ii) 39,601 square meters in a future neighborhood to be constructed by the buyer on the site, valued by the parties at US\$ 2.1 million and (b) four consecutive, half-yearly installments of US\$ 1.94 million each, plus an annual 14% interest rate on the outstanding balances.

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2. Preparation of financial statements (continued)

g. Significant acquisitions, disposals and development of businesses (continued)

C. Year ended June 30, 2010

5. Acquisition of Torodur S.A.

In May 2010, the Company acquired a 100% stake in Torodur S.A.'s capital stock for US\$ 0.01 million. Later on, the Company transferred a 2% ownership interest to CAM Communications LP (Bermudas) and CAM Communications LP (Delaware), equally, at cost. In June 2011, the Company concluded the sale and transfer of shares of Torodur S.A., for US\$ 0.002 million to APSA. As a consequence of this operation the Company does not have any direct holding in Torodur S.A.

On the same date, CAM Communications LP (Bermudas) and CAM Communications LP (Delaware) sold to APSA their holding in Torodur S.A.

On June 15, 2011, Torodur S.A. acquired 16.66% of Nuevo Puerto Santa Fe S.A.'s shares for US\$ 1.5 million.

6. Acquisition of Arcos del Gourmet S.A.'s (Arcos) shares

On November 27, 2009, APSA acquired 80 % of the share capital of Arcos for a purchase price determined as follows: (i) a fixed price of US\$ 4.3 million for 40% of the stock and (ii) a fixed price of US\$ 0.84 million plus a determinable price equivalent to 20% of the investment required to develop the project up to maximum of US\$ 6.9 million for the other 40% of the stock. As of June 30, 2011, APSA paid US\$ 4.4 million. The remaining unpaid balance will be settled as follows: (i) US\$ 1 million due on November 27, 2011 and (ii) 10% of any increase in Arcos common stock.

On June 25, 2010, APSA and certain of the minority shareholders entered into an option agreement to acquire the 17.54% minority interest in Arcos for an aggregate price of US\$ 1.4 million. The option price paid was US\$ 0.4 million. The option was subject to certain conditions including but not limited to that ONABE launches a bidding process for the sale of the concessioned assets over which APSA had a preemptive right. The option expired on April 30, 2011 upon the conditions not being fulfilled. APSA charged the cost of the option to income under "Other income (expenses), net".

On September 7, 2011, APSA acquired an additional 8.185% interest in Arcos del Gourmet S.A. for US\$1.75 million in cash consideration. As part of this acquisition, APSA renegotiated certain terms of the original acquisition agreement pursuant to which it will contribute 10% of each capital call required to avoid the minority shareholders' dilution. This obligation is capped at US\$ 3.5 million and is recognized under seller financing is short-term and long-term debt.

7. Several transactions related to Tarshop S.A. (Tarshop)

- i) Non-compete agreement with the former minority shareholder of Tarshop

In January 2010, APSA entered into a non-compete agreement with Mr. León Halac, the minority shareholder of Tarshop pursuant to which Mr. Halac may not conduct in or be related to any business associated with credit card companies other than those currently operating in the business regions where Tarshop operates for a 28 month-period. Additionally, under the agreement, Mr. Halac may not participate in developing any shopping mall of more than 20,000 square meters in the City of Buenos Aires. APSA agreed on a price of US\$ 2.2 million, of which US\$ 0.8 million was payable at execution date and the remaining US\$ 1.4 million payable in 28 consecutive monthly installments through the termination date of the agreement on April 30, 2013.

ii) Acquisition of Tarshop shares.

On October 30, 2009 Tarshop capitalized capital contributions made by APSA increasing the APSA interest in Tarshop from 93.4% to 98.6%

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2. Preparation of financial statements (continued)

g. Significant acquisitions, disposals and development of businesses (continued)

C. Year ended June 30, 2010

During January 2010, APSA acquired the remaining minority interest in Tarshop for US\$ 0.54 million, reaching the 100% of the shareholding as of June 30, 2010.

iii) Sale of 80% equity interest in Tarshop

APSA's Board of Directors approved the sale of a 80% interest in Tarshop to Banco Hipotecario S.A. ("BHSA") for a sale price of US\$ 26.8 million. The transaction was approved by the Banco Central de la República Argentina, and subsequently was closed on September 13, 2010. APSA committed not to compete in the credit card or consumer loan origination business market where Tarshop conducts business for a period of 5 years.

8. Purchase of Conil S.A.'s ("Conil") shares

On October 21, 2009, APSA acquired a 50% interest in Conil for US\$ 0.3 million fully paid as of June 30, 2010. The main asset of Conil is a 2,471 square meter undeveloped parcel of land located in Avellaneda, Province of Buenos Aires.

9. Sale of properties in Guaymallén (Mendoza)

On March 26, 2010, APSA sold a building located in the district of Guaymallén, Province of Mendoza for US\$ 0.3 million fully collected as of June 30, 2010.

10. Sale of Rosario plots of land

On April 14, 2010, APSA sold the lot designated as "2A" of a building located in the District of Rosario, City of Rosario, Province of Santa Fe for US\$ 4.2 million, collected in full as of June 30, 2011.

On May 3, 2010, APSA sold the lot designated as "2E" for US\$ 1.4 million, of which US\$ 0.3 million was collected as of June 30, 2010. The outstanding balance was collected on May 30, 2011.

On November 10, 2010, APSA sold the lot designated as "2F" for US\$ 1.9 million, of which US\$ 1.9 million was collected as of June 30, 2012.

On December 3, 2010, APSA sold the lots designated as "2B", "2C" and "2D" for US\$ 1.5 million each, of which US\$ 4.5 million was collected in full as of June 30, 2012.

During this fiscal year the Company sold different units related to the lot designated as "2H" of Torres de Rosario under construction for Ps. 4.3 million.

11. Panamerican Mall S.A. (PAMSA)

PAMSA, a company organized in November 2006 between APSA and Centro Comercial Panamericano S.A. (CCP), with 80% and 20% interests, respectively, has developed a commercial venture comprising a shopping center, a hypermarket and an office building in the Saavedra neighborhood in the City of Buenos Aires. During May 2009, "Dot Baires" and the hypermarket were opened while multiplex cinema was opened in early July. The office building is at the completion stage. Construction is being carried out by Constructora San José Argentina S.A., a company related to CCP.

Dot Baires Shopping has 4 levels and 3 basements, a covered area of 173,000 square meters, out of which 49,731 are square meters of gross leasable area and includes 153 stores, a hypermarket, a 10 theater multiplex cinemas and parking space for 2,200 automobiles.

Total contributions to this project made by the shareholders amounted to Ps. 557.0 million and Ps. 532.4 million as of June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

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2. Preparation of financial statements (continued)

h. Changes in accounting policies relating to Income taxes

Resolution CD 93/2005 issued by the CPCECABA provided 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. This resolution mandated companies to treat these differences as temporary differences but allowed a one-time accommodation to continue treating these differences as permanent. As a result, the Company had elected to continue treating differences as permanent.

The CNV issued General Ruling 592 and provided that issuers who have chosen to disclose de deferred tax liabilities arising from the inflation adjustment in the notes to the financial statements should recognize such liabilities against retained earnings for purposes of implementing the International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”). These liabilities may be recognized as of any interim or annual financial statement date through the fiscal year closing immediately before the first period of mandatory application of the IFRS.

For this reason, and for purposes of complying with the rulings of the CNV, the Company has recorded an adjustment to recognize the deferred tax liability. Therefore, the Company retroactively adjusted as of June 30, 2011 and 2010 as follows:

	As of June 30, 2011		
	As previously issued	Adjustment	As adjusted
Consolidated Balance Sheets			
Other receivables and prepaid expenses, net (Non-current)	161,331	(11,705)	149,626
Total Non current assets	5,270,130	(11,705)	5,258,425
Total Assets	6,315,310	(11,705)	6,303,605
Taxes payable (Non-current)	328,692	168,317	497,009
Total Non current liabilities	2,210,912	168,317	2,379,229
Total Liabilities	3,516,669	168,317	3,684,986
Minority interest	316,826	(11,894)	304,932
Shareholders’ equity	2,481,815	(168,128)	2,313,687

	As of June 30, 2011			As of June 30, 2010		
	As previously issued	Adjustment	As adjusted	As previously issued	Adjustment	As adjusted
Consolidated Statements of Income						
Income tax expense	(104,524)	13,321	(91,203)	(148,427)	22,556	(125,871)
Minority interest	(57,765)	(640)	(58,405)	(43,453)	(1,119)	(44,572)

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Net income		282,104	12,681	294,785	334,501	21,437	355,938
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity	As of June 30, 2012	Gain for the year ended June 30, 2012	As of June 30, 2011	Gain for the year ended June 30, 2011	As of June 30, 2010	Gain for the year ended June 30, 2010	As of June 30, 2009
Deferred income tax	(151,058)	17,070	(168,128)	12,681	(180,809)	21,437	(202,246)

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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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, the development and sale of properties, hotel operations and consumer financing. See Note 6 for details on the Company's business segments.

- Development and sale of properties

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 affected 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 budget cost. 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.

- 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.

The Company also charges its tenants a monthly administration fee relating to the administration and maintenance of the common area and the administration.

- 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 10% of tenant's gross sales).

Furthermore, pursuant to the rent escalation clause in most leases, a tenant's Base Rent generally increases between 7% and 12% each year during the term of the lease. For the years ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010, 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.

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3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

a. Revenue recognition (continue)

The Company also charges its tenants a monthly administration fee 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. The administration fee is prorated among the tenants according to their leases, which varies from shopping center to shopping center. 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

Fibesa S.A. (a subsidiary of APSA) acts as the leasing agent for the APSA bringing together APSA and potential lessees for the retail space available in certain of APSA's shopping centers. Fibesa's revenues are derived primarily from success fees paid by tenants calculated as a percentage of the final rental income value for both the lessee and APSA. Revenues related to success fees 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.

- Consumer Financing

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010, APSA, through its subsidiary Tarshop and its jointly controlled entity Metroshop, was engaged in the origination of consumer loans and credit card transactions and securitization of corresponding receivables. As part of a plan, APSA sold 80% of Tarshop in September 2010, and acquired the remaining 50% in Metroshop in January 2011. After acquisition of control in Metroshop, APSA sold the receivables portfolio and other assets to Tarshop. Metroshop continues as an entity with only residual activities. APSA continues in the consumer financing business through its 20% interest in Tarshop where it retained significant influence.

Revenues from credit card transactions are primarily comprised of (i) merchant discount fees which are recognized when transactional information is received and processed by the APSA; (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 a up-front basis, and (iv) interest income generated by financing and lending activities. Revenue from financing and lending activities are comprised of interest income, which is recognized on an accrual basis.

- Rental of advertising space

Apsamedia S.A., subsidiary of APSA, is a lesser of advertising spaces in the group's shopping centers. Revenues derived from this activity are recognized using the straight-line method over the life of the respective lease agreements.

- Hotels

The Company recognizes revenues from its rooms, catering, and restaurant facilities of their hotels as accrued on the close of each business day.

b. Cash and cash equivalents

For purposes of the consolidated statements of cash flows, the Company considers all highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents. Cash equivalents consist of time deposits and mutual funds with original maturities of three months or less at date of purchase.

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3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

c. Investments

(i) Current

Current investments primarily include mutual funds, shares of public companies, time deposits, government bonds and mortgage bonds. Time deposits are valued at cost plus accrued interest at year-end. Mutual funds, shares of public companies, government bonds and mortgage bonds are carried at market value.

Unrealized gains and losses on these investments are included within “Financial results, net” in the accompanying consolidated statements of income.

(ii) Non-current

a) Equity investments

- Banco Hipotecario S.A. (“BHSA”) and Banco de Crédito y Securitización S.A. (“BACS”)

During the last fiscal years and in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011, the Company has been conducting various purchase and sale transactions of BHSA shares, as a result of which, as of June 30, 2012, the Company’s ownership interest in BHSA is 29.77% of BHSA’s capital stock (without considering treasury shares).

In accordance with regulations of the 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 financial statements of BHSA and BACS are prepared in accordance with BCRA standards. For the purpose of valuation under the equity method of these investments the Company has made adjustments necessary to adequate these Consolidated Financial Statements to Argentine GAAP have been considered.

- The investments in New Lipstick LLC and Rigby 183 LLC are mentioned in Note 2.g.B.13 and Note 2.g.B.1, respectively and are accounted for under the equity method.

- Tarshop S.A.

Given the sale of 80% of Tarshop S.A.’s shares described in Note 2.g.C.7.(iii), as of the date of issuance of these financial statements, APSA maintains a 20% investment in Tarshop S.A. which has been recognized by application of the equity method on account of the economic group being able to exercise significant influence on its decisions and of the economic group’s intention to maintain it as a long-term investment.

- Preferred shares and warrants of Supertel Hospitality Inc.

The preferred shares and warrants of Supertel Hospitality Inc. (“SHI”) explained in Note 2.g.A.3. have been recorded as financial instruments. Even though the Company exercises significant influence over Supertel, neither Supertel’s Preferred Shares nor Supertel’s Warrants give the Company access to economic benefits associated with an ownership interest over Supertel (the Company does not hold any interest over the share capital of Supertel). Therefore, Supertel’s Preferred Shares and Supertel’s Warrants are accounted as financial assets at fair value through profit and loss, as per

the provisions of IAS 39 “Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement” and IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments”, which were complementarily applied to Argentine GAAP.

The acquisition cost of such instruments has been segregated into preferred shares and warrants based on the estimated relative fair value of both instruments upon acquisition. In estimating such fair value, the valuation techniques used include parameters such SHI common shares market price, information not based on observable market data, probabilistic information, etc. The fair value estimated through these techniques exceeds the acquisition cost. In line with the international standards indicated above, that day one gains have not recognized.

Subsequently, any changes in the fair value of preferred shares and warrants are recognized in the period they occur under the item “Other holding gain (loss)”, included in “Financial results, net”. No material changes have occurred in the fair market value of the instruments between the acquisition date and June 30, 2012. The financial information related to this investment is included in Note 4.b.

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3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

c. Investments (continued)

- TGLT S.A. and Hersha Hospitality Trust

The equity investments in TGLT S.A. and Hersha Hospitality Trust were valued at their acquisition cost.

b) Undeveloped parcels of land

The Company acquires undeveloped land in order to provide an adequate and well-located supply for its residential, shopping centers 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.) less allowances for impairment 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 the years ended June 30, 2002 and 2003 the Company recognized significant impairment. As permitted by Argentine GAAP, due to increases in fair market values, these impairment charges were subsequently reversed during the years ended June 30, 2004 until 2009. Impairment charges and subsequent reversals are included in the line item "Gain from operations and holdings of real estate assets, net" in the consolidated statements of income. The balance of allowance for impairment of undeveloped parcels of land amounts to nil, the years ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 and Ps. 50 for the fiscal year 2010. See Note 3.t. for details on accounting for impairment losses.

c) Risk Fund of the reciprocal guarantee company.

The risk fund created in the reciprocal guarantee company Don Mario has been accounted for at nominal value as of year-end, plus the yield reported by the Board of Directors of the reciprocal guarantee company as of that date (see Note 2.g .A .4).

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.

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, construction overhead cost, financial cost and real estate taxes.

In addition, inventory includes receivables representing the rights to receive certain apartment units to be constructed on land bartered with unrelated parties. These units have been valued in accordance with the price established in the respective title deeds and is disclosed in "Inventories" as "Rights for residential units to be received".

Those on which the Company received down payments that fix the sales price and the terms and conditions of the contract provide reasonable assurance at the closing of the transaction and realization of the gain is deemed to be assured. These inventories are valued at net realizable value with gains shown in the line item "Gain from recognition of inventories at net realizable value" of the Statements of Income.

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.

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3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

d. Inventories (continued)

During the years ended June 30, 2002, 2003 and 2005, the Company recognized significant impairment losses. As permitted by Argentine GAAP, due to increases in fair market values, these impairment charges were subsequently reversed partially during the years ended June 30, 2004 through the current fiscal year. Impairment charges and subsequent reversals are included in the line item "Gain from operations and holdings of real estate assets, net" in the statement of income. The balance of allowance for impairment of inventory amounts to Ps. 83, Ps. 29 and Ps. 157 for the years ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. See Note 3.t. for details on accounting for impairment losses.

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. 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 financial costs (interest and foreign exchange differences) on long-term construction projects. Capitalized financial costs amounted to Ps. 1.5 million, Ps. 1.7 million and Ps. 5.3 million for the years ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively, mainly in connection with the construction of the Dot Baires, Shopping Alto Rosario and Dique IV.

During the years ended June 30, 2002, 2003 and 2005 the Company recognized significant impairment losses. As permitted by Argentine GAAP, due to increases in fair market values, these impairment charges were subsequently reversed partially during the years ended June 30, 2003 through the current fiscal year. Impairment charges and subsequent reversals are included in the line item "Gain from operations and holdings of real estate assets, net" in the income statement. The balance of allowance for impairment of fixed assets amounts to Ps. 1,814, Ps. 2,507 and Ps. 3,532 for the years ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

- 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)
- Properties:	
Office buildings	Between 20 and 45

Shopping centers	Between 16 and 31
Hotels	Between 14 and 24
Other	Between 16 and 50
- Leasehold improvements	3
- Facilities	10
- Furniture and fixtures	Between 3 and 10
- Vehicles	5
- Computer equipment	3
- Software	3
- Machinery and equipment	10

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3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

f. Software obtained or developed for internal use

The Company capitalizes certain costs associated with the development of computer software for internal use. These costs are being amortized on a straight-line basis over three years.

g. Intangible assets, net

Intangible assets are carried at cost (adjusted for inflation as described in Note 2.c.), less accumulated amortization and corresponding allowances for impairment, if applicable. Included in the Intangible Assets caption are the following:

- Pre-operating and organization expenses

Represents primarily expenses incurred relating to pre-opening activities of certain shopping centers and development projects. These expenses are amortized on a straight-line basis over a three-year period starting upon the opening of the shopping center or the sale of the project.

- Trademarks

Represents fees and expenses related to the registration of trademarks. These trademarks are amortized on a straight-line basis over a ten year period.

- Above and below market leases and in-place leases

See Note 3.h. for details on accounting for these intangibles.

- Concession rights

Intangible assets include Arcos del Gourmet S.A.'s (a subsidiary of APSA) concession right, which will be amortized over the life of the concession agreement, upon commencement of operation (see Note 2.g.C.6.).

- Customer relationships

Represent the net present value of the future economic benefits related to the use of acquired customer base. This asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over a twelve-year period.

- Non-compete agreement

This right is valued at acquisition cost and is amortized over the life of the agreement (28 months).

Under the agreement executed with BHSA for the sale of Tarshop S.A.'s shares, APSA has signed a non-complete agreement in favour of BHSA and has thus written off this intangible asset (See Note 2.g.C.7(iii)).

h. Business combinations

Acquisitions are accounted for under the purchase method of accounting. Under the purchase method, the purchase price is allocated to tangible and intangible assets and liabilities based on their respective fair values in accordance with the provisions of Technical Resolution No. 18. In making estimates of fair values, management utilizes a number of various sources.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the years ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010 (Continued)
(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

h. Business combinations (continued)

When Company acquires properties, for fair value estimation purposes, the Company also considers information about each property obtained as a result of pre-acquisition due diligence, marketing and leasing activities. The Company allocates a portion of the purchase price to tangible assets including the fair value of the building on an as-if-vacant basis and to land determined either by real estate tax assessments, third-party appraisals or other relevant data. Generally the Company determines the as-if-vacant value by using a replacement cost method. Also, a portion of the purchase price is allocated to above-market and below-market in-place lease values for acquired properties based on the present value (using an interest rate which reflects the risks associated with the leases acquired) of the difference between (i) the contractual amounts to be paid pursuant to the in-place leases and (ii) management's estimate of fair market lease rates for the corresponding in-place leases, measured over a period equal to the remaining non-cancelable term of the lease. The capitalized above-market and below-market lease values are amortized as a reduction of or an addition to rental income over the remaining non-cancelable terms of the respective leases. Should a tenant terminate its lease, the unamortized portion of the lease intangibles would be charged or credited to income.

A portion of the purchase price is also allocated to the value of leases acquired and management utilizes independent sources or management's determination of the relative fair values of the respective in-place lease values. The Company's estimates of value are made using methods similar to those used by independent appraisers. Factors considered by management in performing these analyses include an estimate of carrying costs during the expected lease-up periods, considering current market conditions and costs to execute similar leases. In estimating carrying costs, management includes real estate taxes, insurance and other operating expenses and estimates of lost rental revenue during the expected lease-up periods based on current market demand.

The Company also estimates costs to execute similar leases including leasing commissions, legal expenses and other related costs. Other intangible assets acquired may include tenant relationships which are valued based on management's evaluation of the specific characteristics of each tenant's lease and the Company's overall relationship with the respective tenant. The Company has not identified any lessee with whom it has developed a type of relationship allowing the recognition of an intangible asset.

i. Negative goodwill, net

Negative goodwill, net represents the net effect of goodwill and negative goodwill arising out of business combinations.

(i) Negative goodwill:

Negative goodwill represents the excess of fair market value of net assets acquired over cost. Under Argentine GAAP, when negative goodwill exists, acquired intangible assets are assigned a zero value. Negative goodwill is accounted for as follows: (i) the portion of negative goodwill related to future expected losses is recognized in income in the same periods losses are incurred; (ii) the amount exceeding the interest over the non monetary assets is recognized in income at acquisition date; and (iii) the amount not in excess of the equity interest over the non monetary assets is recognized as negative goodwill and amortized under the straight line method over the weighted average useful lives of the identifiable assets of the acquiree, not exceeding 20 years.

(ii) Goodwill:

Goodwill represents the difference between the purchase price paid and the fair market value of net assets acquired, adjusted for inflation as mention in Note 2.c and is amortized under the straight-line method over the weighted average useful life of the main tangible assets acquired.

The carrying amount does not exceed their respective estimated recoverable value at the end of each year.

j. 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.

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for the years ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010 (Continued)
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3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

k. Financial receivables and payables

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 ability of selling financial receivables after the year-end; those receivables are valued at their net realizable value.

1. Accounts receivable and trade accounts payable

Accounts receivable and trade accounts payable have been valued at face value plus accrued interest based on the internal rate of return.

m. Liabilities in kind related to barter transactions

Obligations to deliver units to be built are valued at the higher of (i) the cost of construction of the units to deliver plus additional costs to transfer the assets to the creditor, or (ii) the value of the barter agreed by the parties. Liabilities in kind are disclosed in the "Trade accounts payable".

n. 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.

o. 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 fiscal year that includes the enactment date. A valuation allowance is recognized for that component of net deferred tax assets which is more likely than not to be recoverable.

As discussed in Note 2.h the Company has changed the accounting policy relating to the differences between the price-level restated amounts of assets and liabilities and their historical basis for deferred income tax calculation purposes.

p. Minimum Presumed Income Tax (MPIT)

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 management, it is probable that the Company will utilize 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 receivables and prepaid expenses current and non current”, as appropriate, in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheet. This tax credit has been recorded at its nominal value.

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IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the years ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010 (Continued)
(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

q. Advances from customers

Advances from customers represent payments received in advance in connection with the sale and lease of certain properties and have been valued at the amount collected.

r. Provisions for allowances and contingencies

The Company provides for losses relating to accounts and mortgage receivables. The Company accrues losses when they are probable of occurring and estimable. When applicable the Company measures impairment on an individual basis, generally for larger balances of non-homogeneous receivables. When individually assessed, losses are accrued based on the differences between the value of collateral, present value of future cash flows or values that are observable in the secondary market and the loan balance. When applicable, an asset-specific allowance is established when the discounted cash flows, collateral value (less disposal costs), or observable market price of the impaired loan is lower than its carrying value. This allowance considers the borrower's overall financial condition, resources, and payment record, the prospects for support from any financially responsible guarantors and, if appropriate, the realizable value of any collateral.

The Company collectively evaluates for impairment of smaller-balance homogeneous loans, including residential mortgage loans. For purposes of a collective evaluation of impairment, mortgage receivables and consumer financing loans are grouped on the basis of similar risk characteristics, taking into account asset type, collateral type, past-due status and other relevant factors. The Company applies allowance factors, which in the judgment of management represent the expected losses over the life of the loans. In determining those factors, the Company considers the following: (i) delinquencies and overall risk ratings, (ii) loss history, (iii) trends in volume and terms of loans, (iv) effects of changes in lending policy, (v) the experience and depth of the borrowers' management, (vi) national and local economic trends, (vii) concentrations of credit by individual credit size and by class of loans, (viii) quality of loan review system, and (ix) the effect of external factors (e.g., competition and regulatory requirements).

The Company has certain contingent liabilities with respect to existing or potential claims, lawsuits and other proceedings, including those involving tax, 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 will 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.

At the date of issuance of these Consolidated Financial Statements, the Company's management understands that there are no elements to foresee other potential contingencies having a negative impact on these Consolidated Financial Statements.

s. Advertising expenses

The Company generally expenses advertising and promotion costs as incurred.

Advertising and promotion expenses were Ps. 10,132, Ps. 12,476 and Ps. 27,769 for the years ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

t. 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 its value in use or its net realizable value, whichever is greater, is less than its carrying value. In that event, a loss is recognized based on the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the greater of the value in use or the net realizable value. Value in use is determined by the expected cash flows from the assets discounted at a rate commensurate with the risk involved. Net realizable value is determined by the selling price of the assets less costs to sell.

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IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima
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for the years ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010 (Continued)
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3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

t. Impairment of long-lived assets (continued)

Under Argentine GAAP, the impairment loss is recorded in the consolidated statement of income against a liability account. This liability account is a contra account to fixed assets, undeveloped parcels of land or inventories, which means that it is presented on the balance sheet as a direct reduction from the book value of these assets to arrive at the 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 value in use or its net realizable value, whichever is greater. In that event, the new carrying amount of the asset should be the lower of its value in use or its net realizable value, whichever is greater, 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 in the period in which they are incurred.

u. Vacation expenses

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

v. Derivative financial instruments

As part of its risk management strategy, the Company may use derivative financial instruments. The Company uses derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to certain risks, including foreign exchange risks. 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 follows RT 18 “Derivative instruments and coverage operations” and carries these derivatives as assets or liabilities at fair market value on the balance sheet. RT 18 requires that changes in the derivative’s fair value be recognized currently in earnings unless specific hedge accounting criteria are met. Special accounting for qualifying hedges allows a derivative’s gains and losses to offset related results on the hedged item in the statement of income, and requires that a company must formally document, designate, and assess the effectiveness of transactions that receive hedge accounting. While management believes each of the financial instruments manage various market risks, these instruments are not designated and accounted for as hedges as a result of the extensive record keeping requirements of the provisions. Accordingly, the Company’s derivatives are marked to market on a current basis with gains and losses recognized in earnings. For details on the Company’s derivative financial instruments activity, see Note 14.

w. Monetary assets and liabilities

Monetary assets and liabilities are stated at their face value, plus or minus, as applicable, financial gain or loss.

x. Dividends

Dividend policy of the Company consist in the pro-rata distribution of an amount up to the highest of a) twenty per cent (20%) of the revenues of “Office and other Non-Shopping Center Rental Properties” segment, defined in Segment Information (Note 6), as of June 30 of each year, or b) twenty per cent (20%) of Net income defined in the

Consolidated Statements of Income as of June 30 of each year. This policy requires that the Company must at all times comply with the covenants imposed by its financial obligations.

y.

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 number of common shares and potential common shares outstanding during the year.

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IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the years ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010 (Continued)
(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

y. Earnings per share (continued)

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. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 the Company did not have convertible debt and warrants outstanding. The Company considered the dilutive effect of outstanding warrants and convertible debt in calculating diluted EPS.

z. Debt issuance costs

Expenses incurred in connection with the issuance of debt are amortized over the term of the debt, applying effective interest method. Debt issuance costs are classified within short-term or long-term debts, as appropriate. In the case of redemption or conversion of these debts, the related expenses are amortized using the accelerated depreciation method. Amortization of debt issuance costs is included within "Financial results, net" in the consolidated statements of income as a greater financing expense.

a.a. Foreign currency assets and liabilities

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are incorporated into the accounting records of the Company in Argentine Pesos at the exchange rate prevailing at the time of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies at year-end are then translated into Argentine Pesos at closing exchange rates. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses in foreign currencies generate transaction gains and losses, which are recorded within "Financial results, net" in the Statement of Income.

4. Details of balance sheet accounts

a. Cash and banks:

	As of June 30,	
	2012	2011
Bank accounts (Note 27.e.)	249,255	166,402
Cash on hand (Note 27.e.)	8,196	1,768
	257,451	168,170

b. Investments:

	As of June 30,	
	2012	2011
Current		

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Mutual funds (Note 27.e.)	102,235	204,167
Shares of public companies (Note 27.e.)	11,668	2,912
Mortgage bonds issued by BHSA. (Note 11)	496	477
Interest receivable Non-Convertible Notes Cresud S.A.C.I.F. y A. (Notes 11 and 27.e.and 2.g.B.9)	8,781	2,615
Other investments (Note 27.e.)	9	12
	123,189	210,183

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IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the years ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010 (Continued)
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4. Details of balance sheet accounts (continued)

b. Investments (continued):

	As of June 30,	
	2012	2011
Non-Current		
Equity investments:		
Banco Hipotecario S.A (i) (Note 2.g.B.10)	1,023,831	917,690
Hersha Hospitality Trust (Notes 2.g C.1. and 27.e.)	300,666	277,248
Manibil	28,727	27,681
Advance payments for the acquisition of shares (Note 2.g.B.3, 2.g.B.6, 2.g.C.6 and 27.e)	-	1,797
Banco de Crédito y Securitización S.A. (Note 2.g.B.6)	8,792	6,117
New Lipstick LLC (Note 2.g.B.13)	124,233	115,946
Rigby 183 LLC (Note 2.g.B.1)	88,736	91,128
Tarshop S.A. (Note 2.g.C.7)	43,819	49,459
Bitania 26 S.A. (Note 2.g.A.2)	21,256	-
Shares and warrants Supertel Hospitality Inc. (Note 2.g.A.3 (iii))	135,922	-
TGLT S.A. (Note 2.g.B.8)	59,031	56,381
Non-convertible Notes Cresud S.A.C.I.F. y A. (Notes 11, 27.e. and 2.g.B.9)	29,958	7,706
Fund risk mutual guarantee company (Note 2.g.A.4)	10,000	-
Other investments (Note 27 e.)	451	501
Undeveloped parcels of land (ii):		
Santa María del Plata	159,243	158,742
Puerto Retiro (Note 13)	54,270	54,370
Caballito plot of land (Note 13)	45,814	45,814
Patio Olmos	33,475	33,475
Luján plot of land (Note 2.g.A.5)	40,102	-
Zetol and Vista al Muelle plot of land (Note 13 (iii))	61,444	53,861
Air space Coto	16,110	16,110
Air space Soleil Factory (Note 2.g.B.11)	6,676	6,676
Canteras Natal Crespo (Note 23)	5,971	5,779
Pilar	3,408	3,408
Others	16,268	16,256
	2,318,203	1,946,145

(i) As of June 30, 2012 and 2011, includes Ps. (25,409) and Ps. (21,863), respectively, as goodwill and high and less value and unrealized profits resulting from intergroup transactions. As of June 30, 2012 and 2011 represents 446,515,208 shares with a quoted value at closing equivalent to Ps. 1.23 and Ps. 2.36 per share, respectively.

(ii) Shown net of allowances for impairment losses mentioned in Note 3.t.

(iii) Upon acquisition, such instruments were recorded at acquisition cost. The price paid at acquisition of U\$S 30.0 million was allocated based on the estimated relative fair value of both instruments, according to Note 3.c, U\$S 26.0 million to preferred shares and U\$S 4.0 million to warrants.

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4. Details of balance sheet accounts (continued)

c. Accounts receivable, net:

	As of June 30,	
	2012	2011
Current		
Consumer financing receivables (Note 27.e.)	11,128	70,248
Leases and services receivables (Note 27.e)	102,803	78,762
Checks to be deposited (Note 27.e.)	127,552	95,226
Debtors under legal proceedings (ii)	46,650	48,954
Pass-through expenses receivables (i)	26,834	18,953
Receivables from the sale of properties (iii) (Note 27 e.)	25,065	28,781
Hotel receivables (Note 27. e.)	14,106	9,954
Related parties (Notes 11 and 27.e.)	8,279	8,767
Receivables with collection agents	4,864	4,869
Less:		
Allowance for doubtful accounts (Note 27.c.)	(65,893)	(115,516)
	301,388	248,998
Non-Current		
Receivables from the sale of properties (iii) (Note 27 e.)	34,913	13,851
Leases and services receivables (Note 27 e.)	1,748	449
Less:		
Allowance for doubtful accounts (Note 27.c.)	--	--
	36,661	14,300

(i) Represents receivables for common area maintenance and other operating expenses charged to tenants of shopping centers.

(ii) Comprised of Ps. 0.8 million and Ps. 0.9 million related to mortgage receivables and Ps.45.8 million and Ps. 48.1 million related to leases receivables, as of June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

(iii) Includes fixed-rate mortgage receivables from several borrowers. As of June 30, 2012 and 2011, the amount due from the largest individual borrower were Ps. 14,807 and Ps 14,844, respectively, at a contractual interest rate of 9% and 14%, respectively (see Note 26.II.s.).

d. Other receivables and prepaid expenses:

	As of June 30,	
	2012	2011
Current		
Related parties (Notes 11 and 27 e.)	34,496	42,270
Prepaid expenses and services (Note 27 e.)	49,254	43,632
Value Added Tax ("VAT")	30,725	42,386
Gross revenue tax prepayment	5,759	6,947
Income tax prepayment	4,154	2,373

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MPIT	732	1,824
Loans granted	11,165	644
Others (Notes 13 and 27 e.)	12,558	15,093
	148,843	155,169

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4. Details of balance sheet accounts (continued)

d. Other receivables and prepaid expenses (continued):

	As of June 30,	
	2012	2011
Non-Current		
VAT	35,122	49,059
MPIT	104,787	84,492
Deferred income tax (Note 15)	30,104	18,678
Related Parties (Note 11)	455	415
Others (Notes 13 and 27 e.)	5,879	7,592
Mortgage receivable (i)	2,208	2,208
Allowance for doubtful mortgage receivable (i)	(2,208)	(2,208)
Gross revenue tax prepayment.	1,346	1,067
Less:		
Present value – other receivables	(6,636)	(11,677)
	171,057	149,626

(i) 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 has recognized an allowance for the entire balance based on the opinion of its legal counsel.

e. Inventories:

	As of June 30,	
	2012	2011
Current		
Horizons (v)	113,168	209,458
Caballito Nuevo (i)	2,150	5,473
Abril .	1,108	1,085
El Encuentro (ii)	1,315	4,432
Rosario plot of land (iii)	- -	25,511
Torres de Rosario under construction. .	6,001	9,320
Other inventories	8,437	7,381
	132,179	262,660
Non-Current		
Rights for residential units to be received Beruti (vi) (Note 11)	23,608	23,309
Rights for residential units to be received Caballito (TGLT) (vii) (Notes 11)	52,205	51,999
Torres de Rosario under construction	10,417	4,388
El Encuentro (ii)	1,607	1,486
Pereiraola (iv)	8,200	8,200

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Abril	752	- -
Other inventories	432	59
	97,221	89,441

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IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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4. Details of balance sheet accounts (continued)

e. Inventories (continued):

(i) In May 2006, Koad S.A. (“Koad”) and the Company entered into an asset exchange agreement valued at US\$ 7.5 million pursuant to which the Company delivered to Koad a parcel in Caballito for the construction of a building complex to be named “Caballito Nuevo.” As consideration therefore, Koad S.A. made a down payment of US\$ 0.05 million and agreed to cancel the US\$ 7.4 million balance by delivering 118 apartments and 68 parking spaces. To secure this transaction, Koad raised a US\$ 7.5 million mortgage on the parcel that constitutes its subject matter and posted a surety bond for US\$ 1.0 million. On October 15, 2010, Koad conveyed to IRSA full title, possession and ownership over the units agreed in the barter deed and the security interests that had been set up in that respect were cancelled.

During the fiscal year ended on June 30, 2011, several sale agreements had been subscribed, which measured the properties at their net realizable value and for which all deeds have been issued. During the fiscal years ended on June 30, 2012 and 2011 Ps. 1,415 and Ps. 5,790, respectively, were generated on this concept. As of June 30, 2012 the sale had been perfected upon execution of the deed of conveyance of 109 units and 50 parking spaces for which the respective preliminary sales agreements had been signed.

(ii) In March 2004, the Company sold (through subsidiaries) a parcel in Benavidez to Desarrolladora El Encuentro S.A. (DEESA) in exchange for (i) US\$ 1.0 million in cash and (ii) 110 residential lots in the parcel to be subdivided by DEESA for US\$ 3 million. On December 22, 2009 DEESA delivered the residential lots. In addition preliminary sales agreements have been signed which were recognized at their net realizable value, and recorded a gain of Ps. 1,369 and 3,732 during the fiscal years ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. As of June 30, 2012 the property rights has been recorded as public deed for 82 residential lots.

(iii) See Note 2.g.C.10

(iv) See Note 2.g.C.4.

(v) As of June 30, 2012, the percentage of completion of the “Horizons” project was 99.69%. Rio block’s towers included in the project have already been completed and are currently signing the title deeds. Likewise, the signature of deeds began for the completed units on Parque block.

(vi) See Note 2.g.B.7 (i).

(vii) See Note 2.g.B.7 (ii).

f. Negative goodwill, net:

	As of June 30,	
	2012	2011
Goodwill:		
Alto Palermo S.A.	18,975	20,194
Arcos del Gourmet S.A	5,730	- -
Torre BankBoston	5,272	5,481

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Nuevo Puerto Santa Fe S.A	843	--
Museo Renault	--	2,951
Conil S.A	343	343
Quality Invest S.A	176	--
Others	140	--
	31,479	28,969

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IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima
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4. Details of balance sheet accounts (continued)

f. Negative goodwill, net (continued)

	As of June 30,	
	2012	2011
Negative goodwill:		
Alto Palermo S.A.(Note 2.g.B.12)	(337,958)	(358,080)
Palermo Invest S.A.	(36,102)	(38,180)
Empalme S.A.I.C.F.A. y G	(5,630)	(6,127)
Mendoza Plaza Shopping S.A.	(2,611)	(2,783)
Emprendimiento Recoleta S.A.	(77)	(127)
Unicity S.A.	(3,601)	(3,601)
Soleil Factory.	(8,967)	(9,371)
	(394,946)	(418,269)
Negative goodwill, net	(363,467)	(389,300)

g. Trade accounts payable:

	As of June 30,	
	2012	2011
Current		
Suppliers (i)(ii) (Note 27 e.)	73,962	78,857
Accruals	67,040	60,830
Related parties (Notes 11 and 27 e.)	3,366	9,905
Other (Note 27 e.)	2,520	3,557
	146,888	153,149
Non-Current		
Suppliers	4	47
	4	47

(i) As of June 30, 2012 and 2011, includes accounts payable to merchants for credit card operations of Ps. 0.2 million and Ps. 0.6 million, respectively.

(ii) As of June 30, 2012 and 2011, this includes Ps. 19.0 million and Ps. 36.4 million, respectively, balances that reflect the liabilities in kind associated to the acquisition of properties in Vicente López (Note 4. e. (v)).

h. Advances from customers:

	As of June 30,	
	2012	2011
Current		
Admission rights	78,172	60,822
Related parties (Note 11)	3,294	-

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Sale advances (Note 27 e.)	60,172	103,517
Lease and customer advances (Note 27.e.)	84,094	68,524
	225,732	232,863
Non-Current		
Admission rights	85,281	66,885
Lease advances (Note 27.e.)	25,751	27,359
	111,032	94,244

i. Salaries and social security payable:

	As of June 30,	
	2012	2011
Provision for vacation and bonuses	31,252	27,333
Salaries and social security payable	8,656	7,657
Other	778	802
	40,686	35,792

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4. Details of balance sheet accounts (continued)

j. Short-term and long-term debt:

	As of June 30,	
	2012	2011
Short-term debt		
Bank loans (i) (Note 27.e.)	126,774	128,448
Bank overdrafts including accrued interests	195,294	420,032
Finance leases payable	944	-
Seller financing (ii)	49,774	47,846
APSA Non-Convertible Notes 2012 (iii)	-	28,889
IRSA Non-Convertible Notes 2017 (Notes 10 and 27.e)	23,175	20,960
IRSA Non-Convertible Notes 2013 (Note 10)	102,888	-
IRSA Non-Convertible Notes 2014 (Note 10 and 27.e)	38,278	-
APSA Non-Convertible Notes 2017 (iii)	4,555	4,490
APSA Convertible Notes 2014 (iv)	2	3
IRSA Non-Convertible Notes – 2020 (Note 10 and 27.e.)	34,003	30,800
Related parties (Note 11)	-	2,345
	575,687	683,813
Long-term debt		
IRSA Non-Convertible Notes 2017 (Notes 10 and 27.e)	675,843	612,419
APSA Non-Convertible Notes 2017 (iii)	480,967	432,591
IRSA Non-Convertible Notes – 2020 (Note 10 and 27.e)	661,078	598,116
Finance leases payable	479	-
Bank loans (Note 27.e)	-	27,585
IRSA Non-Convertible Notes 2013 (Note 10)	51,032	-
IRSA Non-Convertible Notes 2014 (Note 10 and 27.e)	114,665	-
APSA Convertible Notes 2014 (iv)	37	4,640
Seller financing (ii)	81,725	81,568
	2,065,826	1,756,919

(i) The outstanding balance as of June 30, 2012 includes the following loans:

- (a) Ps. 915 as current balance related to debt for purchase of “Edificio República” (See Note 13).
- (b) Ps. 30,345 as current related to a loan granted by Banco Provincia due in July, 2012, at a nominal fixed rate of 14% per annum.
- (c) Ps. 1,865 current balance corresponding to Hoteles Argentinos S.A.’s mortgage loan. (See Note 13 ii).
- (d) Ps. 5,813 current, which pertain to a loan of Nuevas Fronteras S.A. from Standard Bank Argentina, due in June 2012 at a fixed rate of 15.55%. The amount is disclosed net of negotiation expenses for Ps. 67.
- (e) Ps. 15,194 as current balance, which pertain to a loan of Nuevas Fronteras S.A. from Banco de San Juan, due in November 2012, at a fixed rate of 15.75% per annum.
- (f) Ps. 50,000 as current corresponding to a loan granted by Banco Nación due in November 2012 at a nominal Badlar rate plus 400 basic points.
- (g)

Ps. 22,635 as current corresponding to a loan of Real Estate Investment Group L.P. with Citibank N.A., due in December 28, 2012 at a LIBOR rate plus 2.75% (Note 13 vi).

(h) Ps. 7 which pertain to miscellaneous.

(ii) As of June 30, 2012 the balance mainly includes:

(a) Ps. 11,623 as current balance and a Ps. 24,077 as non-current balance to the debt from acquisition of Zetol S.A. (Note 13)

(b) Ps. 10,235 as current balance and a Ps. 1,530 as non-current balance related to the seller financing for purchase of Arcos del Gourmet S.A. (Notes 2.g.C.6 and 13 xiii)

(c) Ps. 2,854 as current balance and a Ps. 38,689 as non-current balance related to the debt from acquisition of Soleil Factory (Notes 2.g.B.11 and 13).

(d) Ps. 17,644 as current balance and Ps. 17,429 as non-current balance related to the debt for purchase of Predio San Martín (Notes 2.g.B.2 and 13).

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4. Details of balance sheet accounts (continued)

j. Short-term and long-term debt (continued)

(e) Ps. 7,418 as current balance corresponding to the debt from acquisition of Nuevo Puerto de Santa Fe S.A. (Note 2.g.B.3)

(iii) On May 11, 2007, Alto Palermo S.A. (APSA) issued two new series of Notes for a total amount of US\$ 170.0 million. Series I relates to the issuance of US\$ 120 million maturing on May 11, 2017, which accrue interest at a fixed interest rate of 7.875% paid semiannually on May 11 and November 11 of each year as from November 11, 2007. As of June 30, 2012 total Series I Notes repurchased by APSA amount to US\$ 10.0 million. Such notes have been valued at face value and are disclosed netting the current and non-current capital and interest owed. Series II was related to the issuance of Ps. 154 million (equivalent to US\$ 50 million). Principal was settled in seven, equal and consecutive semiannual installments as from June 11, 2009, and accrued interest at 11% per annum, maturing on June 11 and December 11 of each year as from December 11, 2007.

As of June 30, 2012, Series II is completely cancelled.

Additionally, under such Global Issuance Program of Non-Convertible Notes, on November 10, 2009, the placement of the two new Series of Non-Convertible Notes for a total value of Ps. 80.7 million was completed. Series III related to the issuance of Ps. 55.8 million which matured on May 12, 2011 and accrued interest at variable Badlar rate plus a 3% payable on a quarterly basis. On May 12, 2011, APSA made the last payment of interest and paid off all of the principal of the series referred above.

Series IV related to the issuance of Ps. 24.9 million (equivalent to US\$ 6.6 million), which matured on May 12, 2011 and accrued interest at a fixed rate of 6.75 %, payable on a quarterly basis. On May 12, 2011, APSA made the last payment of interest and paid off all of the principal of the series referred above.

The APSA's Ordinary and Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting held on October 29, 2009 approved the creation of a Global Program for the issuance of securities representing short-term debt (up to one year term) in the form of simple notes not convertible into shares, denominated in pesos, US dollars or any other currency with unsecured, special, floating and/or any other guarantee, including third party guarantee, either subordinated or not, for a maximum outstanding amount at any time that may not exceed the equivalent in Ps. of US\$ 50 million.

(iv) On July 19, 2002, APSA issued an aggregate amount of US\$ 50.0 million of Convertible Notes (the "APSA Convertible Notes") in exchange for cash and the settlement of certain liabilities.

The APSA Convertible Notes accrue interest at a fixed annual interest rate of 10%, 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 note holders resolved to extend the maturity date of the APSA Convertible Notes through July 19, 2014 although the remaining terms and conditions were left unchanged. As of June 30, 2012 holders of convertible notes have exercised their right to convert ordinary shares for a total of US\$ 18.3 million. The outstanding balance of the APSA Convertible Notes as of June 30, 2012 amounts to US\$ 31.7 million, net of the CNB underwritten by the Company for Ps. 6,534 current and Ps. 143,679 non-current.

k. Taxes payable:

	As of June 30,	
Current	2012	2011

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VAT payable, net (Note 27 e.)	24,980	21,615
Tax Amnesty Plan for Income Tax	1,960	1,759
MPIT, net	8,740	1,933
Income tax provision, net	104,873	67,912
Tax amnesty plan for gross revenue tax	438	486
Gross revenue tax	2,653	1,607
Tax withholdings	5,780	13,345
Provision for tax on shareholders' personal assets	3,510	3,961
Tax amnesty plan for ABL	2,182	1,464
Other	6,016	4,971
	161,132	119,053
Non-Current		
Deferred income tax (Note 15)	388,318	476,864
Tax amnesty plan for income tax	15,426	17,386
Tax amnesty plan for gross revenue tax	584	832
Tax amnesty plan for ABL	3,291	1,927
	407,619	497,009

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4. Details of balance sheet accounts (continued)

1. Other liabilities:

	As of June 30,	
	2012	2011
Current		
	Ps.	
Payables to National Parks Administration (Note 19)	-	Ps. 1,100
Guarantee deposits (Note 27 e.)	2,090	4,128
Accrual for directors fees (Note 11)	23,529	15,612
C o n t r i b u t e d l e a s e h o l d i m p r o v e m e n t s		
(i)	266	332
Related parties (Notes 11 and 27 e.)	61,192	35,674
Dividends payable to minority (Note 11)	34,724	-
Other liabilities	-	16,004
Others (Note 27 e.)	6,095	6,218
	127,896	79,068
Non-Current		
C o n t r i b u t e d l e a s e h o l d i m p r o v e m e n t s		
(i)	Ps.	Ps. 8,903
Guarantee deposits (Note 27 e.)	10,252	6,302
Related parties (Note 11)	20	20
Others (Note 27 e.)	589	2,732
Less:		
Present value – other liabilities	(178)	(95)
	19,586	18,129

(i) Contributed leasehold improvements relate to improvements made by tenants in Abasto Shopping Center and Mendoza Plaza Shopping. Contributed leasehold improvements are recorded as fixed assets based on construction costs incurred with a corresponding deferred liability. Contributed leasehold improvements are amortized to income over the term of lease. Such amortization, net of the related depreciation of the leasehold improvement, was not significant for the years ended June 30, 2012 and 2011.

5. Shareholders' equity

a. Common stock

As of June 30, 2012, the Company had 578,676,460 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, 2010, 2011 and 2012:

Common Stock

	Shares issued	Par value	Additional paid-in-capital
Balances as of June 30, 2010	578,676,460	578,676	793,123
Balances as of June 30, 2011	578,676,460	578,676	793,123
Balances as of June 30, 2012	578,676,460	578,676	793,123

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5. Shareholders' equity (continued)

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 consolidated financial statements through February 28, 2003. The inflation adjustments related to common stock was appropriated to inflation adjustment reserves that form part of shareholders' equity.

c. Restriction on the distribution of profits (legal reserve)

In accordance with the Argentine Commercial 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 years adjustments, must be appropriated, once accumulated losses are absorbed, by resolution of the shareholders to a legal reserve until such reserve equals 20% of the Company's outstanding capital. This legal reserve may be used only to absorb losses.

d. Reserve for new developments

Under Argentine law, companies are allowed to transfer portions of accumulated retained earnings to special reserves. These special reserves may be for general purposes or for specific uses such as new developments. The transfer of accumulated retained earnings to these special reserves is shown in the shareholder's equity. These reclassifications have no impact on the total shareholders' equity of the Company. The Company may also transfer previously reserved amounts out to retained earnings for distribution purposes.

e. Dividends distribution

The Shareholders' Meetings held on October 31, 2011 and May 23, 2012, approved, among other issues, the payment of a cash dividend, charged to the balance booked under the account Retained Earnings and Reserve for new developments, corresponding to the fiscal year ended on June 30, 2011, for a total amounts of Ps. 211,575 million and Ps. 99,000 million, respectively.

f. Adjustment of retained earnings

As explained in Note 2 h., the company has recorded an adjustment to recognize the relevant deferred tax liability relating to the adjustment for inflation.

In line with the guidelines established by Ruling 592 of CNV, on September 10, 2012, the Board of Directors decided to propose to the shareholders an adjustment in the Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity related to the deferred tax liability derived from the adjustment for inflation against retained earnings, as part of the implementation of the IFRSs.

It will be a one-time proposal submitted to the next Shareholders' Meeting that will consider the financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, pursuant to the provisions issued by the CNV.

In this respect, below is detailed the effect of the reallocation proposal of such adjustments on the items of the Statement of Changes in Shareholder's Equity, in order to show the effects of such reallocation after approval by the

Meeting.

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5. Shareholders' equity (continued)

f. Adjustment of retained earnings (continued)

Items	Figures in Ps. as of June 30, 2012 resulting from the Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity	Adjustment proposed pursuant to ruling 592 of the CNV	Adjusted figures in Ps. to be approved by the Shareholders' Meeting
Capital stock	578,676	- -	578,676
Inflation adjustment of common stock	274,387	(151,058)	123,329
Additional paid-in capital	793,123	- -	793,123
Total	1,646,186	(151,058)	1,495,128
Legal reserve	71,136	- -	71,136
Reserve for new developments	419,783	- -	419,783
Long-term incentive program reserve	2,595	- -	2,595
Cumulative translation adjustment	79,975	- -	79,975
Retained earnings	115,604	151,058	266,662
Total as of June 30, 2012	2,335,279	- -	2,335,279

g. Reimbursement of expired dividends

The reimbursement of APSA's dividends expired has been recorded against Retained Earnings proportionally to the Company's interest.

6. Segment information

The Company is required to disclose segment information in accordance with RT 18 which 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. 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, Consumer Financing, Hotels and Financial Operations and Others.

A general description of each segment follows:

- Development and Sale of Properties

This segment includes the operating results of the Company's construction and/or sale of property business.

- Office and Other Non-Shopping Center Rental Properties

This segment includes the operating results of lease and service revenues of office space and other building properties from tenants and rental of advertising activities.

- Shopping centers

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

- Consumer Financing

During the fiscal years ended June 30, 2010, APSA, through its subsidiary, Tarshop, and its jointly controlled entity, Apsamedia, was engaged in the origination of consumer loans and credit card transactions and securitization of receivables. As part of a plan, APSA sold 80% of Tarshop on September 13, 2010, and acquired the remaining 50% in Apsamedia in January 2011. After acquisition of control in Apsamedia, APSA sold a significant portion of its receivables portfolio and other assets to Tarshop. Apsamedia retained certain receivables and continues as an entity with residual activities. APSA continues in the consumer financing business through its 20% interest in Tarshop where it retained significant influence.

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6. Segment information (continued)

Accordingly, the consumer financing business segment includes the consolidated results of Tarshop for the years ended June 30, 2010, and for the period from July 1, 2010 through August 31, 2010. As from September 1, 2010, APSA analyzed the performance of its consumer financing segment through monitoring its results in Tarshop as an equity method investee. Additionally, the consumer financing business segment includes the proportionate consolidated results of Apsamedia for the years ended June 30, 2010, and for the period from July 1, 2010 through December 31, 2010. As from January 1, 2011, the results of Apsamedia were consolidated into the results of the Company. However, these results are residual since a significant portion of Apsamedia's business was sold to Tarshop in January 2011.

- Hotels

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 results related to or generated by security transactions and other non-core activities of the Company. This segment also includes gains/loss in equity investees of the Company related to the banking industry.

The Company measures its reportable segment based on operating results.

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.

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6. Segment information (continued)

As of and for the year ended June 30, 2012

	Development and Sale of Properties	Office and other Non-Shopping Center Rental Properties (a)	Shopping Centers	Hotels	Consumer Financing	Financial Operations and Others	Total
Revenues ...	328,404	192,267	871,732	170,012	4,836	--	1,567,251
Costs	(217,774)	(33,332)	(180,638)	(116,983)	(1,604)	--	(550,331)
Gross profit	110,630	158,935	691,094	53,029	3,232	--	1,016,920
Gain from recognition of inventories at net realizable value	42,817	--	--	--	--	--	42,817
Selling expenses	(22,528)	(10,337)	(52,776)	(22,577)	(296)	--	(108,514)
Administrative expenses	(39,732)	(44,098)	(88,456)	(44,853)	(267)	--	(217,406)
Gain from operations and holdings of real estate assets, net	12	561	--	--	--	--	573
Operating income (loss)	91,199	105,061	549,862	(14,401)	2,669	--	734,390
Amortization of negative goodwill, net	981	(2,063)	19,227	--	--	--	18,145
Gain on equity investes	2,095	(15,332)	(151)	13,577	10,364	106,213	116,766
Financial results, net	(22,374)	(51,031)	(149,806)	(10,303)	(1,575)	(207,902)	(442,991)
Other income (expenses), net ..	--	--	(16,918)	172	1,508	(14,589)	(29,827)
Income (loss) before taxes and minority interest	71,901	36,635	402,214	(10,955)	12,966	(116,278)	396,483
Income tax and MPIT	(25,165)	(12,822)	(160,954)	(6,816)	211	102,863	(102,683)
Minority interest	178	--	(27,410)	13,513	--	--	(13,719)
Net income (loss)	46,914	23,813	213,850	(4,258)	13,177	(13,415)	280,081
Acquisition of fixed assets and	--	13,631	114,611	5,396	--	--	133,638

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intangible assets							
Depreciation and amortization (b)	82	25,488	138,583	13,284	17	- -	177,454
Non-current investments in equity investees	87,758	212,969	- -	457,844	43,819	1,032,623	1,835,013
Operating assets	706,223	1,321,294	2,470,062	659,236	15,875	1,032,623	6,205,313
Non-operating assets	41,639	41,847	(183,517)	68,013	46,631	380,639	395,252
Total assets	747,862	1,363,141	2,286,545	727,249	62,506	1,413,262	6,600,565
Operating liabilities	22,596	103,298	511,045	41,009	7,525	- -	685,473
Non-operating liabilities	538,124	496,670	1,760,141	273,628	71	148,250	3,216,884
Total liabilities	560,720	599,968	2,271,186	314,637	7,596	148,250	3,902,357

(a) Includes offices, commercial and residential premises.

(b) Included in operating income.

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6. Segment information (continued)

As of and for the year ended June 30, 2011

	Development and Sale of Properties	Office and other Non-Shopping Center Rental Properties (a)	Shopping Centers	Hotels	Consumer Financing	Financial Operations and Others	Total
Revenues	341,074	164,618	674,779	192,883	68,576	--	1,441,930
Costs	(244,764)	(32,559)	(181,473)	(119,471)	(22,488)	--	(600,755)
Gross profit	96,310	132,059	493,306	73,412	46,088	--	841,175
Gain from recognition of inventories at net realizable value	45,442	--	--	--	--	--	45,442
Selling xpenses	(15,396)	(5,283)	(40,229)	(20,923)	(24,873)	--	(106,704)
Administrative expenses	(41,425)	(43,734)	(67,935)	(40,318)	(6,947)	--	(200,359)
Net income from retained interest in securitized receivables	--	--	--	--	4,707	--	4,707
Gain from operations and holdings of real estate assets, net .	128	1,012	--	--	--	--	1,140
Operating income	85,059	84,054	385,142	12,171	18,975	--	585,401
Amortization of negative goodwill, net	981	725	15,621	--	100	--	17,427
Gain on equity investees	443	--	41	9,682	9,298	118,956	138,420
Financial results, net	(16,714)	(38,369)	(121,991)	(11,326)	(26,820)	(67,026)	(282,246)
Other income (expenses), net	(1,621)	--	(2,745)	1,040	9,245	(20,528)	(14,609)
Income before taxes and minority interest	68,148	46,410	276,068	11,567	10,798	31,402	444,393
Income tax and MPIT	(21,413)	(15,763)	(81,129)	(7,257)	4,702	29,657	(91,203)
Minority interest	768	--	(39,975)	(19,200)	-	2	(58,405)
Net income	47,503	30,647	154,964	(14,890)	15,500	61,061	294,785
	76	38,424	751,044	8,145	3,003	--	800,692

Acquisition of fixed assets and intangible assets							
Depreciation and amortization (b)	200	24,155	132,027	14,269	902	- -	171,553
Non-current investments in equity investees	84,062	207,074	- -	277,248	49,459	923,807	1,541,650
Operating assets	671,738	1,367,767	2,413,943	479,881	26,198	1,007,869	5,967,396
Non-operating assets	40,754	44,846	(179,505)	29,251	22,510	378,353	336,209
Total assets	712,492	1,412,613	2,234,438	509,132	48,708	1,386,222	6,303,605
Operating liabilities	24,491	137,990	402,523	39,030	31,112	- -	635,146
Non-operating liabilities	484,542	439,717	1,683,938	212,778	- -	228,865	3,049,840
Total liabilities	509,033	577,707	2,086,461	251,808	31,112	228,865	3,684,986

(a) Includes offices, commercial and residential premises.

(b) Included in operating income.

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6. Segment information (continued)

As of and for the year ended June 30, 2010:

	Development and Sale of Properties	Office and other Non-Shopping Center Rental Properties (a)	Shopping Centers	Hotels	Consumer Financing	Financial Operations and Others	Total
Revenues	225,567	154,164	518,355	159,894	265,346	--	1,323,326
Costs	(83,145)	(30,868)	(158,915)	(102,897)	(99,470)	--	(475,295)
Gross profit	142,422	123,296	359,440	56,997	165,876	--	848,031
Gain from recognition of inventories at net realizable value	33,831	--	--	--	--	--	33,831
Selling expenses	(2,388)	(4,452)	(37,134)	(16,509)	(124,918)	--	(185,401)
Administrative expenses	(35,079)	(45,679)	(54,335)	(35,074)	(25,124)	--	(195,291)
Net income from retained interest in securitized receivables	--	--	--	--	37,470	--	37,470
Gain from operations and holdings of real estate assets, net	730	361	--	--	--	--	1,091
Operating income	139,516	73,526	267,971	5,414	53,304	--	539,731
Amortization of negative goodwill, net	844	863	561	--	(627)	--	1,641
Gain on equity investees	1,907	--	40	5,990	--	152,479	160,416
Financial results, net	(8,868)	(18,487)	(87,564)	(15,697)	(18,921)	(15,559)	(165,096)
Other income (expenses), net	--	--	(1,321)	2,604	(1,984)	(9,610)	(10,311)
Income (loss) before taxes and minority interest	133,399	55,902	179,687	(1,689)	31,772	127,310	526,381
Income tax and MPIT	(40,409)	(13,412)	(56,524)	1,334	(8,694)	(8,166)	(125,871)
Minority interest	140	--	(49,176)	4,622	(158)	--	(44,572)
Net income	93,130	42,490	73,987	4,267	22,920	119,144	355,938
	--	102,040	56,998	3,727	1,696	--	164,461

Acquisition of fixed assets and intangible assets							
Depreciation and amortization (b)	343	24,535	111,736	16,138	7,994	--	160,746
Non-current investments in equity investees	27,238	--	--	204,553	--	815,068	1,046,859
Operating assets	582,204	991,750	1,780,777	210,675	277,486	204,553	4,047,445
Non-operating assets	75,444	97,002	148,225	30,179	49,785	1,172,649	1,573,284
Total assets	657,648	1,088,752	1,929,002	240,854	327,271	1,377,202	5,620,729
Operating liabilities	36,863	173,187	355,185	38,451	174,254	--	777,940
Non-operating liabilities	333,635	304,472	928,536	192,907	122,714	187,714	2,069,978
Total liabilities	370,498	477,659	1,283,721	231,358	296,968	187,714	2,847,918

(a) Includes offices, commercial and residential premises.

(b) Included in operating income.

IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the years ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010 (Continued)
(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,		
	2012	2011	2010
Gain from operations and holdings of real estate assets, net	573	1,140	1,091
	573	1,140	1,091

8. Financial results, net:

	Year ended June 30,		
	2012	2011	2010
Financial results generated by assets:			
Interest income	19,517	16,630	16,484
Interest on discounting assets	6,359	3,370	3,720
Subtotal interest income	25,876	20,000	20,204
Foreign exchange gain	47,456	23,340	6,774
Subtotal Foreign exchange gain exchange	47,456	23,340	6,774
Gain (loss) on financial operations	(8,590)	(5,293)	8,197
Gain on derivative financial instruments	--	2,395	--
Subtotal other holding gain (loss)	(8,590)	(2,898)	8,197
Total financial results generated by assets	64,742	40,442	35,175
Financial results generated by liabilities:			
Interest expense	(279,123)	(230,724)	(146,078)
Interest on discounting liabilities	37	(87)	(324)
Subtotal interest expense	(279,086)	(230,811)	(146,402)
Foreign exchange (loss) gain	(213,673)	(82,855)	(49,392)
Subtotal Foreign exchange loss	(213,673)	(82,855)	(49,392)
Loss on derivative financial instruments	(2,001)	--	(2,582)
Others	(12,973)	(9,022)	(1,895)
Subtotal other financial (expenses) income, net	(14,974)	(9,022)	(4,477)
Total financial results generated by liabilities	(507,733)	(322,688)	(200,271)
Total financial results, net	(442,991)	(282,246)	(165,096)

9. Other expenses, net:

	Year ended June 30,		
	2012	2011	2010
Other income:			
Recovery of allowance	3,280	340	1,151
Sale of client base and assignment of portfolio	770	9,442	--
Other	2,322	979	385
	6,372	10,761	1,536

Other expenses:			
Donations	(17,278)	(7,020)	(5,592)
Tax on Shareholders' personal assets	(3,378)	(4,278)	(4,323)
Provision for contingencies (i)	(6,602)	(3,032)	(742)
Unrecoverable VAT	(2,222)	(3,347)	(514)
Expense Prior Capitalized Items (ii)	(4,822)	- -	- -
Others	(1,897)	(7,693)	(676)
	(36,199)	(25,370)	(11,847)
Other expenses, net	(29,827)	(14,609)	(10,311)

(i) As of June 30, 2012, includes Ps. 6,228 corresponding to provisions.

(ii) Relates mainly to "Caballito" and "Abasto" projects, which were abandoned by the Company.

IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

10. Issuance of IRSA Notes

In February 2007, the Company issued non-convertible Notes (“IRSA Non-Convertible Note 2017”) for US\$ 150 million to become due in February 2017 under the framework of the Global Program for Issuing Non -Convertible Notes in a nominal value of up to US\$ 200 authorized by the National Securities Commission. Non-Convertible Notes 2017 accrue an annual fixed interest rate of 8.5%, payable every six months, starting in August, 2007. The principal will be fully paid on maturity. Non-Convertible Notes 2017 contain customary covenants including restrictions to pay dividends in accordance with certain limits.

On February 25, 2010, the Board of Directors approved the extension of the maximum nominal value of the program by an additional US\$ 200 million, reaching a total amount of US\$ 400 million as approved by the Company’s General Shareholders’ Meeting held on October 29, 2009.

Within this framework, on July 20, 2010, the Company issued Non-convertible Notes for a nominal value of US\$ 150 million (“Class 2 Notes”) maturing on July 20, 2020. The issuance price was 97.838% of the par value and they accrue interest at a nominal interest rate of 11.5% per annum, to be paid semi annually on January 20 and June 20 each year, starting on January 20, 2011. The expenses related to the issuance amounted to Ps. 7.1 million.

On November 2, 2010, the Company’s General Shareholders’ Meeting approved a new expansion of the Program in force for up to a further US\$ 300 million bringing it to US\$ 450 million.

In the framework of the Corporate Notes Global Issuing Program for a face value of up to US\$ 300 million. approved by the Shareholders’ Meeting on October 31, 2011, on February 10, 2012, the Company closed the Corporate Notes public offering placement period for a total amount of Ps. 300 million, which were issued in two classes, Class III and IV:

Class III Corporate Notes at Badlar rate plus 249 basis points for a face value of Ps. 153.2 million, to be matured 18 months after the issuing date and to be amortized in 3 consecutive payments within 12, 15 and 18 months, and interests to be paid in 6 installments, on a quarterly basis, from May 14, 2012.

Class IV Corporate Notes at a fixed rate of 7.45% for a face value of US\$ 33.8 million (equivalent to Ps. 146.9 million), to be matured 24 months after the issuing date, to be subscribed and paid in Argentine Pesos at the applicable exchange rate, to be amortized in 24 equal and consecutive payments within 15, 18, 21 and 24 months, to be paid in 8 installments, on a quarterly basis, from May 14, 2012.

IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the years ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010 (Continued)
(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:

Related parties	Investments - current	Investment - non current	Accounts receivable - current	Other receivables and prepaid expenses - current	Other receivables and residential prepaid units to be received - current	Other rights for Caballito and Beruti - non current	Trade accounts payable - current	Advances from customers	Other liabilities - current	Other liabilities - non current	Totals
Shareholders in general	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	(34,724)	--	(34,724)
Baicom Networks S.A. (3)	--	--	--	32	455	--	--	--	--	--	487
Banco Hipotecario S.A. (1)	496	--	298	--	--	--	(75)	--	--	--	719
Cactus Argentina S.A. (2)	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12
Canteras Natal Crespo S.A. (3)	--	--	465	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	515
Consorcio Libertador (7)	--	--	103	18	--	--	(3)	--	--	--	118
Consorcio Torre Boston (7)	--	--	99	231	--	--	(924)	--	--	--	(594)
Consultores Assets Management S.A. (8)	--	--	2,250	25	--	--	(17)	--	--	--	2,258
Cresud S.A.C.I.F. y A. (4)	8,781	29,958	104	21,568	--	--	(788)	--	(61,009)	--	(1,386)
Cyrsa S.A. (3)	--	--	24	217	--	--	(37)	--	(92)	--	112

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Directors	--	--	1	156	--	--	(41)	--	(23,529)	(20)	(23,433)
Elsztain Managing Partners Ltd (6)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(51)	--	(51)
Elsztain Realty Partner Master Fund I (6)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(2)	--	(2)
Estudio Zang, Bergel y Viñes (9)	--	--	--	49	--	--	(1,361)	--	--	--	(1,312)
Fundación IRSA (10)	--	--	45	1	--	--	(1)	--	--	--	45
Futuros y Opciones.com S.A. (2)	--	--	112	--	--	--	(8)	--	--	--	104
Hersha Hospitality Trust (11)	--	--	--	3,447	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,447
Irsa Developments LP (1)	--	--	--	8	--	--	--	--	(5)	--	3
Real Estate Strategies LP (1)	--	--	--	49	--	--	--	--	(5)	--	44
Lipstick Management LLC (1)	--	--	--	426	--	--	--	--	--	--	426
Museo de los Niños (10)	--	--	1,454	--	--	--	(19)	--	--	--	1,435
New Lipstick LLC (1)	--	--	--	1,269	--	--	-	--	--	--	1,269
Nuevo Puerto Santa Fe S.A. (3)	--	--	314	--	--	--	(70)	--	(28)	--	216
Personnel loans	--	--	5	3,247	--	--	(21)	--	--	--	3,231
Puerto Retiro S.A. (3)	--	--	74	1,104	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,178
Quality Invest S.A. (3)	--	--	39	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	40
Supertel Hospitality Inc. (11)	--	--	--	1,495	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,495
Tarshop S.A. (1)	--	--	525	1,103	--	--	(1)	(781)	--	--	846
TGLT S.A. (11)	--	--	2,355	--	--	85,077	--	(2,513)	--	--	84,919
Totals as of June 30, 2012	9,277	29,958	8,279	34,496	455	85,077	(3,366)	(3,294)	(119,445)	(20)	41,417

IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the years ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010 (Continued)
(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

11. Balances and transactions with related parties (continued)

Related parties	Investments - current	Investments - non current	Accounts receivable - current	Other receivables and prepaid expenses - current	Other receivables and prepaid expenses - non current	Other rights for residential units to be received Caballito and Beruti - non current	Trade accounts payable - current	Short-term debt	Other liabilities - current	Other liabilities - non current	Totals
Baicom Networks S.A. (3)	--	--	61	6	415	--	--	--	--	--	482
Banco Hipotecario S.A. (1)	477	--	225	--	--	--	(252)	--	--	--	450
Cactus Argentina S.A. (2)	--	--	28	--	--	--	(3)	--	--	--	25
Canteras Natal Crespo S.A. (3)	--	--	403	41	--	--	--	--	--	--	444
Consorcio Libertador (7)	--	--	140	16	--	--	(65)	--	(4)	--	87
Consorcio Torre Boston (7)	--	--	1,076	344	--	--	(836)	--	--	--	584
Consultores Assets Management S.A. (8)	--	--	997	29	--	--	(10)	--	--	--	1,016
Cresud S.A.C.I.F. y A. (4)	2,615	7,706	19	19,112	--	--	(71)	--	(15,778)	--	13,603
Cyrsa S.A. (3)	--	--	1,750	11	--	--	(1,725)	--	--	--	36
Directors	--	--	2	155	--	--	--	--	(15,612)	(20)	(15,475)
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(53)	--	(53)

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Elsztain Managing Partners Ltd (6)												
Elsztain Realty Partner Master Fund I (6)	--	--	--	48	--	--	--	--	(584)	--	--	(536)
Elsztain Realty Partner Master Fund II (6)	--	--	--	31	--	--	--	--	(275)	--	--	(244)
Elsztain Realty Partner Master Fund III (6)	--	--	--	77	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	77
Estudio Zang, Bergel y Viñes (9)	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	(1,241)	--	--	--	(1,232)
Fundación IRSA (10)	--	--	33	1	--	--	--	(1)	--	--	--	33
Futuros y Opciones.com S.A. (2)	--	--	16	--	--	--	--	(8)	--	--	--	8
Hersha Hospitality Trust (11)	--	--	--	2,690	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,690
Irsa Developments LP (1)	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	(4)	--	--	3
Real Estate Strategies LP (1)	--	--	--	64	--	--	--	--	(8)	--	--	56
Lipstick Management LLC (1)	--	--	--	448	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	448
Museo de los Niños (10)	--	--	1,781	--	--	--	--	(9)	--	--	--	1,772
New Lipstick LLC (1)	--	--	--	960	--	--	--	--	(622)	--	--	338
Personnel loans	--	--	61	2,522	--	--	--	(146)	--	(1,000)	--	1,437
Puerto Retiro S.A. (3)	--	--	58	63	--	--	--	(5)	--	--	--	116
Quality Invest S.A. (3)	--	--	799	241	--	--	--	--	(16)	--	--	1,024
Tarshop S.A. (1)	--	--	660	13,715	--	--	--	(5,533)	--	(17,330)	--	(8,488)
TGLT S.A. (11)	--	--	658	1,680	--	84,572	--	(2,345)	--	--	--	84,565
Totals as of June 30, 2011	3,092	7,706	8,767	42,270	415	84,572	(9,905)	(2,345)	(51,286)	(20)	--	83,266

IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima
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(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

11. Balances and transactions with related parties (continued)

Related parties	Sale and fees for services	Lease income	Cost of services	Interest and exchange differences	Other expenses, net	Fees	Share services – payroll	Donations	Totals
Canteras Natal Crespo S.A. (3)	48	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	53
Consorcio Libertador S.A. (7)	--	13	(431)	--	--	--	--	--	(418)
Consorcio Torre Boston (7)	--	--	(285)	--	--	--	--	--	(285)
Cresud S.A.C.I.F. y A. (4)	--	786	--	1,898	--	--	(70,953)	--	(68,269)
Cyrsa S.A. (3)	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Directors	--	--	--	(1)	--	(53,080)	--	--	(53,081)
Estudio Zang, Bergel y Viñes (9)	--	--	--	--	--	(2,718)	--	--	(2,718)
Fundación IRSA (10)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(1,876)	(1,876)
Tarshop S.A. (1)	229	2,436	--	2,148	(885)	--	--	--	3,928
Totals as of June 30, 2012	277	3,236	(716)	4,050	(885)	(55,798)	(70,953)	(1,876)	(122,665)

Related parties	Sale and fees for services	Lease income	Interest and exchange differences	Other expenses, net	Fees	Share services – payroll	Donations	Totals
Canteras Natal Crespo S.A. (3)	48	--	4	--	--	--	--	52
Consorcio Libertador S.A. (7)	123	12	--	--	--	--	--	135
Consorcio Dock del Plata S.A. (7)	78	--	--	--	--	--	--	78
Consultores Assets Management S.A. (8)	--	99	--	--	--	--	--	99

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Cresud S.A.C.I.F. y A. (4)	--	705	(3,562)	--	--	(57,525)	--	(60,382)
Cyrsa S.A. (3)	--	8	--	--	--	--	--	8
Directors	--	--	(4)	--	--	(52,862)	--	(52,866)
Estudio Zang, Bergel y Viñes (9)	--	--	--	--	--	(6,044)	--	(6,044)
Fundación IRSA (10)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(3,134) (3,134)
Inversiones								
Financieras del Sur S.A. (12)	--	--	516	--	--	--	--	516
Tarshop S.A. (1)	184	3,954	80	12,596	--	--	--	16,814
Parque Arauco S.A. (5)	--	--	(315)	--	--	--	--	(315)
Personnel loans	--	--	209	--	--	--	--	209
Totals as of June 30, 2011	433	4,778	(3,072)	12,596	(58,906)	(57,525)	(3,134)	(104,830)

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IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima
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for the years ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010 (Continued)
(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

11. Balances and transactions with related parties (continued)

Related parties	Sale and fees for services	Lease income	Interest and exchange differences	Fees	Share services – payroll	Donations	Tax on Shareholders personal assets	Totals
Shareholders	--	--	--	--	--	--	(204)	(204)
Canteras Natal Crespo S.A. (3)	48	--	100	--	--	--	--	148
Consorcio Torre Boston (7)	54	--	--	--	--	--	--	54
Consorcio Libertador S.A. (7)	123	11	--	--	--	--	--	134
Consorcio Dock del Plata S.A. (7)	195	--	--	--	--	--	--	195
Cresud S.A.C.I.F. y A. (4)	--	957	(13,524)	--	(27,806)	--	--	(40,373)
Cyrsa S.A. (3)	146	48	--	--	--	--	--	194
Directors	--	--	(9)	(50,198)	--	--	--	(50,207)
Estudio Zang, Bergel y Viñes (9)	--	97	--	(4,223)	--	--	--	(4,126)
Fundación IRSA (10)	--	--	--	--	--	(423)	--	(423)
Parque Arauco S.A. (5)	--	--	(8,049)	--	--	--	--	(8,049)
Personnel loans	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	12
Totals as of June 30, 2010	566	1,113	(21,470)	(54,421)	(27,806)	(423)	(204)	(102,645)

(1) Equity investee of IRSA and Subsidiaries.

(2) Equity investee of Cresud S.A.C.I.F y A, The Company's controlling shareholder.

(3) Venturer of IRSA and subsidiaries.

(4) Controlling shareholder of the Company.

(5) Former minority Shareholder of APSA, subsidiary of the Company.

(6) Company whose shareholder is a shareholder of IRSA.

(7) Property Manager of one of our buildings.

(8) Consulting company whose majority shareholder is shareholder and director of IRSA.

(9) Law firm whose partners are directors of IRSA.

(10) Not for profit organization whose president is a shareholder and director of IRSA.

(11) Cost Investment.

(12) Shareholder of Cresud S.A.C.I.F y A, the Company's controlling shareholder.

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IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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12. Additional information on assets and liabilities

The breakdown of main assets and liabilities as of June 30, 2012 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									
(1)	115,643	1,886	1,886	3,013	29,958	-	761	10,451	163,598
Accounts receivable, net									
	82,761	45,351	19,457	9,646	36,661	142,583	1,590	-	338,049
Other receivables and prepaid expenses									
	57,815	24,999	12,097	14,962	122,744	-	38,970	48,313	319,900
	256,219	72,236	33,440	27,621	189,363	142,583	41,321	58,764	821,547
Liabilities									
Trade accounts payable									
	121,312	7,258	1,115	647	4	14,847	1,709	-	146,892
Advances from customers									
	121,151	53,699	29,173	21,245	111,023	284	180	9	336,764
Short and long term debt									
	295,661	95,051	51,180	128,139	2,065,826	-	5,656	-	2,641,513
Other liabilities									
	161,007	40,512	112,688	4,869	63,967	-	13,084	381,061	777,188
	699,131	196,520	194,156	154,900	2,240,820	15,131	20,629	381,070	3,902,357

	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 (1)	5,664	2,958	101,097	9,720	16,428	27,731	163,598
Accounts receivable, net							
	5,352	26,974	100	--	295,936	9,687	338,049
Other receivables and prepaid							
	38,897	84,126	12,641	60,162	97,305	26,769	319,900

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expenses

	49,913	114,058	113,838	69,882	409,669	64,187	821,547
Liabilities							
Trade accounts payable	--	--	--	--	146,888	4	146,892
Advances from customers	--	--	--	--	225,732	111,032	336,764
Short and long term debt	285,908	2,035,695	184,273	51,056	105,506	(20,925)	2,641,513
Other liabilities	6,221	76,288	--	64,146	325,939	304,594	777,188
	292,129	2,111,983	184,273	115,202	804,065	394,705	3,902,357

(1) Does not include equity investments, undeveloped parcels of land nor other investments.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the years ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010 (Continued)
(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

12. Additional information on assets and liabilities (Continued)

The breakdown of main assets and liabilities as of June 30, 2011 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 Current	Non-Current	Total
Assets									
Investments									
(1)	203,408	654	654	654	7,706	--	4,801	--	217,877
Accounts receivable, net									
	124,298	27,282	23,287	7,173	14,300	65,697	1,261	--	263,298
Other receivables and prepaid expenses									
	42,503	76,219	11,811	11,578	71,685	244	12,814	77,941	304,795
	370,209	104,155	35,752	19,405	93,691	65,941	18,876	77,941	785,970
Liabilities									
Trade accounts payable									
	94,404	43,217	4,480	6,001	47	2,160	2,887	--	153,196
Advances from customers									
	101,773	87,557	23,092	16,556	94,244	49	3,836	--	327,107
Short and long term debt									
	533,087	38,483	16,958	95,285	1,756,919	--	--	--	2,440,732
Other liabilities									
	122,583	87,957	6,939	10,988	44,269	429	7,036	483,750	763,951
	851,847	257,214	51,469	128,830	1,895,479	2,638	13,759	483,750	3,684,986

	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								
(1)		10,275	--	176,349	7,706	23,547	--	217,877
Accounts receivable, net								
		31,112	13,737	761	--	217,125	563	263,298
Other receivables and prepaid expenses								
		50,564	55,852	1,105	--	103,500	93,774	304,795
		91,951	69,589	178,215	7,706	344,172	94,337	785,970

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Liabilities

Trade accounts payable	381	--	--	--	152,768	47	153,196
Advances from customers	--	--	300	1,689	232,563	92,555	327,107
Short and long term debt	194,749	1,781,621	54,574	--	434,490	(24,702)	2,440,732
Other							
liabilities	64,207	20,201	6	61,053	171,719	446,765	763,951
	259,337	1,801,822	54,880	62,742	991,540	514,665	3,684,986

(1) Does not include equity investments, undeveloped parcels of land nor other investments.

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13. Restricted assets

(i) In a series of transactions, which occurred between 1999 and 2000, the Company acquired from an unrelated party, 50 % of Puerto Retiro S.A., whose sole asset is an undeveloped parcel of land in Retiro, Buenos Aires. Prior to the acquisition by the Company, Puerto Retiro had acquired the 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 canceled 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. Management and legal advisors of the Company estimate 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. 54.27 million as of June 30, 2012.

(ii) In March 2005, Credit Suisse First Boston ("CSFB") acquired a loan for US\$ 11.1 million of Hoteles Argentinos S.A. ("HASA"), which had been in non-compliance since January 2002. In April 2006, HASA reduced the capital amount payable to US\$ 6.0 million. The balance accrued a 6 months LIBOR interest plus 7.0%.

Jointly, a credit default swap was subscribed by the Company for 80% of the restructured debt value in order to protect CSFB in case of non-compliance with HASA's obligations. As compensation, the Company received a coupon on a periodical basis. Additionally, the Company has deposited as guarantee the amount of US\$ 1.2 million.

With the last installment of the loan received having been repaid on March 15, 2010, CSFB reimbursed the deposit to the Company. Simultaneously, HASA borrowed a new loan from Standard Bank Argentina S.A., for a total amount of Ps. 19.0 million, which accrued interest at a fixed rate, payable on a quarterly basis and the capital maturing on March, 2011. During that month, HASA refinanced the mentioned loan agreement, as per the following detail: US\$ 0.4 million at a fixed rate (capital plus interest) to be paid on September 6, 2012; US\$ 0.4 million at a fixed rate (capital plus interest) to be paid on March 14, 2012 and Ps. 15.8 million at a fixed rate, with capital to be paid on March 14, 2012 and interests payable on a quarterly basis.

On March 14, 2012, HASA refinanced the loan with Standard Bank Argentina S.A. for Ps. 15.8 million through a bank checking account overdraft agreement with such entity. This agreement provides for a fixed interest rate and a monthly renewal of the agreement term.

The loan for US\$ 0.4 million held with such entity was repaid on the same date.

As a guarantee for this transaction, the Company entered into a put option agreement (Put Right) with Standard Bank Argentina S.A. whereby the Bank receives the right to sell to the Company, which in turn agrees to purchase, 80% of the credit rights arising from the loan in the event of HASA defaulted the loan. As of the date of these financial statements, HASA had committed no event of default.

(iii) The Company and subsidiaries still has mortgages on the following properties under certain obligations:

Property	Net Book Value as of June 30, 2012
Edificio República	210,852
Zetol plot of land	36,070
Vista al Muelle plot of land	25,374
Soleil Factory	74,474
Predio San Martin	69,791

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13. Restricted assets (continued)

(iv) New Lipstick LLC maintains a pledge over Metropolitan 885 Third Avenue Leasehold LLC's shares.

(v) To guarantee the compliance with all the covenants assumed by Liveck S.A., and the minority shareholder of Zetol S.A. and Vista al Muelle S.A., pursuant to the stock purchase agreement for Vista al Muelle S.A.'s shares executed on June 11, 2009 and the Addendums to such agreement as well as payment of any possible damages and associated expenses, the parties have reciprocally tendered a security interest consisting in a possessory pledge over the shares of Vista al Muelle S.A. and Zetol S.A.

(vi) On December 28, 2011, 2,061,856 shares of Hersha Hospitality Trust were transferred to Citibank N.A. as collateral for the loan.

(vii) Under the agreement executed with Banco Hipotecario S.A. for the sale of Tarshop S.A.'s shares and its amendments, APSA granted to Banco Hipotecario S.A. a security agreement over the Company's Class I Notes, issued on May 11, 2007, for a face value of Ps. 1.2 million, which will work as guarantee upon any price adjustment that may result in favor of Banco Hipotecario S.A. as provided by the purchase agreement.

(viii) Guarantee deposits re-securitization program account included in other current receivables, the contingency and expenses funds of financial trust as credit protection for investors that as of June 30, 2010 amounted to Ps. 4,749. They were restricted availability credits until settlement in accordance with the respective prospectus.

(ix) As of June 30, 2011, in other current receivables, APSA has deposits that are restricted due to different court attachments.

(x) As regards the case "Alto Palermo S.A. (APSA) with Dirección General Impositiva in re: Appeal", Case file No. 25,030-I, currently heard by Room A, Office of the 3rd Nomination, the property located at Av. Olegario Andrade 367, Caballito, Buenos Aires City has been encumbered, and its value as of June 30, 2012 amounts to Ps. 45,814 (disclosed in the "Non-current investments- Undeveloped parcels of land").

(xi) As regards the case styled "Case File N° 88,390/03 with María del Socorro Pedano; for Tres Ce S.A. o Alto Palermo S.A. (APSA)", the building located at Av. Virrey Toledo 702, Salta, has been encumbered for an amount of Ps. 180 (disclosed in Fixed assets, net).

(xii) The Company carries a mortgage on the property designated as "Suipacha 652", and a pledge over Cyrsa's shares, set up to secure its obligation to construct a building and transfer the units to be constructed in the building as price balance for the acquisition of the property located at Libertador 1755.

(xiii) On August 3, 2011, a mortgage was constituted on Soleil Factory (Note 2.g.B.11).

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13. Restricted assets (continued)

(xiv) To secure the fulfillment of the Concession Agreement with the Administration of Railway Infrastructure “ADIF”, Arcos del Gourmet S.A. committed itself to hire a surety bond of Ps. 4,460, make an escrow deposit in cash of Ps. 400 and to hire another surety bond in favor of ADIF as collateral to the execution of the works agreed in due time and proper form for Ps. 14,950. These surety bonds were hired during October 2011.

14. Derivative financial instruments

According to the Company’s risk management strategy, the Company may enter into certain derivative transactions to minimize financial costs. The Company did not apply hedge accounting for these transactions.

The Company enters into foreign exchange future contracts. The result generated by hedging operations in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010 included a loss of Ps. 1,8, a gain of Ps. 2,264 and a loss of Ps. 2,582 related to closed transactions.

From time to time the Company also may enter into derivative financial instruments for trading purposes. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010, the Company recognized a Ps. 4 loss, a Ps. 131 loss and a Ps. 742 gain related to these contracts.

15. Income tax and MPIT

The Company accounts for income taxes using the deferred tax method where by 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, 2012, 2011 and 2010 consists of following:

	2012	2011	2010
Current income and MPIT expense	202,655	92,459	82,432
Deferred income tax expense	(99,972)	(1,256)	43,439
Income Tax and MPIT expense	102,683	91,203	125,871

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15. Income tax and MPIT (continued)

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities as of June 30, 2012 and 2011 are presented below:

	Balances as of beginning of year	Changes for the year	Balances at year-end
Deferred tax assets (liabilities):			
Cash equivalents	(2,751)	3,335	584
Investments	(8,315)	15,043	6,728
Accounts receivable; net	4,116	327	4,443
Other receivables and prepaid expenses	155	(1,449)	(1,294)
Inventory	(30,373)	22,832	(7,541)
Fixed assets; net	(531,826)	21,834	(509,992)
Intangible assets	(7,992)	689	(7,303)
Advances from customers	44,536	11,854	56,390
Short-term and long-term debt	(4,673)	(2,458)	(7,131)
Salaries and social security	2,244	233	2,477
Other liabilities	(50,828)	1,124	(49,704)
Provisions	4,894	(387)	4,507
Tax loss carryforwards (i)	132,228	43,276	175,504
Valuation allowance	(9,601)	(16,281)	(25,882)
Net deferred income tax liabilities	(458,186)	99,972	(358,214)

(i) As of June 30, 2012, the Company and its subsidiaries recorded accumulated tax loss carryforwards of Ps.344,499 which expire at various dates through 2017. In addition, the subsidiary Tyrus recorded accumulated tax loss of Ps. 122,387 which expire in 2040.

Income tax expense for the years ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010 deferred from the amounts computed by applying the Company's statutory income tax rate to pre-tax income as a result of the following:

	Year ended June 30,					
	2012		2011		2010	
Pretax income	396,483		444,393		526,381	
Statutory income tax rate	35	%	35	%	35	%
Income tax expense at statutory tax rate on pretax income	138,769		155,538		184,233	
Non-deductible expenses	1,893		4,861		3,003	
Gain on equity investees	(43,746)		(43,442)		(56,146)	
Change in valuation allowance	15,772		(12,029)		42,554	
Tax loss carryforwards (1)	- -		(15,819)		(41,826)	
Others, net	(10,005)		2,094		(5,947)	
Income and MPIT expense	102,683		91,203		125,871	

- (1) During the year ended June 30, 2010, due to a change in tax laws, the Company recognized higher tax loss carryforwards.

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16. 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,		
	2012	2011	2010
Numerator:			
Net income available to common shareholders	280,081	294,785	355,938
Denominator:			
Weighted-average number of shares outstanding	578,676	578,676	578,676
Basic and diluted EPS:			
Basic EPS	0,484	0.509	0.615
Diluted EPS	0,484	0.509	0.615

17. 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,		
	2012	2011	2010
Cash and banks	257,451	168,170	71,175
Current investments	123,189	210,183	259,168
Total cash and banks and current investments as per balance sheet	380,640	378,353	330,343
Less Items not considered cash and cash equivalents:			
- Retained interests in securitized receivables	--	--	117,248
- Mutual funds	76,546	60,063	53,988
- Shares of public companies	11,668	2,912	4,075
- TDFs	--	--	2,846
- Other investments	9	12	48
- Mortgage bonds issued by BHSA.	496	477	784
- Interest receivable - Cresud S.A.C.I.F y A. non-convertible notes	8,781	2,615	--
Cash and cash equivalents as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows	283,140	312,274	151,354

18. Shopping Neuquén project

The main asset of Shopping Neuquén S.A. (a subsidiary of APSA) is a 50,000 square meter undeveloped parcel of land located in Neuquén, Argentina, where the Company is to developing a commercial project including the construction of a shopping center, a hypermarket and other developments.

On December 13, 2006, Shopping Neuquén S.A. entered into an agreement with the Municipality of Neuquén (the “Municipality”) and with the Province of Neuquén (the “Province”) (“the Agreement”) by which, mainly, the terms to carry out the commercial and residential venture were rescheduled and authorized Shopping Neuquén S.A. to transfer to third parties the title to the plots of land into which the property is divided, provided that it is not the plot of land on which the shopping center would be built.

The Agreement put an end to the law suit of Shopping Neuquén against the City Hall of Neuquén before the High Court of Neuquén, in which the only pending issue was the determination of fees of the attorneys of the City Hall that are in charge of Shopping Neuquén which although they have been established, are not yet final. Notwithstanding the above, as of June 30, 2012, an agreement was reached with some of the above cited professionals for the payment of fees resulting from their intervention in the matters previously described.

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18. Shopping Neuquén project (continued)

On April 15, 2011, Shopping Neuquén S.A. entered into an agreement with Gensar S.A., pursuant to which Gensar S.A. whereby the latter acquired one of the plots of land that form part of a commercial undertaking of mixed use next to which Shopping Neuquén S.A. is building a shopping center. In this plot of 14,792.68 square meters, Gensar S.A. agreed to build and operate a hypermarket that initially will be of the Coto chain. To such effect, Gensar S.A. has taken possession of the above indicated plot of land. On September 16, 2011 it executed a deed for the conveyance of title of the indicated plot of land in favor of Gensar S.A.

On November 22, 2011, Shopping Neuquén S.A. informed a change in the building plan for the shopping center, that will be constructed in one stage rather than the two-stage plan originally established, and accordingly filed a new schedule.

On June 4, 2012 Shopping Neuquén S.A. entered into an agreement with the Municipality whereby it agreed to build completely the Shopping Center in a single stage based on the new schedule which provides a maximum construction term of 24 months computed as from the execution of the relevant Works Commencement Minutes. This agreement was approved through Decree No. 0572 on June 8, 2012, which was issued by the Mayor of Neuquen City Hall. On September 17, 2012, the mentioned Minute was signed and the works began under the new schedule.

In the case of non-compliance of the conditions established in the agreement, the Municipality is entitled to terminate the agreement and carry out the actions that may be considered necessary for such respect, among them, to request the return of the Company's plots acquired to the Municipality.

19. Llao Llao Resorts S.A.

In November 1997, Llao Llao Holdings S.A. bought the Hotel Llao Llao from Administración de Parques Nacionales (APN). In that same year, the company Llao Llao Resorts S.A. (successor of Llao Llao Holding S.A.) was sued by APN in order to enforce collection of the unpaid balance of the additional price for such acquisition. As a consequence, Other liabilities included the provision for the judicial auctioneer's fees in the amount of Ps. 1.1 million as of June 30, 2011. As of the date of these financial statements, such fees have been paid.

20. Investment in BHSA

Banco Hipotecario's Treasury Shares

In the course of the 2009 fiscal year and with the Total Return Swap dated January 29, 2004 having expired, Banco Hipotecario received treasury shares Clase D totaling 71.1 million.

On April 30, 2010, the Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting of Banco Hipotecario resolved to delegate upon the Board of Directors the decision to pay with the treasury shares in portfolio the StAR coupons resulting from the debt restructuring as advisable based on the contractually agreed valuation methods and their actual market value after allowing the shareholders to exercise their preemptive rights on an equal footing.

On June 16, 2010, the Board of Directors of Banco Hipotecario offered to sell 36 million of its treasury Class D shares to its existing shareholders. On July 26, 2010, in the framework of the offering, the Bank sold approximately 26.9 million of its treasury Class D shares. On August 3, 2010, the Bank applied the proceeds from the offering and the remaining Class D shares to the cancellation of the StAR coupons maturing on that date.

On April 13, 2011, Banco Hipotecario's Special Shareholders Meeting decided to authorize the Board of Directors to sell treasury shares in the open market, reducing to ten days the term established for the exercise of pre-emptive rights,

which term is not applicable where the sale of shares does not exceed 1% of the Company's capital stock in any given period of 12 months.

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20. Investment in BHSA (continued)

The Company's Banco Hipotecario treasury shares still in its portfolio amount to 36.6 million and entail an increase in the Company's ownership interest. As considered for valuation purposes, they have risen from 29.77% to 30.51%.

Dividend Payment

Banco Hipotecario's General Annual Shareholders Meeting, held on April 13, 2011 approved the payment of dividends for a total amount of Ps. 100 million, equivalent to 6.66667% of the capital stock or Ps. 0.068335 per outstanding share of par value Ps. 1, corresponding to the fiscal year ended on December 31, 2010. As per the Company's holding, it is entitled to Ps. 30.5 million.

These dividends were subject to BCRA's approval in accordance with the regulation disclosed by Communication "A" 5072, its amendments and complementary regulations. On October 1st, 2012, the mentioned dividends were approved and made available since October 10, 2012.

Additionally, on January 27, 2012, BCRA issued communications "A" 5272 and "A" 5273, by means of which it ruled the increase of some parameters of minimum capital stock to be paid-in in order to allow for dividends distribution.

21. Compensation plan for executive management

The Company has a defined contribution plan covering its key managers in Argentina. The Plan was effective from January 1, 2006. Employees may begin participation voluntarily on monthly enrolment dates. Participants may make pre-tax contributions to the Plan of up to 2.5% of their monthly salary (Base Contributions) and pre-tax contributions of up to 15% of their annual bonuses (Extraordinary Contributions). Under the Plan, the Company matches employee contributions to the plan at a rate of 200% for Base Contributions and 300% for Extraordinary Contributions. Participant contributions are held in trust as required by law. Individual participants may direct the trustee to invest their accounts in authorized investment alternatives. Company contributions are also held in trust. Participants or their assignees, as the case may be, may have access to the 100% of the Company's contributions 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 receives the Company's contributions only if he or she has participated in the Plan for at least 5 years.

During the year ended June 30, 2012, the Company together with its subsidiary APSA, have contributed Ps. 1,496 to the plan.

Long-Term Incentive Program

The Company has developed a long-term shared-based incentive and retaining plan for managers and key personnel, by means of contributions that will be made by the mentioned employees together with the Company. The Company intends, at its sole decision, to repeat the plan for one or two fiscal years with the same or different conditions, with

the possibility of granting a share-based unrestricted extraordinary compensation to be paid uniquely in September 2014.

Participation in this plan comes from an invitation from the Board of Directors and it can be freely accepted by the invited participants. Once an employee accepts their invitation, they will be able to make a single annual contribution (based on their annual bonus). The suggested contribution is up to 7.5% of their bonus, being the Company's contribution for the first year 10 times the employee's contribution. Contributions and/or the Company's shares purchased with these funds will be transferred to vehicles specially constituted with this purpose. The Company's and employees' contributions for the following fiscal years will be defined after the fiscal year-end.

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21. Compensation plan for executive management (continued)

In the future, the participants or their successors will have access to 100% of the Benefit (Company contributions made in its favor) under the circumstances that follow:

- if the employee resigns or leaves the Company unexpectedly, he/she will be entitled to the benefit only if 5 years have passed since each contribution was made
 - retirement
 - total or permanent disability
 - Death

As of June 30, 2012 a reserve has been created in the Shareholders' Equity to reflect this plan in the amount of Ps. 2,595.

22. Financing and occupation agreement with NAI Internacional II, INC.

On August 12, 1996 Empalme S.A.I.C.F.A. y G. (merged into Shopping Alto Palermo S.A. as from January 1 st, 2009, then merged into APSA), executed an agreement with NAI INTERNATIONAL II, INC. (subsequently transferred to NAI INTERNATIONAL II, INC. – Branch Argentina) by means of which the latter granted a loan for an original principal of up to US\$ 8.2 million for the construction of a multiplex cinema and part of the parking lot located in the premises of Córdoba Shopping – Villa Cabrera, which are disclosed in Fixed assets, net.

As stated in the occupation agreement related to the loan agreement, the amounts due are set off against payments generated by the occupation held by NAI INTERNATIONAL II, INC. of the building and the area known as cinema. The agreement provides that if after October, 2027, there still is an unpaid balance of the loan plus respective interest thereon, the agreement will be extended for a final term established as the shorter of the term required to fully repay the unpaid loan amount, or ten years.

If the last term has elapsed and there still is an unpaid balance, APSA will be released from any and all obligation to pay the outstanding debt.

On July 1st, 2002 an amendment to the agreement was established, whose most important resolutions are as follows:

- The outstanding debt was de-dollarized (Ps. 1 = US\$ 1).
- An antichresis right was created and it was established that all obligations assumed by Empalme S.A.I.C.F.A. y G. under the agreement by which the normal use and operation of the cinema center is warranted to NAI INTERNATIONAL II, INC., including those obligations involving restrictions on the use or title to property by Empalme S.A.I.C.F.A. y G. or third parties, shall be comprised in the previously mentioned real right.

Principal owed as of June 30, 2012, and unpaid interest accrued through that date, due to the original loan agreement and respective amendments are disclosed under Customers advances - Lease advances together with other advances not included in this agreement.

23. Compulsory expropriation order of the lot owned by Canteras Natal Crespo S.A.

On April 8, 2011, Canteras Natal Crespo, a jointly control subsidiary granted to Caminos de las Sierras S.A. (“Caminos”) an occupation permit and the possession over a piece of land of approximately 2 ha. 8,250 square meters on Road E-55 in the Province of Córdoba. Caminos is an unrelated third-party toll road operator which was granted a concession from the government of the Province of Cordoba to construct and operate a toll road. In order to affect the land entirely to the construction works, the Provincial Government of Cordoba will expropriate the land according to the Provincial expropriation laws. Caminos is responsible to fulfill all requirements of the law.

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23. Compulsory expropriation order of the lot owned by Canteras Natal Crespo S.A. (continued)

The appraisal of the land will be in charge of the Provincial General Appraiser. As compensation, Caminos will pay Canteras Natal Crespo the appraised amount plus 10%, of which Ps. 0.8 million were received as of June 30, 2011. Any remaining difference will be paid by Caminos within 90 days as from the resolution of the General Appraiser. If the final appraisal is lower than the amount received by Canteras Natal Crespo, the difference will be deemed compensatory damages in favor of Canteras Natal Crespo and no money will be returned.

24. Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”)

The National Securities Commission, (“CNV”, as per its Spanish acronym), through General Resolutions No. 562/9 and 576/10, has provided for the application of Technical Resolutions No. 26 and 29 of the Argentine Federation of Professional Councils of Economic Sciences (“F.A.C.P.C.E.”, as per its Spanish acronym), which adopt the IFRS, issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”), for companies subject to the public offering regime ruled by Law 17,811, due to the listing of their shares or corporate notes, and for entities that have applied for authorization to be listed under the mentioned regime.

Therefore, the Company is required to adopt IFRS as published by the IASB as from the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2012, being the financial statements as of September 30, 2012 and for the three-month periods ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, the first interim financial statements prepared under IFRS as published by the IASB. The Company’s transition date for the adoption of IFRS as established in IFRS 1 “First time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards” is July 1, 2011.

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 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 in accordance with the regulations of the CNV; which differ from IFRS as to measurement and presentation.

The items and/or amounts in the reconciliations included below are subject to change and should only be deemed final when the consolidated financial statements prepared under IFRS for the first time as of and for the year ended June 30, 2013 are issued.

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24. Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) (continued)

IFRS 1 allows entities adopting IFRS for the first time to consider certain one-time exemptions. Additionally, IFRS 1 requires the application of certain mandatory exceptions. These exemptions have been foreseen by the IASB to simplify the first-time application of certain IFRS, relieving the obligation of retrospective application of the standards.

Following is a summary of the exemptions and exceptions included in IFRS 1 applicable to the Company in the transition from Argentine GAAP to IFRS:

1. Optional exemptions to IFRS

Below is a detail of the optional exemptions applicable to the Company under IFRS 1

1.1. Exemption for business combinations

IFRS 1 provides the option to apply IFRS 3 “Business combinations” prospectively from the transition date or from a specific date prior to the transition date. This provides relief from full retrospective application that would require restatement of all business combinations prior to the transition date. The Company elected to apply IFRS 3 prospectively to business combinations occurring after its transition date. Business combinations occurring prior to the transition date have not been restated.

The business combination exemption applies equally to acquisitions of investments in associates or joint ventures. The Company elected not to restate the acquisitions of investments in associates or joint ventures prior to transition date.

1.2. Exemption for deemed cost

IFRS 1 allows previous GAAP revaluations to be used as deemed cost under IFRS if those valuations were, at the time of the valuation, equivalent to fair value or depreciated cost adjusted to reflect changes in a price index. The Company elected to measure certain items of property, plant and equipment and investment property at price-adjusted values as of July 1, 2011.

In addition, IFRS 1 allows the carrying values of the assets and liabilities immediately following a business combination to be deemed cost for any cost-based measurement going forward from the date of the combination. The Company adopted a cost-based policy for all of its assets. As such, the Company used the previous fair values recognized in past business combinations (not restated as per the business combination exemption above) for certain items of investment property and property, plant and equipment (primarily shopping centers, office buildings and hotel buildings) as deemed cost at the date of transition. All depreciation methods were already in compliance with those required by IAS 16 “Property, Plant and Equipment”.

1.3. Exemption for compound financial instruments

IFRS 1 establishes that if the liability component of a financial instrument is no longer outstanding at the date of transition to IFRS, first-time adopters do not have to separate it from the equity component. The Company elected not

to restate convertible debt instruments no longer outstanding at the date of transition.

1.4. Exemption for borrowing costs

IFRS 1 allows not restating borrowing cost capitalized at the date of transition under the previous GAAP. The Company elected to apply the requirements of IAS 23 “Borrowing costs” prospectively from the date of transition.

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24. Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) (Continued)

1.5. Exemption for assets and liabilities of subsidiaries

In accordance with IFRS 1, if a parent company adopts IFRS later than its subsidiary, associate or joint venture, the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, associate or joint venture shall be measured in the consolidated financial statements at the same carrying amounts as in the financial statements of the subsidiary, associate or joint venture, adjusted to reflect changes in the Company’s accounting policy when consolidating, if applicable. The Company’s associate, Tarshop S.A., adopted IFRS for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012.

1.6. Exemption for cumulative translation

IFRS 1 permits cumulative translation gains and losses to be reset to zero at the transition date. This provides relief from determining cumulative currency translation differences in accordance with IAS 21 “The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates”, from the date a subsidiary or equity method investee was formed or acquired. The Company elected to reset all cumulative translation gains and losses to zero in opening retained earnings at its transition date.

The Company has not used other optional exemptions available in IFRS 1.

2. IFRS mandatory exceptions

The mandatory exceptions to IFRS No. 1 applicable to the Company are detailed below:

2.1. Exception for estimates

The estimates made by the Company under IFRS at July 1, 2011 are consistent with the estimates made at the same date under Argentine GAAP. Therefore, an estimate made by the Company under previous GAAP has not been revised for application of IFRS except where necessary to reflect any difference in accounting policies.

2.2. Exception for non controlling interests

IFRS 1 establishes that an entity must apply the requirements in IFRS 10 “Consolidated financial statements” for accounting for changes in a parent’s ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control prospectively. Under previous Argentine GAAP, the Company accounted for acquisitions of non controlling interests that did not result in change of control as business combinations. Furthermore, under previous Argentine GAAP, the Company accounted for disposals of non controlling interests based on its carrying value at the date of disposal, recognizing any difference between the carrying value of the non controlling interest and the consideration received in the statement of income. The Company did not restate these acquisitions or disposals prior to transition date.

IFRS 1 establishes that an entity must apply the requirements in IFRS 10 for accounting for a loss of control over a subsidiary prospectively. Under previous Argentine GAAP, the Company recognized any non controlling equity investment retained under the equity method at the date control was lost.

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

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24. Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) (Continued)

3. Mandatory reconciliations

In accordance with the requirements of Technical Resolution No. 26 (as subsequently amended by Technical Resolution No. 29), set out below are the reconciliations of shareholders’ equity at June 30, 2012 and July 1, 2011, and the reconciliations of net income, other comprehensive income and cash flows for the year ended June 30, 2012. The reconciliations included below were prepared based on the IFRS standards that are estimated to be applicable for the Company for the financial statements as of and for the year ended June 30, 2013. The items and/or amounts in the reconciliations included below are subject to change and should only be deemed final when the consolidated financial statements prepared under IFRS for the first time as of and for the year ended June 30, 2013 are issued.

The items and/or amounts included in the reconciliations could be modified to the extent that, when preparing financial statements as of and for the year ended June 30, 2013, applicable standards are different.

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24. Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) (Continued)

3. (Continued)

3.1. Reconciliation of shareholders’ equity at July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012

	July 1, 2011	June 30, 2012
Total shareholders’ equity under Argentine GAAP attributable to IRSA	2,313,687	2,335,279
Revenue recognition – “scheduled rent increases”.....	(a) 51,991	78,479
Revenue recognition – “letting fees”	(b) (35,447)	(44,446)
Trading properties	(c) (29,315)	(18,946)
Pre-operating and organization expenses	(d) (22,002)	(22,083)
Goodwill	(e) 425,839	406,526
Non-current investments – financial assets	(f) 151,411	138,204
Initial direct costs on operating leases	(g) 698	946
Tenant deposits	(h) 114	329
Impairment of financial assets	(i) (2,088)	(519)
Present value accounting – tax credits	(j) 11,231	5,917
Investment in associates	(k) (56,224)	(152,163)
Investment in joint ventures	(l) (16,716)	(11,219)
Acquisition of non-controlling interest	(m) -	(15,178)
Amortization of transaction costs on borrowings	(n) 110	123
Deferred income tax	(p) (15,748)	(24,409)
Non-controlling interest on adjustment above	(q) (26,537)	(27,499)
Subtotal shareholders’ equity under IFRS attributable to IRSA	2,751,004	2,649,341
Non-controlling interest	331,609	390,428
Total shareholders’ equity under IFRS	3,082,613	3,039,769

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24. Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) (Continued)

3.2. Reconciliation of net income for the year ended June 30, 2012

	June 30, 2012
Net income under Argentine GAAP attributable to IRSA	280,081
Revenue recognition – “scheduled rent increases”	(a) 26,488
Revenue recognition – “letting fees”	(b) (8,999)
Trading properties	(c) 10,369
Pre-operating and organization expenses	(d) (81)
Goodwill	(e) (19,398)
Non-current investments – financial assets	(f) (13,207)
Initial direct costs on operating leases	(g) 248
Tenant deposits	(h) 215
Impairment of financial assets	(i) 1,569
Present value accounting – tax credits	(j) (5,314)
Investment in associates	(k) (89,858)
Investment in joint ventures	(l) 5,497
Acquisition of non-controlling interests	(m) 1,245
Amortization of transaction costs on borrowings	(n) 13
Foreign currency translation	(o) 32,518
Deferred income tax	(p) (9,205)
Non-controlling interest on adjustments above	(q) (8,290)
Net income under IFRS attributable to IRSA	203,891
Non-controlling interest	20,785
Total net income under IFRS	224,676

3.3. Reconciliation of other comprehensive income for the year ended June 30, 2012

	June 30, 2012
Other comprehensive income under Argentine GAAP attributable to IRSA	45,851
Goodwill	(e) 85
Investment in associates	(k) (6,082)
Foreign currency translation	(o) (32,518)
Deferred income tax	(p) 544
Non-controlling interest on adjustments above	(q) 8,430
Other comprehensive income under IFRS attributable to IRSA	16,310
Non-controlling interest	-
Total other comprehensive income under IFRS	16,310

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24. Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) (Continued)

3.4. Reconciliation of cash flows for the year ended June 30, 2012

Based on IAS 7 “Statement of Cash Flows” requirements, the Company has made various reclassifications between operating, investing and financing activities in the cash flow statements presented under Argentine GAAP and the cash flows statements under IFRS as further detailed below:

3.4.1. Operating activities

Cash generated from operating activities under Argentine GAAP	878,600
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	(132,941)
Deconsolidation of joint ventures	(40,093)
Cash generated from operating activities under IFRS (1)	705,566

3.4.2. Investing activities

Cash used in investing activities under Argentine GAAP	(402,324)
Acquisition of non-controlling interest in subsidiaries	8,054
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	132,941
Deconsolidation of joint ventures	6,126
Cash used in investing activities under IFRS	(255,203)

3.4.3. Financing activities

Cash used in financing activities under Argentine GAAP	(505,410)
Acquisition of non-controlling interest in subsidiaries	(8,054)
Deconsolidation of joint ventures	20,858
Cash used in financing activities under IFRS	(492,606)

3.4.4. Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents

Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents under Argentine GAAP	(29,134)
Deconsolidation of joint ventures	(13,109)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents under IFRS	(42,243)

(1) Includes the effect of variation in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents.

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24. Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) (Continued)

3.4.5. Disclosure reclassifications that affect the statement of cash flow for the fiscal year ended on June 30, 2012

Pursuant to Argentine GAAP, the Company proportionally consolidated the joint ventures’ accounts, which as of June 30, 2012 are Nuevo Puerto Santa Fe S.A., Cyrsa S.A., Canteras Natal Crespo S.A., Quality Invest S.A., Baicom Networks S.A. and Puerto Retiro S.A.. Consequently, there were some differences between the amount of cash and cash equivalents reported in the main statement of cash flows and the amount of cash and cash equivalents that would be reported in the statement of cash flows prepared under IFRS.

Additionally, pursuant to Argentine GAAP, revenue derived from property, plant and equipment (including properties classified as investment property under IFRS) was reported as operating activities. In accordance with IFRS, revenue derived from investment property and property, plant and equipment is reported as investment activities.

Finally, according to Argentine GAAP, the acquisition of non controlling interests was reported as investment activities, while under IFRS this transaction would have been classified as financing activities.

Thus, cash flows generated by or used in operating, investment and financing activities were different in the statement of cash flow prepared.

4. Explanation of the transition to IFRS

(a) Revenue recognition – “scheduled rent increases”

Argentine GAAP – Revenue from “non-cancelable” leases subject to scheduled rent escalation clauses is recognized when the escalated payments are due. Therefore, revenue does not include an averaging of rental income. Rent-free periods, reduced rent or other tenant incentives, if any, are recognized in the period in which these incentives are provided.

IFRS – The Company applied IAS 17 “Leases”. As a result, lease income from operating leases with scheduled rent increases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the leases. All tenant incentives, if any, are treated as a reduction of rental income on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

As a consequence, the Company recognized a receivable for rent averaging of Ps. 52.0 million and Ps. 78.5 million as of July 1, 2011 and as of June 30, 2012, respectively. As of July 1, 2011, the adjustment was recognized against retained earnings. For the year ended June 30, 2012, an amount of Ps. 52.0 million was recognized against retained earnings and an amount of Ps. 26.5 million gain was recognized in the statement of income.

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24. Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) (Continued)

(b) Revenue recognition – “letting fees”

Argentine GAAP – The Company does not generally use the services of a third-party lease agent for its shopping center properties. Rather, the Company acts as its own leasing agent and earns letting fees. Letting fees are recognized at the time a transaction is successfully completed. A transaction is considered successfully completed when both parties (the tenant and the Company) have signed the related lease contract.

IFRS – The Company considers that in these circumstances payments received from tenants for “letting fees” are not different from other payments received such as admission rights. Accordingly, revenue from letting fees is recognized under the straight-line method over the lease term.

As a result, payments received from tenants for “letting fees” of Ps. 35.5 million and Ps. 44.5 million were deferred as of July 1, 2011 and as of June 30, 2012, respectively. As of July 1, 2011, the adjustment was recognized against retained earnings. For the year ended June 30, 2012, an amount of Ps. 35.5 million was recognized against retained earnings and an amount of Ps. 9.0 million loss was recognized in the statement of income.

(c) Trading properties

Argentine GAAP – Trading properties are stated at the lower of cost adjusted for inflation or net realizable value. Additionally, trading properties are measured at net realizable value when contracts are exchanged for which a non-refundable deposit has been received securing the sale in advance of legal completion (i.e. transfer of deed of title and significant risk and rewards). This form of sale fixes the price of the property and the terms and conditions of the contract providing reasonable certainty about the closing of the transaction and realization of the gain. Accordingly, these transactions are deemed consummated for Argentine GAAP purposes and revenue is recognized at the time the contract is signed.

IFRS – Trading properties are measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Revenue from the sale of properties is recognized only when the significant risks and rewards have transferred to the buyer. This will normally take place with the notarial title deed.

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24. Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) (Continued)

(c) (continued)

As a result, the Company eliminated the effect of inflation adjustment on trading properties for an amount of Ps. 12.9 million and Ps. 9.4 million as of July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012, respectively. As of July 1, 2011, the adjustment was recognized against retained earnings. For the year ended June 30, 2012, an amount of Ps. 12.9 million was recognized against retained earnings and an amount of Ps. 3.6 million gain was recognized in the statement of income.

On the other hand, the Company adjusted the revaluation of trading properties based on sales agreements subscribed before the fiscal year end and for which title had not been transferred as of that date, for an amount of Ps. 16.4 million and Ps. 9.6 million as of July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012, respectively. As of July 1, 2011, the adjustment was recognized against retained earnings. For the year ended June 30, 2012, the Company recognized a gain for an amount of Ps. 6.8 million in the statement of income and the remaining amount of Ps. 16.4 million against retained earnings.

(d) Pre-operating and organization expenses

Argentine GAAP – Under Argentine GAAP, pre-operating, organization expenses and other start-up costs (mainly related to the opening of new shopping centers) are capitalized and amortized under the straight-line method generally over a period of three to five years.

IFRS – IFRS prescribes that pre-operating expenses cannot be attributed to the cost of property, plant and equipment, investment properties, trading properties or the formation of intangible assets and are immediately recognized as expenses.

As a result, the balances of pre-operating, organization expenses and other start-up costs capitalized under Argentine GAAP were derecognized under IFRS for an amount of Ps. 22.0 million and Ps. 22.1 million as of July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012, respectively. As of July 1, 2011, the adjustment was recognized against retained earnings. For the year ended June 30, 2012, the Company recognized a gain for an amount of Ps. 0.1 million in the statement of income and the remaining amount of Ps. 22.0 million against retained earnings.

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24. Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) (Continued)

(e) Goodwill

Argentine GAAP – The Company accounted for acquisitions of businesses and non controlling interests under the acquisition method of accounting. Under the acquisition method of accounting, the Company allocated the purchase price to tangible and intangible assets and liabilities based on the respective fair values. Goodwill represents the excess of cost over the fair value of net identifiable assets and is amortized under the straight-line method over the weighted average useful life of the tangible assets acquired. Goodwill does not exceed its respective estimated recoverable value at year-end.

IFRS – As noted in Note 24.1.1., the Company has applied the exemption in IFRS 1 for business combinations. Also, as noted in Note 24.2.2., the Company has applied the exception in IFRS 1 for acquisitions of non controlling interests.

Consequently, business combinations and acquisitions of non controlling interests completed prior to July 1, 2011 have not been restated and the carrying amount of goodwill under IFRS as of July 1, 2011 is equal to the carrying amount under Argentine GAAP as of that date. There were no previously recognized intangible assets under Argentine GAAP that did not qualify for separate recognition under IFRS.

In accordance with IFRS, goodwill is not amortized; it is, instead, tested for impairment annually. Goodwill has been tested at transition date and no impairment has been recognized. The amortization charge has been adjusted in the statement of income.

Negative goodwill

Argentine GAAP – Under Argentine GAAP, when the amount paid in a business combination or acquisition of a non-controlling interest was lower than the carrying amount of the acquired assets and assumed liabilities, the Company recognized such amount as negative goodwill on the statement of financial position (as a deduction to non-current assets) and amortized it over the period considered to justify negative goodwill not exceeding 20 years. However, under Argentine GAAP, when negative goodwill exists, acquired intangible assets which otherwise would be recognized are reduced to absorb the negative goodwill even if they are then assigned a zero value.

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24. Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) (Continued)

Additionally, where the amount paid for the acquisition of associates and/or joint ventures is lower to the investor's share in the net fair values of the associate and/or joint venture's identifiable assets and liabilities, the Company recognized such amount as negative goodwill on the statement of financial position and amortized it over the period considered to justify negative goodwill not exceeding 20 years.

IFRS – As noted in Note 24.1.1., the Company has applied the exemption in IFRS 1 for business combinations. Also, as noted in Note 24.2.2., the Company has applied the exception in IFRS 1 for acquisitions of non controlling interests. Consequently, business combinations and acquisitions of non-controlling interests completed prior to July 1, 2011 have not been restated. In accordance with IFRS, negative goodwill is recognized in profit or loss immediately.

Additionally, acquisitions of associates and/or joint ventures are initially recorded at cost of the investment. Any difference between the cost of the investment and the investor's share in the net fair values of the associate's and/ or joint venture's identifiable assets and liabilities is goodwill. Negative goodwill is taken to the income statement in the period when the associate and/or joint venture is acquired.

As a result, the balances of negative goodwill recognized in the statement of financial position under Argentine GAAP were derecognized under IFRS for an amount of Ps. 425.8 million and Ps. 406.5 million as of July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012, respectively. As of July 1, 2011, the adjustment was recognized against retained earnings. For the year ended June 30, 2012, the Company recognized a loss for an amount of Ps. 19.3 million in the statement of income and the remaining amount of Ps. 425.8 million against retained earnings and the amount of Ps. 0.1 in the other comprehensive income.

(f) Non-current investments – financial assets

Argentine GAAP –The Company holds investments in listed shares with readily determinable fair values, namely TGLT S.A. and Hersha Hospitality Trust. Under Argentine GAAP, these investments were carried at acquisition cost since they are not held for the purpose of trading in the short term.

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24. Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) (Continued)

(f) (Continued)

IFRS – Under IFRS 9 “Financial instruments”, all equity investments are measured at fair value. Equity investments held for trading are measured at fair value through profit or loss. For all other equity investments, the Company can make an irrevocable election at initial recognition to recognize changes in fair value through other comprehensive income rather than profit or loss. The Company has elected to recognize changes in fair value of such equity securities in the statement of income.

As a result, the Company adjusted the value of these equity securities to fair value by Ps. 151.4 million and Ps. 138.2 million as of July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012, respectively. As of July 1, 2011, the adjustment was recognized against retained earnings. For the year ended June 30, 2012, an amount of Ps. 151.4 million was recognized against retained earnings and an amount of Ps. 13.2 million loss was recognized in the statement of income.

(g) Initial direct costs on operating leases

Argentine GAAP - Under Argentine GAAP, certain initial direct costs (i.e. legal, commissions and other fees) paid to third parties for arranging a lease (when the Company is a lessor) are recognized as an immediate expense when incurred.

IFRS – Initial direct costs incurred by lessors in arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased assets (i.e. investment properties) and are recognized as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income.

As a result, Ps. 0.7 million and Ps. 0.9 million, as of July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012, respectively, were added to “Investment properties”. As of July 1, 2011, the adjustment was recognized against retained earnings. For the year ended June 30, 2012, an amount of Ps. 0.7 million was recognized against retained earnings and Ps. 0.2 million gain were recognized in the statement of income.

(h) Tenant deposits

Argentine GAAP - The Company obtains deposits from tenants as a guarantee for returning the property at the end of the lease term in a specified good condition or for the lease payments for a period of generally three years. The deposits generally amount to one month of lease rentals. These deposits are treated as liabilities under Argentine GAAP and measured at the amount received by the tenants.

IFRS - Tenant deposits are treated as both a financial asset and a financial liability in accordance with IFRS 9, and they are initially recognized at fair value. The difference between fair value and cash received is considered to be part of the minimum lease payments received for the operating lease. The deposits are subsequently measured at amortized cost.

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24. Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) (Continued)

As a result, the Company adjusted the financial liability from tenant deposits for an amount of Ps. 0.1 million and Ps. 0.3 million as of July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012, respectively. As of July 1, 2011, the adjustment was recognized against retained earnings. For the year ended June 30, 2012, the Company recognized a gain of Ps. 0.2 million in the statement of income and the remaining amount of Ps. 0.1 million against retained earnings.

Impairment of financial assets

Argentine GAAP – As of July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012, the Company maintains balances relating to credit card loans, which are carried at their amortized cost. Under Argentine GAAP, the Company determined an allowance for loan losses based on specific criteria set forth for financial and banking institutions.

IFRS - The Company applied the impairment provisions in IFRS 9.

As a result, the Company recognized an impairment loss of Ps. 2.1 million and Ps. 0.5 million as of July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012, respectively. As of July 1, 2011, the adjustment was recognized against retained earnings. For the year ended June 30, 2012, an amount of Ps. 2.1 million was recognized against retained earnings and an amount of Ps. 1.6 million gain was recognized in the statement of income.

Present value accounting – tax credits

Argentine GAAP – Under Argentine GAAP, certain long-term tax credits are present-valued as of year-end.

IFRS – Under IFRS, there is no requirement to discount long-term tax credits. The Company elects to measure tax receivables and payables at the amounts expected to be recovered from or paid to the tax authorities and thus, not discounting long-term tax credits.

As a result, the Company eliminated the effect of discounting tax credits for an amount of Ps. 11.2 million and Ps. 5.9 million as of July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012, respectively. As of July 1, 2011, the adjustment was recognized against retained earnings. For the year ended June 30, 2012, an amount of Ps. 11.2 million was recognized against retained earnings and an amount of Ps. 5.3 million loss was recognized in the statement of income.

Impact of IFRS adjustments on investment in associates

Argentine GAAP - Investments in entities 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 applied its percentage ownership interest to the financial statements of its equity method investments prepared under Argentine GAAP.

IFRS - The Company assessed all of its interests in the entities mentioned in the paragraph above and determined that the Company exercises significant influence over them. Accordingly, under IFRS, the Company also accounts for these investments under the equity method of accounting. However, the Company has assessed the impact of IFRS

adjustments on the financial statements of these investments prepared under Argentine GAAP prior to the application of the equity method.

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24. Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) (Continued)

As of June 30, 2012, the associates of the Company are Banco Hipotecario S.A., BACS – Banco de Crédito y Securitización S.A., New Lipstick LLC, Rigby 183 LLC, Tarshop S.A., Bitania 26 S.A. and Manibil S.A..

Following is a description of the most significant IFRS adjustments to the net equity and income of associates. For ease of presentation and to facilitate an understanding of the nature of the IFRS adjustments, associates were grouped by business activities. Associates are not discussed below when IFRS adjustments were not significant to the Company or no IFRS adjustments were identified.

Banking:

The Company assessed the financial statements of the associates related to the banking business and determined the following adjustments to IFRS as of July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012:

- Under Argentine GAAP, revenues from life and disability insurance and loan origination fees are recognized on an up-front basis. Under IFRS, these revenues are recognized on a straight line basis over the term of the respective underlying receivables.
- Under Argentine GAAP, the allowance for loan losses are recognized based on specific criteria as set forth by the Central Bank for financial and banking institutions. Under IFRS, the associate applied the impairment provisions in IFRS 9.
- Under Argentine GAAP, receivables transferred to trusts in securitization programs are treated as sales and a gain or loss is recognized on the sale. Usually the transferor retains an interest in the trust and maintains a cash reserve which serves as collateral for payments of amounts due under the debt securities issued by the trust. Under IFRS, following the provisions of IFRS 9, the associate is not able to derecognize financial assets with these characteristics. As a result, the associate continues recognizing the receivables and a liability for the consideration received upon transfer. The receivables recognized are then tested for impairment following the IFRS 9 criteria.
- Under Argentine GAAP, the calculation of the insurance technical reserves is recognized following the regulations issued by the National Insurance Superintendence. Under IFRS, following the guidance of IFRS 4 “Insurance contracts”, the associate measured the insurance technical reserve in accordance with the “best estimation” approach.

Investment properties:

The Company assessed the financial statements of the associates related to the investment property business and determined the following adjustments to IFRS as of July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012:

- Under Argentine GAAP, revenue from non-cancelable leases subject to scheduled rent escalation clauses is recognized when the escalated payments are due. Therefore, revenue does not include an averaging of rental income. Rent-free periods, reduced rent or other tenant incentives, if any, are recognized in the period in which these incentives are provided. Under IFRS, lease income from operating leases with scheduled rent increases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the leases. All tenant incentives, if any, are treated as a reduction of rental income on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

- Under Argentine GAAP, lease expense where the entity is the lessee under an operating ground lease agreement subject to escalation clauses is recognized when the escalated payments are due. Therefore, lease expense is not straight-lined. Under IFRS, lease payments for operating leases with scheduled rent increases are recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the leases.

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24. Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) (Continued)

As a result, the net equity of these associates was reduced by Ps. 56.2 million and Ps. 152.2 million as of July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012, respectively. As of July 1, 2011, the adjustment was recognized against retained earnings. For the year ended June 30, 2012, an amount of Ps. 56.2 million was recognized against retained earnings, an amount of Ps. 89.9 million loss was recognized in the statement of income, and an amount of Ps. 6.1 million was recognized in the statement of other comprehensive income.

(i) Impact of IFRS adjustments on investment in joint ventures

Argentine GAAP - Investments in entities in which the Company exercises joint control are accounted for under the proportionate consolidation method. Under the proportionate consolidation method, the financial statements of the Company reflect the Company’s pro-rata equity interest in the jointly controlled entities on a line-by-line basis. The Company applied its pro-rata equity interest to the financial statements of its jointly-controlled entities prepared under Argentine GAAP.

IFRS –The Company assessed all of its interests in joint arrangements and determined that they are joint ventures under IFRS 11 “Joint arrangements”. Accordingly, the Company accounted for its joint ventures under the equity method of accounting. The Company has assessed the impact of IFRS adjustments on the financial statements of joint ventures prepared under Argentine GAAP prior to the application of the equity method.

As of June 30, 2012, the joint ventures of the Company are Nuevo Puerto Santa Fe S.A., Cyrsa S.A. Canteras Natal Crespo S.A., Quality Invest S.A., Puerto Retiro S.A. and Baicom Networks S.A..

Following is a description of the most significant IFRS adjustments to the net equity and income of the joint ventures.

Investment and development properties:

- Under Argentine GAAP, tenant deposits are treated as liabilities and measured at the amount received by the tenants. Under IFRS, tenant deposits are treated as both a financial asset and a financial liability in accordance with IFRS 9, and they are initially recognized at fair value. The difference between fair value and cash received is considered to be part of the minimum lease payments received for the operating lease. The deposits are subsequently measured at amortized cost.

- Argentine GAAP – Revenue from “non-cancelable” leases subject to scheduled rent escalation clauses is recognized when the escalated payments are due. The Company applied IAS 17 “Leases”. As a result, lease income from operating leases with scheduled rent increases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the leases.

- Under Argentine GAAP, certain long-term tax credits are present-valued as of year-end. Under IFRS, there is no requirement to discount long-term tax credits. The joint venture elects to measure tax receivables and payables at the amounts expected to be recovered from or paid to the tax authorities and thus, not discounting long-term tax credits. As a result, the joint ventures eliminated the effect of discounting tax.

- Under Argentine GAAP, the joint venture has historically accounted for revenues and therefore profits from all property sales on a percentage of completion basis once contracts for the sale of a property have been exchanged and only if the eventual profit from that property can be foreseen with reasonable certainty. Under IFRS, the joint venture

has applied IFRIC 15 “Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate”. The Company assessed the contractual terms of the agreements and concluded that revenue from open market sales of real estate should be accounted for on legal completion of the properties in accordance with IAS 18 “Revenue”. As a result, the joint venture recognizes revenue from the sale of private homes and commercial units entirely at the point of legal completion in accordance with IAS 18.

The most significant impact of IFRIC 15 is therefore the deferral of profits previously recognized from the point of exchange of contracts onwards until the point of legal completion. All of these profits are now recognized at a later date.

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24. Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) (Continued)

As a result, the net equity of the Company’s joint ventures was decreased by Ps. 16.7 million and Ps. 11.2 million as of July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012, respectively. As of July 1, 2011, the adjustment was recognized against retained earnings. For the year ended June 30, 2012, an amount of Ps. 16.7 million was recognized against retained earnings, an amount of Ps. 5.5 million gain was recognized in the statement of income.

(j) Acquisition of non controlling interests

As explained in Note 24.2.2., the Company has applied the exemption in IFRS 1 for accounting for changes in a parent’s ownership interest in subsidiaries that do not result in a loss of control. Consequently, acquisitions of non controlling interests concluded prior to July 1, 2011 have not been restated.

The IFRS adjustments below relate to acquisitions of non controlling interest occurring on or after July 1, 2011.

Argentine GAAP - Under Argentine GAAP, the Company accounted the acquisition of the non controlling interests under the purchase method of accounting. Under the purchase method of accounting, the purchase price paid is allocated to the net assets acquired based on its fair value. Assets, including goodwill, and liabilities of the acquired business are recognized using a cost accumulation approach (i.e. for the previous equity interests acquired). These acquisitions generated goodwill since the cost of acquisition exceeded the fair value of the net tangible and intangible assets acquired.

IFRS – Under IFRS, the Company applied the principles of IFRS 10 in accounting for changes in ownership interests. As per IFRS 10, when an additional interest is obtained and control is maintained, the transaction is accounted for as an equity transaction. The Company does not recognize any additional acquisition adjustments to reflect the subsequent purchase of additional shares in the subsidiary if there is no change in control.

Under IFRS, the difference between the fair value of the consideration paid and the related carrying value of the non controlling interest acquired is recognized in the controlling interest’s equity as a credit or debit to share premium. Therefore, no gain or loss is recognized in the statement of income and no additional goodwill is recognized. The carrying value of the non controlling interest is adjusted to reflect the change in the non controlling interest’s ownership interest in the subsidiary.

As a result of the above explanation, as of June 30, 2012, the Company: (i) derecognized goodwill for an amount of Ps. 15.2 million, (ii) recognized a decrease in non controlling interest for an amount of Ps. 1.2 million, (iii) recognized a decrease in net assets for Ps. 9.0 million, and (iv) recognized a debit of Ps. 16.4 million in shareholders’ equity.

(k) Amortization of transaction costs on borrowings

Argentine GAAP - Under Argentine GAAP, transactions costs directly attributable to the acquisition of borrowings are amortized under the straight-line method over the contract term.

IFRS – Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of borrowings are deducted from the fair value at which the financial liability is initially recognized. Subsequently, they are amortized using the effective interest method over the contract term.

As a result, the Company adjusted the carrying value of borrowings for an amount of Ps. 0.11 million and Ps. 0.12 million as of July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012, respectively. As of July 1, 2011, the adjustment was recognized against retained earnings. For the year ended June 30, 2012, an amount of Ps. 0.11 million was recognized against retained earnings and an amount of Ps. 0.01 million gain was recognized in the statement of income.

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IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima
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24. Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) (Continued)

(l) Foreign currency translation

Argentine GAAP - Foreign operations shall be classified as integrated or non-integrated entities depending if their activities are carried out as an extension of the reporting entity. Exchange differences resulting from the translation of integrated entities are recognized in the statement of income under the line item “Financial results, net”. Exchange differences resulting from the translation of non-integrated entities are recognized in a separate reserve in equity.

IFRS – Exchange differences resulting from the translation of foreign operations are recognized in the statement of other comprehensive income and depend on its functional currency.

As a result, the Company reclassified an amount of Ps 32.5 million for the year ended June 30, 2012 against the line item “Finance income” in the statement of income and the line item “Exchange differences on translating foreign operations” in the statement of other comprehensive income.

(m) Deferred income tax

Argentine GAAP - 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. Argentine GAAP does not prescribe detailed specific guidance related to the recognition of a valuation allowance. The Company assesses the need for a valuation allowance based on several factors including but not limited to current projections, legal expiration periods and others.

IFRS – There is no difference in the determination of deferred income taxes. However, deferred tax assets are recognized when it is considered probable (defined as “more likely than not”) that sufficient taxable profits will be available to utilize the temporary difference or unused tax losses. IFRS does not allow the recognition of valuation allowances.

IFRS establishes more specific and strict procedures to assess whether a deferred tax asset should be recognized. All available evidence, both positive and negative, is considered to determine whether, based on the weight of that evidence, a deferred tax asset should be recognized. Judgment must be used in considering the relative impact of negative and positive evidence. The weight given to the potential effect of negative and positive evidence should be commensurate with the extent to which it can be objectively verified. The more negative evidence that exists (a) the more positive evidence is necessary and (b) the more difficult it is to support a conclusion that a deferred tax asset can be recognized.

As a result, on transition to IFRS, the Company has not recognized deferred tax assets relating to any carry forward losses and other temporary differences for an amount of Ps. 16.5 million and Ps. 18.8 million as of July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012, respectively. As of July 1, 2011, the adjustment was recognized against retained earnings. For the year ended June 30, 2012, an amount of Ps. 16.5 million was recognized against retained earnings, a loss of Ps. 2.8 million in the statement of income and an amount of Ps. 0.5 million gain was recognized in the statement of other comprehensive income.

In addition, the Company has assessed the impact of all IFRS adjustments on deferred income taxes. As a result, the Company recognized an adjustment to deferred income taxes of Ps. 0.8 million and Ps. 5.6 million as of July 1, 2011

and June 30, 2012, respectively. As of July 1, 2011, the adjustment was recognized against retained earnings. For the year ended June 30, 2012, an amount of Ps. 0.7 million was recognized against retained earnings and an amount of Ps. 6.4 million loss was recognized in the statement of income.

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24. Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) (Continued)

(n) Non-controlling interest

Differences for non-controlling interest include the effect of recording, where applicable, the corresponding effect of other differences between Argentine GAAP and IFRS.

25. Subsequent events

1. Acquisition of equity interest in Rigby 183

In September 2012, IRSA, through its subsidiary IRSA International LLC, contractually agreed to purchase the whole 33.36% interest that Rigby Madison LLC holds in Rigby 183, owner of the building identified as Madison 183 in Manhattan. As a result, IRSA’s interest in Rigby 183 will increase to 82.36% of its capital stock.

The amount of the transaction was US\$ 32.5 million, of which US\$ 5 million have been paid while the remaining balance is to be paid upon closing of the transaction, which is estimated to happen during November 2012.

2. Acquisition of shares of APSA

During August, 2012, E-Commerce acquired through successive purchases 37,814 shares of APSA’s capital stock, equal to a 0.03% equity interest, for a total value of US\$ 0.124 million. As a result of such acquisition, IRSA’s direct and indirect participation in APSA amounts to 95.64%.

3. Partial payment of debt owed by Quality

Since the 1st of July till the issuance date of these financial statements, Quality partially paid the second installment of the balance owed in relation to the purchase of Nobleza Piccardo S.A.I.C. y F.’s property in an amount of US\$ 4,0 million.

4. Purchase of the Company's corporate notes

On July 25, 2012, August 20, 2012 and September 11, 2012, APSA acquired Corporate Notes Class II (US\$) of the company for a total amount of US\$ 0.88 million, US\$ 1.82 million and US\$ 0.85 million, respectively.

5. Sale of Hersha’s shares

After the balance sheet date, IRSA has sold either directly or through its subsidiaries 2,000,000 common shares of Hersha, for a total amount of US\$ 9.7 million.

Thus, IRSA’s interest in Hersha’s capital stock decreased from 9.13% to 8.12%.

6. Transactions with related parties - IRSA Credit Facility

On August 27 2012, CYRSA granted a credit line to each of its shareholders, IRSA and CYRELA, for a maximum amount of Ps. 190 million, each, for a term no to exceed one year. Daily interest accrued on each disbursed amount

will be based on the Private Sector Badlar Rate.

7. Sale of units of Libertador 498 building

On August 31, 2012, the Company executed the conveyance deed that formalizes the sale of a functional unit and various other units (parking spaces) in the building identified as Libertador 498. The transaction price was fixed at Ps. 15 million, which were paid on August 8, 2012 upon execution of the bill of sale.

8. Acquisition of the Company's shares:

During July 2012 Cresud has acquired 175,000 American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") of the Company, for a total amount of US\$ 1.2 million. Hence, Cresud interest in IRSA has increased to 64.50%.

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.25. Subsequent events (continued)

9. Bouchard Plaza

In September 2012, the Company entered into a preliminary sales agreement for the sale of two units and parking spaces of the building known as Bouchard Plaza located in Plaza Roma of the City of Buenos Aires. The total price for the transaction was agreed in US\$ 8.5 million, which will be collected at the time the deed of conveyance is executed.

10. Shareholders' Meeting

The 2012 annual meeting of shareholders of the Company will be held on October 31st, 2012, at Bolívar 108 1st Floor, City of Buenos Aires, in order to consider and approve, among others, (i) the annual financial statements for the period ended June 30, 2012, (ii) the performance of the Board of Directors and Supervisory Committee, (iii) the treatment and allocation of results and consideration of payment of a cash dividend in an amount equivalent up to Ps.56,016 in one or more installments, (iv) the treatment of the holding of Convertible Notes issued by APSA maturing in 2014, including but not limited to the acceptance of a repurchase offer and establishment of the minimum and maximum conditions of their disposition, (v) the amendments to the Company's bylaws in order to allow distance board of directors' meetings, and (vi) the appointment of Directors, Members of the Supervisory Committee, and Certifying Accountant.

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26. 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 Note 2.c., in order to comply with the regulations of the CNV, the Company discontinued inflation accounting as from February 28, 2003. Since Argentine GAAP required companies to discontinue inflation adjustments as from October 1, 2003, the application of the CNV resolution represented a departure from Argentine GAAP. However, due to low inflation rates during the period from March 1 to September 30, 2003, such a departure did not have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

The following reconciliation to US GAAP does not include the reversal of the adjustments to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the effects of inflation because the application of this standard represents a comprehensive measure of the effects of price level changes in the Argentine economy.

I. Differences in measurement methods

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.

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26. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

I. Differences in measurement methods (continued)

Reconciliation of net income:	Year ended June 30,		
	2012	2011	2010
Net income as reported under Argentine GAAP attributable to IRSA	280,081	294,785	355,938
US GAAP adjustments:			
- Impact of US GAAP adjustments on equity investees (Note 26.I.(a))	(136,422)	39,210	(26,369)
- Impact of US GAAP adjustments on joint ventures (Note 26.I.(aa))	(2,153)	(3,137)	(2,550)
- Accounting for preferred shares and warrants of Supertel (Note 26.I.(ac))	(7,993)	--	--
- Accounting for marketable securities (Note 26.I.(b))	(3,601)	(138)	13,705
- Depreciation of fixed assets (Note 26.I.(d))	551	552	536
- Pre-operating and organization expenses (Note 26.I.(e))	(48)	1,760	(8,448)
- Purchase accounting, amortization and depreciation expenses (Note 26.I.(g) and (h))	2,210	27,207	64,952
- Securitization accounting (Note 26.I.(i))	--	--	(2,280)
- Present-value accounting (Note 26.I.(j))	(5,664)	(3,943)	(2,644)
- Reversal of previously recognized impairment losses (Note 26.I.(k))	3,694	3,206	3,113
- Accounting for real estate barter transactions (Note 26.I.(n))	--	(24,560)	735
- Reversal of (gain) loss from valuation of inventories at net realizable value (Note 26.I.(o))	6,803	2,331	(6,552)
- Amortization of fees related to Series II of APSA Non Convertible Notes (Note 26.I.(q))	(49)	(133)	(97)
- Software developed or obtained for internal use (Note 26.I.(r))	--	7	49
- Reversal of capitalized foreign exchange differences (Note 26.I.(s))	1,315	1,200	(52)
- Debtor's accounting for a modification of APSA convertible debt instruments (Note 26.I.(t))	--	(483)	(167)
- Revenue recognition – deferred commissions (Note 26.I.(u.1))	(8,999)	(10,363)	(3,187)
- Revenue recognition – scheduled rent increases (Note 26.I.(u.2))	26,487	14,969	17,015
- Deferred revenues – insurance & fees (Note 26.I.(u.3))	--	(2,139)	22,925
- Derecognition of Put option (Note 26.I.(v))	--	48,461	(3,582)
- Disposal of business (Note 26.I.(l))	--	32,838	--
- Allowance for loan losses of credit card portfolio of Apsamedia (Note 26.I.(m))	1,569	(2,088)	--
- Acquisition of APSA's non-controlling interest (Note 26.I.(w))	(1,847)	(1,385)	--
- Deferred income tax (Note 26.I.(x))	(37,114)	(20,180)	(1,455)
- Non controlling interest (Note 26.I.(y))	3,803	2,218	(38,732)
- Net income under US GAAP attributable to IRSA	122,623	400,195	382,853
- Non controlling interest	10,587	56,187	83,304
- Net income under US GAAP	133,210	456,382	466,157
Earnings per share under US GAAP attributable to IRSA (Note 26.II.(j)):			
Basic net income per common share	0.21	0.69	0.66

Diluted net income per common share	0.21	0.69	0.66
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26. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

I. Differences in measurement methods (continued)

	As of June 30,	
	2012	2011
Reconciliation of shareholders' equity:		
Total shareholders' equity under Argentine GAAP attributable to IRSA	2,335,279	2,313,687
US GAAP adjustments:		
- Impact of US GAAP adjustments on equity investees (Note 26.I.(a))	(182,786)	(45,224)
- Impact of US GAAP adjustments on joint ventures (Note 26.I.(aa))	(15,512)	(13,075)
- Accounting for preferred shares and warrants of Supertel (Note 26.I.(ac))	(7,993)	- -
- Accounting for investment in Hersha Hospitality Trust and TGLT (Note 26.I. (c))	138,204	151,391
- Depreciation of fixed assets (Note 26.I.(d))	(6,729)	(7,280)
- Pre-operating and organization expenses (Note 26.I.(e))	(21,701)	(21,653)
- Mortgage payable with no stated interest rate (Note 26.I.(f))	(2,029)	(2,029)
- Differences in basis relating to purchase accounting		
Original value (Note 26.I.(g))	127,097	127,097
Purchase accounting - Amortization and depreciation expenses (Note 26.I.(h)) .	34,791	32,581
- Present-value accounting (Note 26.I.(j))	6,735	12,399
- Reversal of previously recognized impairment losses (Note 26.I.(k))	(96,072)	(99,766)
- Accounting for real estate barter transactions (Note 26.I.(n))	(53,969)	(53,969)
- Reversal of gain from valuation of inventories at net realizable value (Note 26.I.(o))	(9,585)	(16,388)
- Appraisal revaluation of fixed assets (Note 26.I.(p))..	(3,953)	(3,953)
- Amortization of fees related to Serie II of APSA Non-Convertible Notes (Note 26.I.(q))	- -	49
- Reversal of capitalized foreign exchange differences (Note 26.I.(s))..	(57,770)	(59,085)
- Revenue recognition – Deferred commissions (Note 26.I.(u.1))	(44,446)	(35,447)
- Revenue recognition – Scheduled rent increases (Note 26.I.(u.2))	78,479	51,992
- Allowance for loan losses of credit card portfolio of Apsamedia (Note 26.I.(m))	(519)	(2,088)
- Acquisition of additional shares of APSA (Note 26.I.(w))	(211,155)	(208,952)
- Acquisition of non-controlling interest (Note 26.I.(ab))	(14,124)	- -
- Deferred income tax (Note 26.I.(x))	(1,222)	32,622
- Non controlling interest on adjustments above	33,880	26,817
Shareholders' equity under US GAAP attributable to IRSA	2,024,900	2,179,726
- Non controlling interest	380,881	332,031
Shareholders' equity under US GAAP	2,405,781	2,511,757

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26. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

I. Differences in measurement methods (continued)

Description of changes in shareholders' equity under US GAAP:	Year ended June 30,					
	IRSA	2012 Non-controlling interest	Total	IRSA	2011 Non-controlling interest	Total
- Shareholders' equity as of the beginning of the year under US GAAP	Ps. 2,179,726	332,031	2,511,757	Ps. 2,196,524	521,374	2,717,898
- Cash dividends	(306,935)	(21,490)	(328,425)	(220,000)	(27,934)	(247,934)
- Other comprehensive income (Note 26.II.(o))	(8,773)	(79)	(8,852)	(55,540)	1,208	(54,332)
- Cumulative adjustments for accounting charges in BHSA (Note 26.I.(a))	--	--	--	49,449	--	49,449
- Paid in capital in BHSA (Note 26.I.(a))	1,112	--	1,112	--	--	--
- Non-controlling shareholders' contribution	--	66,312	66,312	--	101,799	101,799
- Current translation adjustment	45,851	--	45,851	16,665	--	16,665
- Acquisition of non-controlling interest in APSA (Note 26.I.(w))	(356)	(397)	(753)	(207,567)	(290,234)	(497,801)
- Acquisitions of non-controlling interest (Note 2.g.B.5)	--	(913)	(913)	--	(30,369)	(30,369)
- Long-term incentive program reserve	2,595	94	2,689	--	--	--
- Acquisition of non-controlling interest (Note 26.I.ab)	(10,943)	(5,264)	(16,207)	--	--	--
- Net income under US GAAP	122,623	10,587	133,210	400,195	56,187	456,382
- Shareholders' equity as of the end of the year	2,024,900	380,881	2,405,781	2,179,726	332,031	2,511,757

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26. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

I. Differences in measurement methods (continued)

(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. As of June 30, 2012, the equity investees of the Company are BHSA, Manibil, New Lipstick LLC, Rigby 183 LLC, Bitania 26 S.A. and Tarshop.

Banco Hipotecario and Banco de Crédito y Securitización

During the years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, the Company acquired additional shares in BHSA. These acquisitions were accounted for under the purchase method of accounting under Argentine GAAP. The majority of the assets and liabilities on BHSA's balance sheet are financial assets carried at fair value, or are short-term in nature. The carrying value of these short-term assets approximates fair value. In these acquisitions, the fair value of BHSA's net assets exceeded the purchase price paid. When the fair value of the net assets acquired exceeds the consideration paid, negative goodwill exists under Argentine GAAP. Under Argentine GAAP, non-financial assets were written down against the negative goodwill in these acquisitions. Any remaining negative goodwill was immediately recognized as a gain in the respective periods. Accordingly for the years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, the Company recorded gains of Ps. 14.8 million and Ps. 70.4 million, respectively as a result of these transactions under Argentine GAAP.

US GAAP requires that the difference between the cost of an investment and the amount of underlying equity in net assets of an investee should be accounted for as if the investee were a consolidated subsidiary. The difference at the date of purchasing the additional shares in BHSA between the cost of the investment and underlying equity in net assets was accounted for according to its nature. The Company applied the provisions of ASC N° 805 "Business Combination" (ASC No. 805), in assigning this difference. Under US GAAP authoritative literature, the concept of a "bargain purchase" (the purchase price was substantially lower than the fair value of the underlying net assets) does not apply to an equity method investment since the investor does not control the underlying assets of the investee and therefore would not be able to realize the gain by selling the underlying assets of the investee to unlock this gain. Accordingly, under US GAAP the reconciling item includes the reversal of the gains of Ps. 14.8 million and Ps. 70.4 million for the years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Under US GAAP these gains are deferred and will be recognized upon consolidation or selling of the shares of BHSA.

Including the impact of the reversal of the gain explained above the US GAAP adjustments on the Company's equity investees in BHSA related primary to (i) troubled debt restructuring; (ii) loan loss reserves; (iii) loan origination fees and costs; (iv) securitization of mortgaged loans; (v) impairment of fore-closed assets; and (vii) consolidation of variable interest entities, among others. The US GAAP adjustments also include the effect of the elimination of intercompany results generated in the disposal of business related to Tarshop and Apsamedia as mentioned in note 26.I.(1). The impact of US GAAP adjustments related to BHSA were a loss of Ps. 31.4 million, a gain of Ps. 68.7 million and losses of Ps 23.4 million for the years ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively; net of Ps. (2.3)

million, Ps. (83.5) million and Ps. 188.3 million of other comprehensive income adjustments for the years ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010 (See Note 26.II.(o)), the recognition of paid in capital of Ps. 1.1 million for the year ended June 30, 2012 and the recognition of cumulative adjustments for accounting charges (related to the consolidation of variable interest entities for the adoption of ASU 2009-01) to shareholders' equity of Ps. 49.5 million for the year ended June 30, 2011.

Metropolitan – New Lipstick:

As mentioned in Note 2.g.B.13, in July 2008 the Company acquired a 30% interest in Metropolitan 885 Third Avenue LLC (“Metropolitan”), and had recognized a zero value on its investment since acquisition as the share in Metropolitan’s losses exceeded its equity interest.

As also discussed in Note 2.g.B.13, in November 2010, Metropolitan 885 Third Avenue Leasehold LLC (the “Metropolitan Leasehold” and subsidiary of Metropolitan) presented a plan of reorganization (the “Plan”). The Plan was

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26. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

I. Differences in measurement methods (continued)

(a) Impact of US GAAP adjustments on equity investees (continued)

approved by the Company's Members and the corresponding jurisdiction Court and it became effective on December 30, 2010. The Plan provides for, among other things, the reduction and restructuring of the financial debt and the extinguishment of 100% of the Parent Company, the Holding Company and the Junior Mezz membership interest in the Property Owner and issuance of the membership interest in the reorganized debtor to New Lipstick LLC, a newly formed entity in which the Company changed its member class and holds a 49% interest. In exchange for the 49% interest in New Lipstick LLC, IRSA made a US\$ 15 million capital contribution, and surrendered its rights for the put option for the 50% of the shareholding initially acquired in Metropolitan, which amounted to approximately US\$ 11.3 million as of the date of reorganization. See Note 26 I (v).

Argentine GAAP does not provide specific rules about this type of reorganizations. Under US GAAP, the Company applies the provisions of ASC No. 852 "Reorganizations". Following ASC No. 852, if the reorganization value of the emerging entity immediately before the date of court approval is less than the total of liabilities, and the holders of existing voting shares immediately before court approval receive less than 50 percent of the voting shares of the emerging entity, fresh start accounting must be applied. The reorganization value of the entity shall be assigned to the entity's assets and liabilities in conformity with the procedures specified in ASC No. 805, "Business Combinations" ("ASC No. 805") when the entity applies fresh start accounting. Accordingly, Metropolitan has recognized the results of the plan and the deconsolidation of its investment, and New Lipstick LLC has applied fresh start accounting.

However, the results of the reorganization did not impact the results of IRSA under both US GAAP and Argentine GAAP since the Company had recognized a zero value on this investment as the share in Metropolitan's losses exceeded its equity interest. Under Argentine GAAP, the investment in New Lipstick LLC is also accounted 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 original cost includes the cash contribution and the put option settled as part of the transaction, as described in Note 26.I (v). There are no differences with US GAAP in the recorded cost of the investment. For purposes of the reconciliation, the company has assessed the impact of US GAAP adjustments on the Argentine GAAP financial statements of its equity investees. The US GAAP adjustments on the New Lipstick LLC equity investee related primary to (i) the straight line of the ground lessee where the entity is a lessee, (ii) revenue recognition and schedule rent increases of the lessees where the entity is the lessor and (iii) acquisition costs. The net US GAAP adjustment on the results of the investment in New Lipstick LLC amounts to a loss of Ps. 106.3 million and a loss of Ps. 35.6 million for the years ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Rigby 183 LLC:

As mentioned in Note 2.g.B.1, in December 2010, the Company together with other shareholders (unrelated parties to the Company) formed Rigby 183 LLC ("Rigby 183"), for the purpose of acquiring a real estate property located in New York. At the date of formation, the Company held a 57% interest in Rigby 183. However, on March 31, 2011, the Company sold an 8% interest in Rigby 183 to CAM Communications LP, an unrelated party to the Company. As a result, as from the date of disposal, the Company held a 49% interest in Rigby 183. There is a limited liability agreement signed between the shareholders upon formation of Rigby 183 (the "Agreement"), which requires that certain

significant decisions shall be taken with the majority of the voting rights plus the affirmative vote of one of the other shareholders of Rigby 183. These decisions are central to the operation of Rigby 183 and, considering the Agreement, cannot be taken unilaterally by the Company. Therefore, upon formation of Rigby 183, the Company does not have the power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of Rigby 183.

Under Argentine GAAP, and considering the Agreement mentioned in previous paragraph, the Company concluded that, as from the date of acquisition, the Company exercised joint control over Rigby 183 through its 57% interest over that Company. 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, investments in joint ventures where the Company exercises joint control are accounted under the proportionate consolidation method. However, Technical Resolution N° 21 also establishes that the financial statements of companies over which temporary

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26. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

I. Differences in measurement methods (continued)

(a) Impact of US GAAP adjustments on equity investees (continued)

control or joint control exists shall not be consolidated or proportionally consolidated. Temporary control or joint control exists when the investor expects to sale or dispose the investment acquired within one year since acquisition. Considering that, since the date of disposition of the 8% interest in Rigby 183, the Company exercised significant influence instead of joint control over this investment; the Company concluded that temporary joint control existed as of the date of formation of Rigby 183. Therefore, under Argentine GAAP, the Company accounted for its investment in Rigby 183 under the equity method of accounting since the date of its formation.

Under US GAAP similar Argentine GAAP, since the Company does not exercise control over its investment in Rigby 183, the equity method of accounting was applied since the date of its formation, in accordance with ASC No. 323, "Investments-Equity Method and Joint Ventures" ("ASC No. 323").

For purposes of this reconciliation, the Company has assessed the impact of US GAAP adjustments on its equity investee, Rigby 183, which related primary to (i) differences in the accounting for operating leases; and (ii) differences in the accounting for business combinations. The net US GAAP adjustment on the investment in Rigby 183 amounts to a gain of Ps. 6.4 million and a gain of 3.2 million for the years ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Tarshop:

As discussed in Note 2.g.C.7.(iii), APSA sold an 80% in Tarshop on September 13, 2010, and deconsolidated the subsidiary as of that date. As from September 13, 2010, APSA maintains a 20% interest in Tarshop and accounts for its investment under the equity method of accounting. The US GAAP adjustments on Tarshop related primary to (i) loan loss reserves; (ii) loan origination fees and costs and (iii) consolidation of variable interest entities. The impact of the US GAAP adjustments to the financial statements of Tarshop prepared under Argentine GAAP were a loss of Ps. 5.2 million and a gain of Ps. 2.9 million as of June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Under Argentine GAAP, the Company recognized the non-controlling investment retained under the equity method at the date control was lost. Under US GAAP APSA recognized the non-controlling investment retained at its fair value at the date control was lost. The US GAAP adjustment on APSA's equity investee in Tarshop amounted to Ps. 9.8 million as of June 30, 2011. The net impact to equity of the adjustments described above amount to Ps. 6.9 million as of June 30, 2011 and Ps. 12.1 million as of June 30, 2012.

The remaining 80% interest in Tarshop is held by BHSA, an equity method investee of the Company, as further described above. Accordingly, the US GAAP adjustments on the Company's equity investment in BHSA include also the portion of the US GAAP adjustments in Tarshop generated by the Company's equity interest in BHSA.

As a result of the explanations on this note, the US GAAP adjustments on equity investee are summarized below:

	Year ended June 30,		
	2012	2011	2010

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Equity Investees – Adjustments to net income			
- Banco Hipotecario S.A.	(31,372)	68,692	(26,369)
- New Lipstick LLC	(106,339)	(35,582)	--
- Rigby 183 LLC	6,444	3,175	--
- Tarshop SA..	(5,155)	2,925	--
Total net income adjustments to US GAAP.	(136,422)	39,210	(26,369)

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26. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

I. Differences in measurement methods (continued)

(a) Impact of US GAAP adjustments on equity investees (continued)

	Year ended June 30,	
	2012	2011
Equity Investees – Adjustments to shareholders’ equity		
- Banco Hipotecario S.A.	(41,453)	(8,941)
- New Lipstick LLC	(141,921)	(35,582)
- Rigby 183 LLC	9,619	3,175
- Tarshop S.A...	(12,078)	(6,923)
- Others..	3,047	3,047
Total equity adjustments to US GAAP.	(182,786)	(45,224)

(b) Accounting for marketable securities

Under Argentine GAAP, the Company’s investments in mutual funds, shares of public companies, government and mortgage bonds are carried at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses included in the statement of income.

Under US GAAP, the Company has classified all of these investments as available-for-sale and carried them at fair value with unrealized gains and losses, included in shareholders’ equity in accordance with ASC No. 320, “Investments – Debt and Equity Securities” (ASC No. 320). 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.

Under US GAAP gross unrealized (gain) loss was Ps. (3.6) million, Ps. (0.1) million and Ps. 13.7 million for the years ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Unrealized gains and losses determined to be temporary are recorded as other comprehensive income, net of related deferred taxes, until realized. Unrealized losses determined to be other than temporary are recognized in the period the determination is made. As of the date of these consolidated financial statements, the Company has not determined any unrealized losses to be other than temporary.

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26. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

I. Differences in measurement methods (continued)

(b) Accounting for marketable securities (continued)

The cost and estimated fair values of available for sale securities as of June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010 were as follows:

	Amortized Cost Basis	Fair Value	Gross unrealized Gain	Gross unrealized Loss
June 30, 2010				
Mutual funds	99,791	100,766	975	--
Dolphin Fund	38,097	33,401	--	(4,696)
Shares of public companies	4,240	4,074	--	(166)
Mortgage bonds	771	783	12	--
Government bonds	49	49	1	--
	142,948	139,073	988	(4,862)
June 30, 2011				
Mutual funds	169,226	170,508	1,282	--
Dolphin Fund	33,401	29,239	--	(4,162)
Shares of public companies	3,550	2,911	--	(639)
Mortgage bonds	461	477	16	--
Government bonds	16	12	--	(4)
	206,654	203,147	1,298	(4,805)
June 30, 2012				
Mutual funds	83,455	85,277	1,822	--
Dolphin Fund	21,163	16,956	--	(4,206)
Shares of public companies	9,167	11,668	2,501	--
Mortgage bonds	490	496	6	--
Government bonds	9	9	--	--
	114,284	114,406	4,329	(4,206)

The information and the reconciliation items regarding the investment in Hersha Hospitality Trust and TGLT S.A., available for sale securities for US GAAP purposes, have been included separately in Note 26.I.(c).

(c) Accounting for the investments in Hersha Hospitality Trust and TGLT

Hersha Hospitality Trust:

As mentioned in Note 2.g.C.1, the Company held a 9.13% and 9.18% interest in Hersha Hospitality Trust as of June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Under Argentine GAAP, this investment has been valued at cost. Under US GAAP, since the investment in Hersha represents an investment in an equity security with a readily determinable fair value and not held for trading, the investment has been valued at fair value in accordance with ASC No. 320. Gains or losses resulting from changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income in the shareholders's equity.

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The cost and estimated fair values of Hersha Hospitality Trust as of June 30, 2012 and 2011 were as follows:

	Amortized Cost Basis	Fair Value	Gross unrealized Gain
June 30, 2012			
Hersha Hospitality Trust	300,666	432,771	132,105
	300,666	432,771	132,105
June 30, 2011			
Hersha Hospitality Trust	216,757	355,893	139,136
	216,757	355,893	139,136

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26. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

I. Differences in measurement methods (continued)

(c) Accounting for the investments in Hersha Hospitality Trust and TGLT (continued)

TGLT:

As of June 30, 2012 and 2011, the Company held 9.25% and 8.88% interest in TGLT, respectively. Under Argentine GAAP, the Company accounted for this investment at acquisition cost since it is not held for trading. TGLT is a public company in Argentina whose shares are traded in the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange. Under US GAAP, since the investment in TGLT represents an investment in equity securities with readily determinable fair value and not held for trading, the Company accounted for this investment at fair value in accordance with ASC No. 320. Gains or losses resulting from changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income in the shareholders' equity.

The cost and estimated fair value of TGLT at June 30, 2012 and 2011 were as follows:

June 30, 2012	Amortized Cost Basis	Fair Value	Gross unrealized Gain
TGLT	Ps. 59,031	Ps. 65,131	Ps. 6,100
June 30, 2011	Amortized Cost Basis	Fair Value	Gross unrealized Gain
TGLT	Ps. 56,381	Ps. 68,636	Ps. 12,255

(d) 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. 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.

(e) Pre-operating and organization expenses

Under Argentine GAAP, the Company capitalizes certain costs related to pre-operating activities of the Company's shopping centers, residential projects and expenses incurred in the organization of subsidiaries. These costs 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, pursuant ASC No. 720-15, "Other expenses-start up costs" (ASC No. 720-15), such costs are charged to income as incurred. The US GAAP adjustments for the years ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010 represents the net effect of (i) expensing such costs as incurred and (ii) the reversal of amortization expenses on costs capitalized under Argentine GAAP and expensed under US GAAP.

(f) Mortgage payable with no stated interest rate

In 1991, the Company obtained a non-interest bearing mortgage with a face value of US\$ 3,300 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, 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, Ps. 2,000 decreased the carrying value of the acquired property. This adjustment gives rise to differences in depreciation expense and is included in the line item "Depreciation and amortization expense" in the US GAAP reconciliation.

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26. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

I. Differences in measurement methods (continued)

(g) Differences in basis relating to purchase accounting

Effective July 1, 2009, the Company applied the provisions of FASB Statement No. 141R “Business Combinations” (FAS 141R) or ASC No. 805 “Business Combinations” (“ASC No. 805”), for all business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of its fiscal year ended June 30, 2010, i.e. July 1, 2009. For all business combinations for which its acquisition date was prior to July 1, 2009, the Company applied the provisions of FAS 141.

Acquisitions for which their acquisition date was before July 1, 2009

As discussed in Note 3.h., under Argentine GAAP, the Company follows the guidance in RT No. 18 in accounting for business combinations. Under Argentine GAAP, the Company applies the purchase method of accounting and accordingly it allocates the purchase price based on the fair value of net assets acquired. 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, if after a reassessment is made and negative goodwill continues, any amount of negative goodwill is allocated to reduce the value of intangible assets acquired to zero. Any remaining amount of negative goodwill is amortized under the straight-line method over the respective periods. During the period from July 1, 2005 through June 30, 2009, the Company recognized negative goodwill namely “Empalme”, “Palermo Invest”, “Bouchard 551”, “Dock del Plata” and “Mendoza Plaza Shopping”.

Under US GAAP, the Company applied the provisions of FAS 141 to the “Empalme”, “Palermo Invest”, “Bouchard 551”, “Dock del Plata” and “Mendoza Plaza Shopping” acquisitions. There was no difference between US GAAP and Argentine GAAP in the purchase price allocation process. However, under FAS 141, when negative goodwill existed, eligible assets (tangible and intangible) were subject to pro rata reduction. Accordingly, under US GAAP, certain intangible assets and liabilities were recognized while assigned a zero value under Argentine GAAP.

The fair value of below market leases was 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 was no US GAAP adjustment to equity for these items.

In addition, the US GAAP reconciling item includes various adjustments related to purchase accounting differences for certain business combinations which occurred prior to the year ended June 30, 2005 between US GAAP and Argentine GAAP prior to the adoption of revised accounting standards in Argentina. For business combinations, which occurred prior to that date, the application of US GAAP standards to those business combinations resulted in differences between the amounts of goodwill recorded for Argentine GAAP and US GAAP purposes. Following the adoption of pre-codification FAS 142 or ASC No. 350, “Intangible-goodwill and Other” (ASC No. 350), goodwill amortization ceased under US GAAP effective July 1, 2002. Total goodwill under US GAAP as of the date of adoption of ASC No. 350 was Ps. 48.2 million.

The differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP described above related to the acquisitions which occurred prior to July 1, 2009 impacted the US GAAP adjustments to net income as described in Note 26.I.(h). and representing

the net effect of (i) reversing the amortization expense of negative goodwill recorded under Argentine GAAP; (ii) lower depreciation charges on lower amounts of fixed assets under US GAAP (reduced on a pro rata basis to allocate negative goodwill); (iii) amortization charges for intangible assets recognized under US GAAP (and reduced to zero under Argentine GAAP); and (iv) reversing the amortization of goodwill charged under Argentine GAAP and ceased under US GAAP since June 30, 2002.

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26. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

I. Differences in measurement methods (continued)

(g) Differences in basis relating to purchase accounting (continued)

Acquisitions for which their acquisition date was after July 1, 2009

Acquisition of Arcos del Gourmet:

As discussed in Note 2.g.C.6., on November 27, 2009, the Company completed the acquisition of an 80% controlling interest in Arcos. Arcos is a company holder of a concession right to exploit the land and attached assets owned by the ONABE. The concession is for an initial term of sixteen years renewable at the option of the holder for an additional four year period. Under the concession, the Company is obligated to pay a monthly concession fee to ONABE. The land and attached assets (mainly old warehouses and adjacent spaces) are capable of being reconverted into a shopping mall, cultural complex and other recreational facilities after incurring significant capital expenditures. Under Argentine GAAP, the Company determined that the transaction represented the acquisition of a business. Accordingly, the Company accounted for the acquisition under the purchase method of accounting. Under the purchase method of accounting, the Company allocated the purchase price to tangible and intangible assets and liabilities assumed based on the respective fair values. Transaction costs are considered part of the consideration transferred. The acquisition date fair value of the net assets acquired exceeded the cost of the acquisition. The holders of the rights from ONABE were individual persons who did not have the financial feasibility, expertise and scale to obtain the projected returns from the concessioned assets as well-established real estate market participants in the area have. Thus, they agreed to sell their rights to the Company for a fair amount of consideration although far below the fair value of the business. Under Argentine GAAP, the excess of the fair value of the net assets acquired over cost represents negative goodwill. When there is negative goodwill, Argentine GAAP requires a reassessment to determine all assets acquired, liabilities assumed, and consideration transferred. The Company performed a reassessment and has still concluded that it has negative goodwill. However, under Argentine GAAP, when negative goodwill exists, acquired intangible assets are reduced to absorb the negative goodwill even if they are assigned a zero value. Any remaining negative goodwill is accounted for as described in Note 3.i. In the acquisition of Arcos, the principal asset acquired was the concession right and since negative goodwill existed, this intangible was reduced by the amount of negative goodwill absorbing it completely. Therefore, no negative goodwill remained under Argentine GAAP. In addition, under Argentine GAAP, the minority interest was recognized at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets (the proportionate share method) at the acquisition date.

Under US GAAP, the Company applied the provisions of ASC No. 805 and also determined that this transaction qualifies as a business acquisition. Accordingly, the Company accounted for the acquisition under the purchase method of accounting and allocated the purchase price to tangible and intangible assets and liabilities assumed based on the respective fair values. Under ASC No. 805, the non-controlling interest is recognized at fair value at the date of acquisition. Under ASC No. 805, any excess of the value assigned to the net identifiable assets acquired over the fair value of the consideration transferred and any previously held equity interest in the acquiree and any non-controlling interest is a bargain purchase gain and should be recognized in earnings. Acquisition-related costs are considered separate transactions and should not be included as part of the consideration transferred, but rather expensed as incurred.

As a result of the above explanation, the US GAAP adjustment for the acquisition of Arcos represents the net effect of (i) the recognition of a bargain purchase gain of Ps. 58.8 million; (ii) the recognition of the non-controlling interest at fair value for Ps. 12.1 million; and (iii) the charge expense of transaction costs for Ps. 0.4 million.

Pro forma results as if the acquisition had occurred as of the beginning of the comparative fiscal year have not been presented based on materiality grounds.

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26. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

I. Differences in measurement methods (continued)

(g) Differences in basis relating to purchase accounting (continued)

For disclosure purposes, under US GAAP the estimated fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed are summarized as follows (in thousands):

Cash and cash equivalents acquired	Ps. 13	
Fair value of non-cash assets acquired	103,120	
Fair value of liabilities assumed	(8,124)
Fair value of net assets acquired	95,009	
Minority interest	(12,077)
Purchase price	24,108	
Seller financing	(14,213)
Cash and cash equivalents acquired	(13)
Advance payments	(2,254)
Net cash paid for the acquisition	Ps. 7,628	

Acquisition of Soleil Factory shopping center business

As discussed in Note 2.g.B.11., on July 1, 2010, the Company acquired the "Soleil" business from INC S.A.. Soleil is a shopping center located in San Isidro, Province of Buenos Aires. Under Argentine GAAP, the Company determined that the transaction represented the acquisition of a business, and accordingly, the Company accounted for the acquisition under the purchase method of accounting. Under the purchase method of accounting, the Company allocated the purchase price to tangible and intangible assets and liabilities assumed based on the respective fair values. Transaction costs are considered part of the consideration transferred. The acquisition date fair value of the net assets acquired exceeded the cost of the acquisition. Under Argentine GAAP, the excess of the fair value of the net assets acquired over cost represents negative goodwill. When there is negative goodwill, Argentine GAAP requires a reassessment to determine all assets acquired, liabilities assumed, and consideration transferred. The Company performed a reassessment and has still concluded that it has negative goodwill. However, under Argentine GAAP, when negative goodwill exists, acquired intangible assets are reduced to absorb the negative goodwill even if they are assigned a zero value. Any remaining negative goodwill is accounted for as described in Note 3.i.

Under US GAAP, the Company applied the provisions of ASC No. 805 and also determined that this transaction qualifies as a business acquisition. Accordingly, the Company accounted for the acquisition under the purchase method of accounting and allocated the purchase price to tangible and intangible assets and liabilities assumed based on the respective fair values. Under ASC No. 805, any excess of the value assigned to the net identifiable assets acquired over the fair value of the consideration transferred and any previously held equity interest in the acquiree and any non-controlling interest is a bargain purchase gain and should be recognized in earnings. Acquisition-related costs are considered separate transactions and should not be included as part of the consideration transferred, but rather expensed as incurred.

As a result of the above explanation, the US GAAP adjustment for the acquisition of Soleil represents the net effect of (i) the charge expense of transaction costs for Ps. 2.8 million; (ii) the recognition of a bargain purchase gain of Ps. 18.5 million. This bargain purchase gain arose due to the underperformance and undermanagement of the underlying "Soleil" shopping center business. Additionally, the purchase price was negotiated between the parties when a preliminary agreement was signed in December 2007, and was not subsequently modified. Since December 2007, there were periods on inflation in Argentina, generating a higher fair value of Soleil's net assets at the date of acquisition. This increase in the fair value of net assets acquired without a corresponding increase in the purchase price, also generated this bargain purchase gain.

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26. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

I. Differences in measurement methods (continued)

(g) Differences in basis relating to purchase accounting (continued)

For disclosure purposes, under US GAAP the estimated fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed are summarized as follows:

Fair value of non-cash assets acquired	
(i)	Ps. 81,093
Fair value of liabilities assumed	(1,108)
Fair value of net assets acquired	79,985
Purchase price	61,486
Seller financing	(33,403)
Advance payments (ii)	(28,083)
Net cash paid for the acquisition	Ps. - -

(i) Corresponds to fixed assets of Ps. 67.0 million, intangible assets of Ps. 3.1 million, air space of Ps. 6.7 million and deferred income assets of Ps. 4.3 million.

(ii) Amount paid in 2007 when preliminary agreement was signed between INC S.A. and APSA.

In the period from acquisition to June 30, 2011, Soleil contributed revenues of Ps. 22.1 million and net income of Ps. 9.6 million to the Company's consolidated results. If Soleil had been acquired on July 1, 2009, combined revenues of the Company would have been Ps. 1,026.6 million (unaudited) and net income would have been Ps. 231.0 million (unaudited) for the year ended June 30, 2010. These amounts have been calculated using the Company's accounting policies and by adjusting the results of the Soleil to reflect the additional depreciation and amortization, as appropriate, that would have been charged assuming the fair value adjustments to net assets acquired had been applied from July 1, 2009, together with its consequential tax effects.

Acquisition of Apsamedia S.A.'s shares

As discussed in Note 2.g.B.4, on January 13, 2011, the Company completed the acquisition of an additional 50% interest in Apsamedia. As from that date, Apsamedia becomes a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. Under Argentine GAAP, the Company determined that the transaction represented the acquisition of a business. Accordingly, the Company accounted for the acquisition under the purchase method of accounting. Under the purchase method of accounting, the Company allocated the purchase price to tangible and intangible assets and liabilities assumed based on the respective fair values. Transaction costs are considered part of the consideration transferred. The acquisition date fair value of the net assets acquired exceeded the cost of the acquisition. Under Argentine GAAP, the excess of the fair value of the net assets acquired over cost represents negative goodwill. When there is negative goodwill, Argentine GAAP requires a reassessment to determine all assets acquired, liabilities assumed, and consideration transferred. The Company performed a reassessment and has still concluded that it has negative goodwill. However, under Argentine GAAP, when negative goodwill exists, acquired intangible assets are reduced to absorb the negative goodwill even if they are assigned a zero value. Any remaining negative goodwill is accounted for as described in Note 3.i.

Under US GAAP, the Company applied the provisions of ASC No. 805 and also determined that this transaction qualifies as a business acquisition. Accordingly, the Company accounted for the acquisition under the purchase method of accounting and allocated the purchase price to tangible and intangible assets and liabilities assumed based on the respective fair values. Under ASC No. 805, the acquirer's previously held equity interest is remeasured to fair value at the date the controlling interest is acquired. Any difference between the carrying value and the fair value of the previously held equity interest is recognized as a gain or loss in the income statement. Under ASC No. 805, any excess of the value assigned to the net identifiable assets acquired over the fair value of the consideration transferred and any previously held equity interest in the acquiree and any non-controlling interest is a bargain purchase gain and should be recognized in earnings. Acquisition-related costs are considered separate transactions and should not be included as part of the consideration transferred, but rather expensed as incurred. There were no significant transaction costs as part of the transaction.

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26. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

I. Differences in measurement methods (continued)

(g) Differences in basis relating to purchase accounting (continued)

As a result of the above explanation, the US GAAP adjustment for the acquisition of Apsamedia represents the effect of (i) the recognition of a bargain purchase gain of Ps. 2.4 million and (ii) the gain from the re-measurement of the previously held interest at fair value of Ps. 7.6 million.

For disclosure purposes, under US GAAP the estimated fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed are summarized as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents acquired	Ps. 2,279
Fair value of non-cash assets acquired (i)	75,414
Fair value of liabilities assumed	(41,680)
Fair value of net assets acquired	Ps. 36,013
Purchase price	25,947
Net cash paid for the acquisition	Ps. 25,947

(i) Corresponds mainly to intangible assets of Ps. 15.2 million, receivables of Ps. 55.6 million and other assets of Ps. 4.6 million.

In the period from acquisition to June 30, 2011, Apsamedia contributed revenues of Ps. 4.8 million and net income of Ps. 0.5 million to the Company's consolidated results. If Apsamedia had been acquired on July 1, 2010, combined revenues of the Company would have been Ps. 1,665.0 million (unaudited) and net income would have been Ps. 401.7 million (unaudited) for the year ended June 30, 2011. If Apsamedia had been acquired on July 1, 2009, combined revenues of the Company would have been Ps. 1,607.9 million (unaudited) and net income would have been Ps. 381.9 million (unaudited) for the year ended June 30, 2010. These amounts have been calculated using the Company's accounting policies and by adjusting the results of the Apsamedia to reflect the additional depreciation and amortization, as appropriate, that would have been charged assuming the fair value adjustments to net assets acquired had been applied from July 1, 2009 or 2010, as applicable, together with its consequential tax effects.

Treatment of goodwill

Effective July 1, 2002, the Company does not amortize goodwill under US GAAP. ASC 350 requires the Company to periodically test goodwill for impairment, at least annually, or sooner if evidence of possible impairment arises. The Company performs its annual impairment testing as of June 30, using a two-step process that begins with an estimation of the fair values of the reporting units that have goodwill.

Step 1 of impairment testing consists of determining and comparing the fair value of a reporting unit to the carrying value of the reporting unit. If step 1 is failed for a reporting unit, indicating a potential impairment, the Company is required to complete step 2, which is a more detailed test to calculate the implied fair value of goodwill, and compare that value to the carrying value of the goodwill. If the carrying value of goodwill exceeds its implied fair value, an impairment loss is required to be recorded.

The Company performed Step 1 of the goodwill impairment testing as of the end of its fiscal year June 30, 2010. The Step 1 tests indicated that the fair value of the reporting units -calculated primarily using discounted expected future cash flows- exceeded their carrying values as of that date. Accordingly, Step 2 of the goodwill impairment testing was not required and no impairment charges were necessary. There were no impairment indicators present as of June 30, 2011 and 2012, and therefore, no test was performed as of that date.

h) Purchase accounting - Amortization and depreciation expenses

This reconciling item should be read in conjunction with item 26.I.(g). above.

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26. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

I. Differences in measurement methods (continued)

h) Purchase accounting - Amortization and depreciation expenses (continued)

Under Argentine GAAP, goodwill continues to be amortized under the straight-line method generating amortization expense of Ps. 12.9 million for the years ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010. Under US GAAP, amortization expense recorded was reversed for all periods presented.

Due to the differences in the purchase price allocation process, generally when negative goodwill exists, there are differences in the carrying amount of fixed assets and intangible assets acquired between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP. As a result, the US GAAP adjustment to income represents the net effect of (i) amortization charges for intangible assets recognized under US GAAP; (ii) higher amortization of deferred revenues (below-market leases); (iii) lower depreciation charges on fixed assets; and (iv) reversal of the amortization of the negative goodwill recorded under Argentine GAAP.

As a result of the explanation on this note and in Note 26.I.g the US GAAP reconciling item represents the net effect of the followings adjustments:

	Year ended June 30,		
	2012	2011	2010
US GAAP adjustments:			
- Reversal of amortization expense on goodwill	187	529	2,868
- Differences in the purchase price allocation process	2,023	(3,617)	(422)
- Bargain purchase	-	20,775	58,822
- Re-measurement of the previously held interest at fair value.	-	12,288	4,036
- Transaction costs.	-	(2,768)	(352)
- Total.	2,210	27,207	64,952

(i) Securitization accounting

The Company enters into ongoing revolving-period securitization programs transferring credit card receivables to trusts in exchange for cash and retained interests in the trusts (known as “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 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 (loss) from retained interest in securitized receivables” in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations. Cash reserves are stated at cost and are classified as “guarantee deposits” within the caption “Other receivables and prepaid expenses, net” in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. CPs are carried at their equity value based on financial statements issued by the trusts, less allowances for impairment if the carrying value exceeds their fair value and classified as investments in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. Certain expenses associated with the securitization of credit card receivables are capitalized and amortized over the term of the agreements.

Under US GAAP, prior to July 1, 2010 the Company adopted SFAS No. 140, "Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities", as amended by SFAS 156, both of them codified under the topic ASC No. 860 "Transfers and Servicing" ("ASC No. 860"). ASC No. 860 required an entity to recognize the financial and servicing assets it controls and the liabilities it had incurred and to derecognize financial assets when control has been surrendered. The proceeds of securitized financial assets were allocated to the assets sold, the servicing asset or liability and retained interest, based on their relative estimated fair values at the transfer date in determining the gain on the securitization transaction. Furthermore, the Company considered that the securitization programs through which it transfers receivables to financial trusts qualify as QSPEs. ASC No. 860 also provided guidance on accounting for separately recognized servicing assets and servicing liabilities. In accordance with the provisions of ASC No. 860, separately recognized servicing assets and servicing liabilities had to be initially measured at fair value, if practicable.

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26. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

I. Differences in measurement methods (continued)

(i) Securitization accounting (continued)

Subsequent to initial recognition, the Company might have used either the amortization method or the fair value measurement method to account for servicing assets and servicing liabilities within the scope of this Statement. Following ASC No. 860, the Company elected the amortization method and assessed the increase in the obligation of the servicing liability based on fair value.

Prior to July 1, 2010, the retained interests in securitized credit card receivables were treated as an equity security classified as available-for-sale in accordance with ASC No. 320 “Investments – Debt and Equity Securities” (“ASC No. 320”), and were carried at fair value. At the time of securitization, the retained interest was initially recorded at the basis allocated in accordance with ASC No. 860. This original cost basis was periodically adjusted to fair value, which was based on the discounted anticipated future cash flows on a “cash out” basis. The cash out method projected 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) were recorded as a component of other comprehensive income. ASC No. 320 also stated that for individual securities classified as available-for-sale an enterprise should 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 should be reclassified into the statement of operations. Cash reserves were considered retained interests and as such they were considered in calculating the gain or loss on the sale of receivables under US GAAP.

Effective July 1, 2010, the Company implemented new accounting guidance provided by SFAS 166 and 167 (ASU 2009-16 and ASU 2009-17, respectively, under the new codification), which amend the accounting for the transfers of financial assets and the consolidation of variable interest entities (VIEs).

The new guidance eliminates the concept of qualified special purpose entities (“QSPEs”) that were previously exempt from consolidation and introduces a new framework for determining the primary beneficiary of a VIE. The primary beneficiary of a VIE is required to consolidate the assets and liabilities of the VIE. Therefore, the Company must evaluate all existing securitization trusts that qualify as QSPEs to determine whether they must be consolidated in accordance with ASU 2009-17. Under the new guidance, the primary beneficiary is the party that has both (1) the power to direct the activities of an entity that most significantly impact the VIE’s economic performance; and (2) through its interests in the VIE, the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits from the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE.

To assess whether the Company has the power to direct the activities of a VIE that most significantly impact the VIE’s economic performance, the Company considers all facts and circumstances, including its role in establishing the VIE and its ongoing rights and responsibilities. This assessment includes, first, identifying the activities that most significantly impact the VIE’s economic performance; and second, identifying which party, if any, has power over those activities.

As a consequence of this assessment, the Company was deemed to be the primary beneficiary of these securitization trusts because the Company (through its subsidiaries) has the power to direct the activities of these VIEs through its servicing responsibilities and duties. The Company also through its retained interests held in these securitizations has

the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits from the VIE.

Therefore, the Company must, under ASC 810-10-65, measure the components of those newly consolidated financial trusts at their carrying amounts as of the adoption date. The Company must determine the amounts of the assets, liabilities, and non-controlling interests of the newly consolidated financial trusts, that would have been recorded in the Company's financial statements as of July 1st 2010, as if ASU 2009-17 had been effective as of the date of the Company's initial involvement with the financial trusts. Any difference between the net amount added (assets less liabilities of each financial trusts where the Company is primary beneficiary) from the Company's balance sheet and the amount of any previously recognized retained interest is recognized as a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings as of June 30, 2010.

The company determined that the difference between (i) the net amount that should be added as of June 30, 2010 (carrying amounts of assets less liabilities of each financial trusts), and (ii) the amount of the retained interest related to

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26. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

I. Differences in measurement methods (continued)

(i) Securitization accounting (continued)

securitization programs, is not material. Therefore, no adjustments to retained earnings were recognized under US GAAP as of June 30, 2010. The amount of retained interest as of June 30, 2010 was as follows:

	Cost	Estimated unrealized (loss) (i)	Fair value (ii)
Retained Interest as of June 30, 2010	119,576	(4,457)	115,119

These retained interests were treated as an equity securities classified as available-for-sale in accordance with ASC No. 320, and were carried at fair value. As of July 1, 2010, in accordance with the new accounting standards, the estimated unrealized losses were reclassified to retained earnings (loss) and the company must consolidate its VIEs in which it had retained interests and for which it is the primary beneficiary. The table below presents the assets and liabilities of the financial trusts which have been consolidated for US GAAP purposes:

	July 1, 2010
Total Assets (1)	Ps. 268,692
Total Liabilities (2)	151,559
CPs	Ps. 117,133

(1) Included cash and due from banks, credit card receivables net of allowances and other assets.

(2) Included debt securities and other liabilities.

As further explained in Note 2.g.C.7.(iii), on September 13, 2010, APSA sold 80% of Tarshop's capital stock thus retaining an equity interest of 20% in such entity. At the date of the sale, APSA deconsolidated the subsidiary (Tarshop) and recognized a gain for the sale of 80% capital stock in accordance with ASC No. 810 amounting to Ps. 28.8 million. Therefore, no reconciliation adjustments were recorded since such date regarding Tarshop securitization programs.

Provided below is an analysis of the securitization accounting adjustments as of June 30, 2010, including a description of each significant component, where appropriate.

The shareholders' equity adjustments as of such date 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 were carried at the lower of their equity value and their fair value. Under US GAAP those retained interests were considered available-for-sale securities in accordance with ASC No. 320 and, as a result, were carried at their estimated fair market value. The US GAAP adjustments affecting shareholders' equity at June 30, 2010 are as follows:

Equity value, net of allowances, as reported under Argentine GAAP	2010 144,913
Less: retained interests related to securitization programs that did not qualify as a sale under US GAAP	(29,794)

Equity value reported under Argentine GAAP of retained interests related to securitization programs that qualified as a sale under US GAAP	115,119
Estimated fair value of retained interests related to securitization programs that qualified as a sale under US GAAP	115,119
US GAAP adjustment	- -

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26. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

I. Differences in measurement methods (continued)

(i) Securitization accounting (continued)

The US GAAP adjustments affecting net income as reported under Argentine GAAP for the year ended June 30, 2010, are as follows:

	2010
Reversal of (gains) losses recognized under Argentine GAAP	(6,374)
Recognition of gains (losses) under US GAAP on the sale of receivables	4,094
US GAAP adjustment	(2,280)

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. Under no circumstances neither the Company nor the trustee are required to repurchase the securitized receivables. 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 interests for the year ended June 30, 2010:

	Cost	Estimated unrealized gain (loss)	Fair value (i)
Balance at June 30, 2009	134,659	(6,737)	127,922
Increase in retained interest	56,724	- -	56,724
Liquidation of retained interests	(71,807)	- -	(71,807)
Change in unrealized gain	- -	2,280	2,280
Balance at June 30, 2010	119,576	(4,457)	115,119

(i) Unrealized gains for the year ended June 30, 2010 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 valuation models use information deriving from or that can be observed with market data.

(j) Present-value accounting

Under Argentine GAAP, certain tax credits and liabilities are measured present-valued as of year-end. Under US GAAP, present valuing or discounting of these assets is precluded. The US GAAP adjustments amount to a loss of Ps. 5.7 million, Ps. 3.9 million and Ps. 2.6 million for the years ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

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26. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

I. Differences in measurement methods (continued)

(k) Reversal of previously recognized impairment losses

Under Argentine GAAP previously recognized impairment losses can be reversed. Amounts reversed in 2012, 2011 and 2010 amounted to Ps. 0.7 million, Ps. 1.1 million and Ps. 1.2 million, respectively. 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 asset. Previously impairment losses reversed under Argentine GAAP increased the assets costs giving rise to higher depreciation expenses. These higher depreciation charges are reversed under US GAAP which for the year ended June 30, 2012 amounted to Ps. 4.4 million, and for the years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 amounted to Ps. 4.3 million.

(l) Disposal of business

a) Disposal of equity interest in Tarshop

As discussed in Note 2.g.C.7.(iii), on September 13, 2010, APSA completed the disposal of an 80% controlling interest in Tarshop S.A to Banco Hipotecario S.A., a related party to the Company. Under Argentine GAAP, the Company (i) derecognized the assets and liabilities at their carrying amounts at the date control was lost; (ii) recognized the fair value of the consideration received; (iii) recognized the non-controlling investment retained under the equity method at the date control was lost and (iv) recognized the resulting difference as a loss on the sale in the statement of income. Under Argentine GAAP, the Company derecognized net assets of Ps. 149.1 million, recognized a non-controlling investment of Ps. 28.9 million and recognized a loss on the sale of Tarshop of Ps.13.9 million in the income statement.

Under US GAAP, the Company applies the provisions of ASC No. 810. Under ASC No. 810, the loss of control in subsidiary results in the recognition of a gain or loss on the sale of the interest sold and on the revaluation of any retained non-controlling investment. A loss of control is an economic event, similar to that of gaining control, and, therefore, is a remeasurement event. As a result, under US GAAP, the Company (i) derecognized the assets and liabilities of Tarshop at their carrying amounts at the date control was lost (including associated goodwill); (ii) recognized the fair value of the consideration received; (iii) recognized the non-controlling investment retained at its fair value at the date control was lost and (iv) recognized the resulting difference as gain or loss in income attributable to the Company. The resulting gain or loss is calculated as the difference between (1) the aggregate of (a) the fair value of the consideration received and (b) the fair value of the non-controlling investment retained in the former subsidiary on the date the subsidiary is deconsolidated; and (2) the carrying amount of the former subsidiary's net assets. Under US GAAP, the Company derecognized net assets of Ps. 96.5 million, recognized a non-controlling investment of Ps. 19.1 million and determined a gain of Ps. 28.8 million. Under US GAAP, this resulting gain relates to both the interest sold and the non-controlling investment retained. The loss related to the remeasurement of the non-controlling investment retained to fair value is Ps. 0.2 million.

As a result of the above explanation, the US GAAP adjustments represent the difference between the Argentine GAAP loss on the sale and the US GAAP aggregate gain on the interest sold and non-controlling investment retained.

b) Disposal of Metroshop's business

As discussed in Note 2.g.B.4., on January 13, 2011, APSA completed the disposal of Metroshop's credit portfolio to Tarshop. Under Argentine GAAP, the Company (i) derecognized the assets at their carrying amounts at the date of disposal; (ii) recognized the fair value of the consideration received; and (iii) recognized the resulting difference as a gain on the sale in the statement of income. Under Argentine GAAP, the Company derecognized net assets of Ps. 22.2 million, and recognized a gain on the sale of Metroshop's credit portfolio of Ps.15.2 million in the income statement.

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26. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

I. Differences in measurement methods (continued)

(l) Disposal of business (continued)

Under US GAAP, the Company applies the provisions of ASC No. 810 and determined that this transaction qualifies as the loss of control of a group of assets that constitutes a business. As a result, under US GAAP, the Company (i) derecognized the assets at their carrying amounts at the date the control was lost; (ii) recognized the fair value of the consideration received; (iii) recognized the non-controlling investment retained at its fair value at the date control was lost; and (iv) recognized the resulting difference as gain or loss in income attributable to the Company. Under US GAAP, the Company derecognized net assets of Ps. 32.7 million and determined a gain of Ps. 5.3 million.

As a result of the above explanation, the US GAAP adjustment represents the difference between the Argentine GAAP and the US GAAP gain on the assets sold.

(m) Allowance for loan losses of credit card portfolio of Apsamedia

Under Argentine GAAP, the allowance for loan losses is calculated according to specific criteria. Loan loss reserves for consumer loans are based on the client's aging.

Under US GAAP purposes, the Company has performed a migration analysis for credit cards loans of Apsamedia following the ASC 450-20 and historical loss ratios were determined by analyzing historical losses, in order to calculate the allowance required for smaller-balance impaired loans and unimpaired loans for U.S. GAAP purposes. Loss estimates are analyzed by loan type and thus for homogeneous groups of clients. Such historical ratios were updated to incorporate the most recent data reflecting current economic conditions, industry performance trends, geographic or obligor concentrations within each portfolio segment, and any other pertinent information that may affect the estimation of the allowance for loan losses.

As a result of the analysis mentioned before, the Company recorded a gain of Ps. 1.6 million for the year ended June 30, 2012 and a loss of Ps. 2.1 million for the year ended June 30, 2011. No loss or gain was recognized under U.S. GAAP for the year ended June 30, 2010.

(n) Accounting for real estate barter transactions

In the ordinary course of business, the Company enters into certain non-monetary transactions with third parties pursuant to whom the Company sells parcels of land held for sale in the ordinary course of business in exchange for cash and/or other real estate properties. See Note 2.g.B.7., for details of these transactions.

Under Argentine GAAP, these transactions are recorded based on the fair value of the assets involved and, as a result, a gain or loss is recognized at the time of the exchange. Under Argentine GAAP, the Company recorded gains of nil, Ps. 51.6 million and nil for the years ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Under US GAAP, the Company applied the provisions of ASC No. 845, "Non-monetary Transactions" (ASC No. 845). ASC No. 845 requires exchanges of non-monetary assets be measured based on the fair value of the assets exchanged and eliminates the narrow exception for non-monetary exchanges of similar productive assets and replaces it with a broader exception for exchanges of non-monetary assets that do not have "commercial substance."

Under ASC No. 845 the Company determined that all of its barter transactions have commercial substance and therefore the transactions must be measured at fair value.

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26. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

I. Differences in measurement methods (continued)

(n) Accounting for real estate barter transactions (continued)

Furthermore, the Company completed certain barter transactions where it does not receive a down payment or receives a down payment which is less than 10% of the sales price. As these transactions involved the exchange of real estate and the amount of the monetary consideration was not significant, the Company concluded that the exchange is a nonmonetary transaction, and considered the guidance in ASC No. 360-20 "Property, Plant and Equipment - Real Estate" ("ASC No. 360-20") for the recognition of gain. The Company accounted for these barter transactions under the deposit method as prescribed in ASC 360-20. Under the deposit method the Company does not recognize profit, nor records a receivable and continues to report the property and related liabilities in its balance sheet even if the buyer has assumed the liability. The Company discloses that those items are subject to a sales contract. Therefore, under US GAAP, in these cases any gain recognized under Argentine GAAP is reversed. As mentioned in Note 2.g B.7.(ii), during the year ended June 30, 2011, the Company completed a barter transaction with TGLT whereby the Company exchanged a plot of land located in the neighborhood of Caballito for residential units to be constructed in the future. Therefore, the Company determined that the gain related to this transaction of Ps. 43.4 million should be reversed for US GAAP.

The Company completed through APSA another barter transaction (i.e. the agreement with TGLT to barter the Beruti plot of land, as further described in Note 2.g.B.7.(i)) whereby the Company exchanged a parcel of land for monetary consideration and residential units to be constructed in the future. As of June 30, 2011, the Company recognized a gain of Ps. 20.5 million on this transaction under Argentine GAAP. Under US GAAP, the Company evaluated the guidance and considered that this transaction is partly monetary and non-monetary. The gain of the non-monetary exchange of land for finished units will be deferred until the units are finished and delivered to the Company.

Once that delivery occurs, the Company will evaluate if the non-monetary transaction qualifies for gain recognition under ASC No. 845. For the monetary portion of the transaction, the Company follows ASC 845-10-15-15 through 16 and considering that: i) the sale is consummated, ii) consideration has been exchanged, iii) the cash received is not subject to future subordination, and iv) the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred, the Company concluded that the transaction met the criteria for sale recognition under ASC 360. Therefore, the Company determined that the gain related to the non-monetary portion of the transaction of Ps. 8.2 million should be reversed for US GAAP while maintaining the gain of Ps. 12.3 million for the monetary portion of the transaction. The gain under US GAAP was calculated as the total gain multiplied by a factor determined as the consideration received over the sum of the consideration plus the fair value of the item received.

For the years ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010, a total gain related to barter transactions of nil, 51.6 million and nil, respectively, recorded under Argentine GAAP, was reversed under US GAAP. However, the US GAAP adjustment also reflects the effect gains of nil, Ps. 27.0 million and Ps. 0.7 million, for the years ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively, related to the conclusion of barter transactions originated in prior years for which the related results have been previously recognized for Argentine GAAP purposes.

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26. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

I. Differences in measurement methods (continued)

(o) Reversal of gain from valuation of inventories at net realizable value

Under Argentine GAAP, inventories for which the title has not yet been transferred but for which a down payment has been received fixing the sales price and the terms and conditions of the agreement provide reasonable assurance about the closing of the transaction and realization of gain, are carried at net realizable value as of period-end (these transactions are considered "consummated" for Argentine GAAP purposes). Under US GAAP, inventories are carried at cost. The US GAAP adjustment for the year ended June 30, 2012, represents:

- (i) the recognition of the gain of Ps. 9.5 million related to the sale of Rosario plot of land.
- (ii) the reversal of a gain of Ps. 3.4 million related to sales which conditions were not fulfilled for USGAAP purposes.
- (iii) the recognition of a gain of Ps. 0.4 million related to the sale of units of Caballito (see Note 4.e (i)), the recognition of a gain of Ps. 1.0 million related to El Encuentro (see Note 4.e. (ii)) and the reversal of a gain of Ps. 0.7 million related to Abril project.

The US GAAP adjustment for the year ended June 30, 2011, represents:

- (i) the reversal of the gain of Ps. 15.0 million related to the sale of Rosario plot of land (see Note 2.g.C.10) recognized under Argentine GAAP;
- (ii) the recognition of a gain of Ps. 1.2 million related to the sale of Carlos Gardel plot of land since the conditions for revenue related to a prior transaction were fulfilled for US GAAP purposes, recognized under Argentine GAAP in previous years;
- (iii) the recognition of a gain of Ps. 16.5 million related to the sale of units of Caballito Nuevo , (see Note 4.e.(i)) and the reversal of a gain of Ps. 0.4 million related to El Encuentro (see Note 4.e. (ii)).

The US GAAP adjustment for the year ended June 30, 2010, represents the net effect of:

- (i) reversal of the gains recognized under Argentine GAAP of Ps. 6.4 million,
- (ii) the recognition under US GAAP of previously recognized gains (losses) under Argentine GAAP of Ps. (0.2) million, for which deeds of title were signed as of each the respective years.

(p) 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, which was recorded against an appraisal revaluation reserve account in the shareholders' equity. Under Argentine GAAP, this appraisal revaluation reserve will be amortized to income once the land is disposed of or its value becomes impaired.

Under US GAAP, this parcel of land was recorded at original cost and therefore this reserve has been reversed. Since land is not amortized, there is no impact to the consolidated statement of income.

(q) Amortization of fees related to Series II of APSA Non Convertible Notes

Under Argentine GAAP, fees and expenses relating to the Series II of APSA Non-Convertible Notes are amortized on a straight-line method over the term of the agreement. Under US GAAP, following ASC No. 310-20 “Receivables – Nonrefundable Fees and Other Costs” (“ASC 310-20”), such costs are amortized over the same period but using the effective interest method. The US GAAP adjustments amount to a loss of Ps. 0.05 million, Ps. 0.1 million and Ps. 0.1 million for the years ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

(r) Software developed or obtained for internal use

Under Argentine GAAP, the Company capitalizes certain costs related to software developed or obtained for internal use, which would be expensed under US GAAP pursuant to the provisions of ASC No. 350-40 “Intangibles - Goodwill and Other - Internal-Use” (“ASC No. 350-40”).

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26. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

I. Differences in measurement methods (continued)

(r) Software developed or obtained for internal use (continued)

The US GAAP adjustment for the years ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010 represents the net effect of (i) expensing such costs as incurred and (ii) the reversal of amortization expense on costs capitalized under Argentine GAAP and expensed under US GAAP. As of June 30, 2011, these costs were fully amortized under Argentine GAAP.

During the year ended June 30, 2012, the Company did not capitalize any costs.

(s) Reversal of capitalized financial costs

Under Argentine GAAP, the Company capitalized financial costs comprising of interest and foreign exchange differences for the years ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010. Under US GAAP, the Company applied the provisions of ASC No. 835-20 "Interest - Capitalization of Interest" ("ASC No. 835-20"), 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 ASC No. 835-20. The US GAAP reconciling item represents the net effect of (i) reversing the foreign exchange differences capitalized under Argentine GAAP related to the acquisition and construction of PAMSA, Arcos del Gourmet and Shopping Neuquén for the years ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010 amounting to a loss of Ps. 0.5 million, a loss of Ps. 0.5 million and a gain of Ps. 1.8 million, respectively; and (ii) the reversal of depreciation expense on foreign exchange differences capitalized under Argentine GAAP and expensed under US GAAP amounting to Ps. 1.8 million for the year ended June 30, 2012 and Ps. 1.7 million for the years ended 2011 and 2010.

(t) Debtor's accounting for a modification of APSA convertible debt instruments

In August 2002, APSA issued US\$ 50 million of Convertible Notes (the "APSA Convertible Notes"). Under US GAAP, the Company applied ASC No. 470-20, "Debt – Debt with Conversion and Other Options", ("ASC No. 470-20"), 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. ASC No. 470-20 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 securities into which the security is convertible, multiplied by the number of shares into which the security is convertible (intrinsic value). Under US GAAP, 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.j.(iv), the terms of the APSA Convertible Notes 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.

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26. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

I. Differences in measurement methods (continued)

(t) Debtor's accounting for a modification of APSA convertible debt instruments (continued)

Under US GAAP, the Company applied the guidance in ASC No. 470-50-40, "Debt Modification and Extinguishments" (ASC No. 470-50-40) to determine whether the debt instrument was modified or extinguished. This guidance 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.

ASC No. 460-50-40 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. 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 ASC No. 470-20.

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.

Based on the analysis performed, neither of criteria 1, 2 or 3 above were met. Accordingly, the change of the debt instrument was not 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, amounting to nil, Ps. 0.4 million and Ps. 0.2 million for the year ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010.

(u) Revenue recognition

(u.1) Deferred commissions

Under Argentine GAAP, lease commissions earned are recognized at the time a transaction is successfully completed. A transaction is considered successfully concluded when both parties have signed the related lease contract. Under US GAAP, lease commissions are deferred and amortized to income over the term of the respective leases.

The US GAAP adjustment amounts to a loss of Ps. 9 million, Ps. 10.4 million and Ps. 3.2 million for the years ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010 respectively.

(u.2) Scheduled rent increases

Under Argentine GAAP, revenue from “non-cancelable” leases subject 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, the Company applied ASC No. 840 “Leases” (“ASC No. 840”), and accordingly recognized escalated rental revenue under the straight-line method over the term of the leases.

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26. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

I. Differences in measurement methods (continued)

(u) Revenue recognition (continued)

In the determination of the US GAAP adjustment, the Company considered the definition of lease term in ASC No. 840. All lease agreements are cancelable pursuant to Law 23,091 as amended by Law 24,808. This law provides that after an initial six-month period tenants may rescind commercial lease agreements upon 60 days written notice by incurring non-significant monetary penalties (cancellations are subject to one-and-a-half month's rent if rescinded during the first year of the lease and one month's rent if rescinded after the first year of the lease).

ASC No. 840 provides that a lease that is cancelable (a) only upon the occurrence of some remote contingency, (b) only with the permission of the lessor, (c) only if the lessee enters into a new lease with the same lessor or (d) only if the lessee incurs a penalty in such amount that continuation of the lease appears, at inception, reasonably assured shall be considered "noncancelable" for purposes of this definition.

Based on the provisions of ASC No. 840, the Company concluded that, even though the lease are cancelable, lessees would incur significant "economic penalties" if these agreements were to be rescinded prior to maturity. The Company considered that these economic penalties are of such an amount that continuation of the lease agreements by lessees appear to be reasonably assured at the inception of the respective agreements.

The Company reached this conclusion based on the factors mentioned in ASC No. 840, including (i) the offices and shopping centers' geographical location and accessibility; (ii) the nature and tenure of tenants, (iii) limited availability of identical space in certain neighborhoods; (iv) the tenants' brand image and other competitive considerations; (v) tenants' significant expenses in renovation, maintenance and improvements

The Company believes that all of the above mentioned factors represent significant non-contractual penalties for the lessees, which support the Company's view that it is reasonably assured at the inception of lease agreements that such leases will not be rescinded prior to maturity even though they are cancelable as permitted by law.

The US GAAP adjustment for scheduled rent increases as of June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010 amounts to a gain of Ps. 26.5 million, again of Ps. 15 million and a gain of Ps. 17 million, respectively.

(u.3) Deferred insurance and origination fees

Under Argentine GAAP, the Company, through its investments in Tarshop, accounted for revenues from life and disability insurance and origination fees related to credit card and personal loans receivables on an up-front basis. Under US GAAP, revenue from life and disability insurance and origination fees is recognized to income on a straight line basis over the term of the respective underlying receivables. As discussed in Note 2.g.C.7.(iii), APSA sold an 80% in Tarshop on September 13, 2010, and deconsolidated the subsidiary as of that date. As from September 13, 2010, APSA maintains a 20% interest in Tarshop and accounts for its investment under the equity method of accounting. Therefore, there is no longer a US GAAP adjustment to equity for this item as of June 30, 2011 and 2012. The US GAAP adjustment to income for the year ended June 30, 2011 related to the deferral of these revenues through the date Tarshop was deconsolidated with APSA. Any US GAAP adjustment related to this item is included in the determination of the equity investment in Tarshop and disclosed as Item 26.I.(1) in the US GAAP reconciliation.

(v) Recognition of Put option

In July 2008, the Company acquired a 30% in Metropolitan. This transaction included a put right exercisable through July 2011 to sell 50% of the equity interest acquired for a price equal to the original amount paid plus interest. Under Argentine GAAP, the Company recorded the put option at fair value and adjusted it on a monthly basis with fair value increases or decreases against income. Under US GAAP, the Company determined that the terms of the put option did not meet the definition of a derivative financial instrument for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010. Accordingly, the value of the put option was derecognized under US GAAP in those fiscal years.

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26. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

I. Differences in measurement methods (continued)

(v) Recognition of Put option (continued)

According to ASC No. 815, “Derivatives and Hedgings” (ASC No. 815), a financial instrument is a derivative financial instrument if it meets all three of the following characteristics must be met:

- a. It has (i) one or more underlyings and (ii) one or more notional amounts or payment provisions or both.
- b. It requires no initial net investment or an initial net investment that is smaller than would be required for other types of contracts that would be expected to have a similar response to changes in market factors.
- c. Its terms require or permit net settlement, it can readily be settled net by a means outside the contract, or it provides for delivery of an asset that puts the recipient in a position not substantially different from the net settlement.

ASC No. 815 provide that a contract fits the description of net settlement if its settlement provisions meet one of the following criteria: (a) neither party is required to deliver an asset that is associated with the underlying and that has a principal amount, stated amount, face value, number of shares, or other denomination that is equal to the notional amount (or the notional amount plus a premium or minus a discount); (b) one of the parties is required to deliver an asset of the type described in the guidance but there is a market mechanism that facilitates net settlement; (c) one of the parties is required to deliver an asset of the type described in the guidance, but that asset is readily convertible to cash or is itself a derivative instrument.

As of June 30, 2010 characteristics a. and b. were met since underlying is the quantity of shares to sell under the put option agreement and there was no initial net investment; however characteristic c. was not met since the Company was required to deliver an asset of the type described in the guidance but there is no market mechanism that facilitates net settlement nor the asset is readily convertible to cash or is itself a derivative instrument because shares of Metropolitan 885 Third Avenue LLC are not traded on public markets.

As of June 30, 2010, the fair value of the put option amounted to Ps. 48.5 million under Argentine GAAP. As described in Note 2.f. due to foreign currency translation procedures a cumulative translation adjustment (“CTA”) of Ps. 3,582 was also generated for the recognition of the put option.

As mentioned in Note 26.I.(a), as part of the reorganization of Metropolitan, on December 30, 2010 the put option was surrendered and used as consideration for the increased interest of the emerging entity New Lipstick LLC. The US GAAP adjustment for the year ended June 30, 2011 represents a gain due to the recognition at fair value of the put option as the put option was settled at the date of the reorganization. The US GAAP adjustment for the year ended June 30, 2010, represents the reversal of the recognition at fair value of the put option under Argentine GAAP.

(w) Acquisition of additional shares of APSA

As discussed in Note 2.g.B.12, on October 15, 2010, the Company’s Board of Directors resolved to exercise the option for the acquisition of the 29.55% minority interest in Alto Palermo held by PASA, cancelling the outstanding amount of US\$ 120.0 million and thus increasing the Company’s interest in Alto Palermo to 94.89% as of June 30, 2011 (the “APSA Acquisition”). During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, E-Commerce acquired through successive purchases 44,232 shares of APSA, for a total amount of Ps. 691, which represents a 0.035% of APSA’s capital stock. Following

such acquisitions, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, the direct and indirect interest of the Company in APSA amounts to 95.61%.

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26. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

I. Differences in measurement methods (continued)

(w) Acquisition of additional shares of APSA (continued)

Under Argentine GAAP, the Company accounted for the APSA acquisition under the purchase method of accounting. Under the purchase method of accounting, the purchase price paid is allocated to the net assets acquired based on its fair value. Assets, including goodwill, and liabilities of the acquired business are recognized using a cost accumulation approach (i.e. for the previous equity interests acquired). Any outstanding minority interest is recorded at its carrying amount.

The APSA acquisition in 2011 generated negative goodwill since the fair value of the net tangible and intangible assets acquired exceeded the cost of acquisition.

Under Argentine GAAP, when negative goodwill exists, any identifiable acquired intangible assets are not recognized. Negative goodwill is recognized as follows, as appropriate in the circumstances: (i) the portion of negative goodwill associated with future expected losses is recognized in income as losses are incurred; and/or (ii) the amount of negative goodwill exceeding the amount represented by the interest acquired over the non-monetary assets is recognized in income at acquisition date; and/or (iii) the amount of negative goodwill not exceeding the amount represented by the interest acquired over the non-monetary assets is deferred and amortized to income under the straight line method over the weighted average useful lives of the identifiable net assets of the acquired company, not in excess of 20 years. Consequently, under Argentine GAAP, intangible assets were assigned a zero value and negative goodwill was recognized and amortized under the straight-line method over the weighted average useful lives of the identifiable net assets of APSA.

Under US GAAP, the Company applied the principles of ASC No. 810 "Consolidation" in accounting for changes in ownership interests. As per ASC No. 810-10-65, when an additional interest is obtained and control is maintained, the transaction is accounted for as an equity transaction. The Company does not recognize any additional acquisition adjustments to reflect the subsequent purchase of additional shares in the subsidiary if there is no change in control.

Under US GAAP, the difference between the fair value of the consideration paid and the related carrying value of the noncontrolling interest acquired is recognized in the controlling interests equity as a credit or debit to additional paid in capital. Therefore, no gain or loss is recognized in the statement of income and the carrying value of the noncontrolling interest is adjusted to reflect the change in the noncontrolling interest's ownership interest in APSA, amounting to Ps. 0.4 million and Ps. 290.2 million for the year ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

As result of the above explanations, the US GAAP net income adjustment for the APSA acquisition, amounting to Ps. (1.8) million and Ps. (1.4) million for the year ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, represents the net effect of (i) reversing the amortization of negative goodwill recorded under Argentine GAAP and (ii) lower depreciation charges on lower carrying amounts of fixed assets under US GAAP. The US GAAP equity adjustment includes the above items and the recognition of a debit to additional paid in capital under US GAAP of Ps. 0.4 million and Ps. 207.6 million in shareholders' equity for the years ended June 2012 and 2011, respectively.

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26. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

I. Differences in measurement methods (continued)

(x) Deferred income tax

The Company accounts for income taxes using the deferred tax method under both Argentine GAAP and US GAAP. Argentine GAAP is similar to the guidance in ASC No. 740-10 “Income Taxes” (“ASC No. 740-10”) (formerly FIN 48 “Uncertain Tax Positions”).

The Company accounts for income taxes using the deferred tax method under both Argentine GAAP and US GAAP. Argentine GAAP is similar to the guidance in ASC No. 740-10 “Income Taxes” (“ASC No. 740-10”) (formerly FIN 48 “Uncertain Tax Positions”). However, as discussed in Note 2.h Resolution CD 93/2005 issued by the CPCECABA provided 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. This resolution mandated companies to treat these differences as temporary differences but allowed a one-time accommodation to continue treating these differences as permanent. As a result, the Company had elected to continue treating these differences as permanent in its prior years’ financial statements. On October 24, 2011, in anticipation of IFRS for public entities, the CNV issued Resolution No. 592 which provides that issuers who followed the Resolution CD 93/2005 should recognize the deferred tax liability on a retroactive basis before its transition date, i.e. July 1, 2011 for IRSA. As a result, the Company recorded an adjustment to retroactively recognize the deferred tax liability and modified the amounts disclosed in the previous years as follows:

	As of June 30, 2011		As of June 30, 2010	
	As adjusted	As previously issued	As adjusted	As previously issued
Reconciliation of net income				
Income tax expense	(20,180)	(6,859)	(1,455)	21,101
Non-controlling on adjustments (Note 26.I.y)	2,218	1,578	(38,732)	(39,851)
Reconciliation of shareholders’ equity				
Deferred income tax	32,622	(147,399)	23,590	(169,752)
Non-controlling on adjustments (Note 26.I.y)	26,817	38,710	25,809	38,342

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26. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

I. Differences in measurement methods (continued)

(x) Deferred income tax (continued)

Under US GAAP, the Company applies ASC No. 830 “Foreign Currency Matters – Income Taxes” (“ASC No. 830”), which requires such differences to be treated as temporary.

In addition, the US GAAP adjustment includes the effect of deferred income taxes on the reconciling items, as appropriate.

ASC No. 740 prescribes more detailed and specific guidance related to the assessment of the need for a valuation allowance. US GAAP requires the weighting of positive and negative evidence in accordance with its objective verifiability. Furthermore, it indicates that a cumulative loss in recent years is a significant piece of negative evidence that is difficult to overcome thereby requiring positive evidence of sufficient quality and quantity to support a conclusion that, based on the weight of all available evidence, a valuation allowance is not needed. When assessing whether a company's deferred tax asset will be realized, a company's recent losses or near-term expected losses will generally carry more weight in the assessment than its prior historic profitability or its longer-term projected profitability (which is typically more subjective in nature). Therefore, the existence of a 3-year cumulative loss in a jurisdiction, particularly if it includes multiple periods of significant annual losses without recent evidence of turnaround, will effectively preclude consideration of future profitability in most instances as being objectively verifiable.

Accordingly, under US GAAP, a full valuation allowance has been provided for the net deferred tax assets of Arcos del Gourmet and Llao Llao Resorts S.A.

(y) Non controlling interest

Effective July 1, 2009, the Company applies the provisions of ASC 810 “Consolidation”. Pursuant to ASC 810-10-45-15, non controlling interest is (i) reported as part of equity of the consolidated group; (ii) recorded separately from the parent’s interests; and (iii) clearly identified and labeled to distinguish it from other components of the parent’s equity. The Company has non-controlling interests in more than one subsidiary. The Company determined that all of its non controlling interests should be reclassified to equity. This reclassification has been made retroactively for all periods presented.

The adjustment represents the effect of the foregoing US GAAP adjustments on the non controlling interests under Argentine GAAP.

As described in Note 26.I.(x) above, the company modified the amounts disclosed in previous years.

(z) Adoption of ASC No. 740, “Income Taxes”

On July 1, 2007, the Company adopted ASC No. 740. ASC No. 740 addresses the accounting and disclosure of uncertain tax positions. ASC No. 740 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial

statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. The difference between the tax benefit recognized in the financial statements for a position in accordance with ASC No. 740 under analysis and the tax benefit claimed in the tax return is referred to as an unrecognized tax benefit.

The adoption of ASC No. 740 did not result in an increase to the net liability for unrecognized tax benefits.

The total amount of unrecognized tax benefits as of the adoption of ASC No. 740 at July 1, 2007 was not significant. The company classified unrecognized tax benefits not expected to be paid in the next 12 months in other non-current liabilities.

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26. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

I. Differences in measurement methods (continued)

The Company's principal taxable jurisdiction is Argentina. At any point in time, the Company may have tax audits underway at various stages of completion. The Company evaluates the tax positions and establishes liabilities for uncertain tax positions that may be challenged by local authorities and may not be fully sustained, despite the company's belief that the underlying tax positions are fully supportable. Uncertain tax positions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and are adjusted in light of changing facts and circumstances, including progress of tax audits, developments in case law, and closing of statute of limitations. Such adjustments are reflected in the tax provision as appropriate.

(aa) Impact of US GAAP adjustments on investment in joint ventures

Under Argentine GAAP investments in entities in which the Company exercises joint control are accounted for under the proportionate consolidation method. Under the proportionate consolidation method, the financial statements of the Company reflect the Company's pro-rata equity interest in the jointly controlled entities on a line-by-line basis. The Company applied its pro-rata equity interest to the financial statements of its jointly-controlled entities prepared under Argentine GAAP.

Under US GAAP the Company assessed all of its interests in joint arrangements and determined that they are joint ventures under ASC 323-30. Accordingly, the Company accounted for its joint ventures under the equity method of accounting. The Company has assessed the impact of US GAAP adjustments on the financial statements of joint ventures prepared under Argentine GAAP prior to the application of the equity method.

The US GAAP adjustments on the joint ventures related primary to (i) revenue recognition and schedule rent increases of the lessees where the entity is the lessor ; (ii) the reversal of the present value accounting for long-term tax credits; (iii) the reversal of capitalized exchange differences and (iv) the reversal of pre-operating expenses.

Consequently, the joint venture's equity for US GAAP purpose amounts to Ps. (15.1) million and Ps. (13.1) million as of June 30, 2012 and 2011. For the fiscal years ended as of June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010 Ps. (2.0) million, Ps (3.1) million and Ps. (2.6) million of adjustments was recognized in the statement of income.

(ab) Acquisition of non-controlling interest

The Company acquired an additional participation in Arcos del Gourmet. See Note 2.g.C.6 for details.

Under Argentine GAAP, the Company accounted the acquisition of the non-controlling interests under the purchase method of accounting. Under the purchase method of accounting, the purchase price paid is allocated to the net assets acquired based on its fair value. Assets, including goodwill, and liabilities of the acquired business are recognized using a cost accumulation approach (i.e. for the previous equity interests acquired). These acquisitions generated goodwill since the cost of acquisition exceeded the fair value of the net tangible and intangible assets acquired.

Under US GAAP, the Company applied the principles of ASC-810-10-45 in accounting for changes in ownership interests. As per ASC 810-10-45, when an additional interest is obtained and control is maintained, the transaction is accounted for as an equity transaction. The Company does not recognize any additional acquisition adjustments to reflect the subsequent purchase of additional shares in the subsidiary if there is no change in control.

Under US GAAP, the difference between the fair value of the consideration paid and the related carrying value of the non-controlling interest acquired is recognized in the controlling interest's equity as a credit or debit to share premium. Therefore, no gain or loss is recognized in the statement of income and no additional goodwill is recognized. The carrying value of the non-controlling interest is adjusted to reflect the change in the non-controlling interest's ownership interest in the subsidiary.

Consequently, as at June 30, 2012, the Company: (i) derecognized goodwill for Ps. 5.7 million, (ii) recognized a decrease in non-controlling interest for an amount of Ps. 3.3 million and (iii) derecognized net assets for Ps. 9.0 million, and (iv) recognized a debit of Ps. 11.4 million against equity. Under Argentine GAAP there were no amortization or depreciation of net assets recognized. Thus, there was no adjustment on reconciliation of net income.

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26. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

I. Differences in measurement methods (continued)

(ac) Accounting for preferred shares and warrants of Supertel

As discussed in Note 3.c), under Argentine GAAP, the preferred shares and warrants of Supertel were accounted for as financial assets at fair value through profit and loss. The purchase price paid was allocated to both instruments based on their relative fair values at the date of purchase. Subsequent changes in the fair value of these instruments are recognized in the income statement.

Under US GAAP, the Company applied the provisions of ASC No. 815 "Derivatives and hedging". The warrants of Supertel were accounted as a freestanding derivative and measured at fair value. In addition, under ASC 815, an embedded derivative instrument must be separated from the host contract and accounted for separately as a derivative instrument if certain specific criteria are met. The Company evaluated the characteristics of the preferred shares and concluded that the embedded conversion feature should be bifurcated from the host instrument and accounted for as a freestanding derivative. The purchase price paid was allocated first to the warrants and the embedded conversion feature based on their respective fair values while the residual was allocated to the preferred shares. Subsequent changes in the fair value of the warrants and the embedded conversion feature are recognized in the income statement. The preferred shares (i.e. host contract) are stated at cost.

Therefore, the US GAAP adjustment for an amount of Ps. 8.0 million includes: (i) the reversal of the changes in fair values of the preferred shares (i.e. host contract) recognized under Argentine GAAP, while it is stated at cost under US GAAP; and (ii) the recognition of the changes in the fair value of the embedded conversion feature under US GAAP, which was not bifurcated under Argentine GAAP.

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 estate 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, 2012 amounting to Ps. 358.2 million and the net deferred tax liability as of June 30, 2011 amounting to Ps. 458.2 million, as follows: Ps. 30.1 million and Ps. 18.7 million as of June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, as non-current other receivables and prepaid expenses; and Ps. 388.3 million and Ps. 476.9 million as of June 30, 2012 and 2011, 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, 2012 and 2011, Ps. 29.6 million and Ps. 28.0 million, respectively, would have been classified as current assets, and Ps. 224.3 million and Ps. 161 million, respectively, would have been classified as non-current assets. As June 30, 2012 and 2011 Ps. 8.8 million and Ps. 6.0 million, respectively, would have been classified as current liabilities and Ps. 603.3 million and Ps. 641.6

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, issue costs should be reported as deferred charges of Ps. 15,530 and Ps. 14,076 for the years ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

As these differences have no effect on net income or on shareholders equity, no reconciling items are presented for US GAAP measurement purposes.

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26. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

II. Additional disclosure requirements (continued)

(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 27.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.

Under US GAAP, the Company accounts for pass-through revenue and expenses 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. 503.1, Ps. 379 and Ps. 253.9 million for the years ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010, 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 US guidance be applied to the Argentine GAAP income statement, net revenues under Argentine GAAP would have been Ps. 2,070.4 million, Ps. 1,820.9 million and Ps. 1,577.2 million for the years ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010, 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. 747 million, Ps. 599.4 million and Ps. 539.6 million for the years ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

(c) Maturities of long-term debt

Aggregate annual maturities during the next years (excluding current portion of Ps. 575,687 and capitalized costs of issuance of debt of Ps. 10,145 - See Note 26.II.(a)), as of June 30, 2012, are as follows:

2014	187,324
2015	2,357
2016	3,069
Thereafter	1,883,221
	2,075,971

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26. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

II. Additional disclosure requirements (continued)

(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. Contingent rentals of Ps. 0.3 million, Ps. 0.1 million and Ps. 0.01 million were recorded for the years ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

- 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 10% of the tenants sales). Furthermore, pursuant to the rent escalation clause in most leases, a tenant's base rent generally increases between 7% and 12% each year during the term of the lease. Included in lease revenues for the years ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010 were contingent rentals of Ps. 214.0 million, Ps 158.5 million and Ps. 95.6 million, respectively. Even though the leases are cancelable by law, the Company considered them to be non-cancelable for these purposes. See Note 26.I. (u.2) for more information as to how the Company considered this definition.

Minimum future rentals on non-cancelable leases from office and other buildings and shopping centers for each of the next five fiscal years (and beyond) as of June 30, 2012 are as follows:

2013	427,161	
2014	341,392	
2015	203,421	
2016	87,774	
2017	95,274	
Thereafter	57,455	
	1,212,477	(1)

(1) Include leases agreements in US\$ at the exchange rate quoted by Banco Nación Argentina as of June 30, 2012 which was 4.527.

(e) Disclosure of related parties transactions

Pursuant to ASC No. 850 "Related Party Disclosures" (ASC No. 850), the Company provides the following additional disclosures of transactions with related parties. This section should be read in conjunction with Note 11 to the

consolidated financial statements:

- Acquisitions: During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010, Cresud acquired additional shares of the Company. Consequently, Cresud equity interest in the Company amounts approximately to 64.20% as of June 30, 2012. Cresud exercises control on the Company as it holds the necessary votes to form the social will in the ordinary meetings of shareholders (See Note 25.8).

During fiscal year 2010, the Company acquired APSA's notes (Nominal Value Ps. 154 million and due 2012) for a nominal value of Ps. 46.5 million, at an average Ps. 0.61 quoted price. The amount paid amounted to US\$ 8.2 million. This transaction generated Ps. 18,363 income (gain recognized on extinguishment of subsidiary debt). As of June 30, 2012 Series II is completely cancelled.

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26. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

II. Additional disclosure requirements (continued)

(e) Disclosure of related parties transactions (continued)

During fiscal year 2011, the Company sold APSA's notes for US\$ 38.1 million. The difference has been treated as an implicit financial cost of the transaction, which shall accrue and be amortized against income over the term of the notes.

During fiscal year 2010, the Company acquired additional shares of BHSA for Ps. 118.7 million, out of this total amount, Ps. 80.5 million were acquired from IFISA.

During fiscal year 2011, the Company acquired additional shares of BHSA for PS. 36.2 million, exercising its preemptive right.

During fiscal year 2012, the Company maintained its 29.77% equity interest in BHSA.

On January 13, 2011, APSA purchased 18,400,000 registered, non-endorsable shares of common stock with a face value of Ps. 1 each and entitled to one vote per Class B share, representing 50% of Metroshop's common capital stock. As of June 30, 2011 APSA has 100% of Apsamedia's common capital stock.

On January 13, 2011, and as an action subsequent to the purchase of the remaining 50% of Metroshop's shares by the Company, Apsamedia transferred the following assets to Tarshop:

- i. Receivables from consumption transactions carried out through December 31, 2010 and that are performing or in default for not more than 60 days (both those in Apsamedia S.A.'s own portfolio and those assigned to Fideicomiso Financiero Apsamedia S.A. Serie XV).
- ii. The contractual position in the credit card issuance agreements whose customers did not have as of December 31, 2010 a default for over 60 days in complying with their obligations.
- iii. All credit card customers or accounts and consumer loans.
- iv. Lease agreements on certain branches and their personal property.
- v. Labor agreements for payroll personnel.

On May 22, 2012, the APSA's Board of Directors announced the acquisition of a plot of land of 115 hectares in Lujan, Province of Buenos, which was owned by Cresud S.A.C.I.F. y A for an amount of US\$ 8.96 million, which has been fully paid as of the financial statements date.

During fiscal year 2011, APSA's Board of Directors approved the sale of a 80% interest in Tarshop to Banco Hipotecario S.A. ("BHSA") for a sale price of US\$ 26.8 million. The transaction was approved by the Banco Central de la República Argentina, and subsequently was closed on September 13, 2010. APSA committed not to compete in the credit card or consumer loan origination business market where Tarshop conducts business for a period of 5 years.

On October 13, 2010, APSA and TGLT, a real estate developer in Argentina, entered into an agreement to barter a plot of land located in Beruti street Nos. 3351/59 in the city of Buenos Aires for monetary consideration and future units to be constructed by TGLT on the land. The transaction was subject to certain precedent conditions including the completion by TGLT of its initial public offering. The transaction was agreed upon at US\$ 18.8 million. TGLT plans to construct an apartment building with residential and commercial parking space. In consideration, TGLT may transfer APSA (i) a number of apartments to be determined representing 17.33% of the saleable square meters occupied by apartment units of the future building; (ii) a number of parking spaces to be determined representing 15.82% of the saleable square meters occupied by parking space of the future building; (iii) all spaces reserved for commercial parking in the future building and (iv) the amount of US\$ 10.7 million payable upon delivering the deeds of title on the land.

TGLT completed its initial public offering in the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange on October 29, 2010. Therefore, the precedent condition for the transaction was fulfilled on that date. TGLT paid the US\$10.7 million on November 5, 2010. On December 16, 2010, the title deed to the Beruti plot of land was executed.

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26. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

II. Additional disclosure requirements (continued)

(e) Disclosure of related parties transactions (continued)

To secure performance of obligations assumed by TGLT under the deed of sale, a mortgage was granted in favor of the Company.

On June 29, 2011, the Company and TGLT also entered into an agreement to barter a plot of land located in the neighborhood of Caballito in the city of Buenos Aires for future units to be constructed by TGLT on the land. The transaction was agreed upon at US\$ 12.8 million. TGLT plans to construct an apartment building with residential, offices and parking space. In consideration, TGLT paid US\$ 0.2 million in cash and may transfer IRSA: (i) a number of apartments to be determined, which represents in all 23.10% of the square meters of the saleable houses; (ii) a number to be determined of complementary units (garages), which represents in all 21.10% of the square meters of the garages; and (iii) in case TGLT builds complementary storage rooms, a number to be determined, which represents 21.10% of the square meters of the storage rooms; of the future real estate that shall form part of the project.

TGLT is committed to build, finish and obtain authorization for the three buildings that shall make up the building project, within 36 to 48 months. To secure performance of obligations assumed by TGLT under the deed of sale, a mortgage was granted in favor of the Company.

- Donations: For the years ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010, the Company made donations to two not-for-profit organizations, namely Fundación IRSA and Museo de los Niños, amounting Ps. 4.0 million, Ps. 2.6 million and Ps. 3.1 million, respectively. 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 Eduardo Elsztain is the owner of 100% of its capital stock. Consultores Assets Management S.A. 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.

- 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 (loss) gains of Ps. (12.3) million, Ps. (4.2) million and Ps. 3.2 million for the years ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010 respectively. During September and October 2012, the Company made an additional investment of US\$ 25 million in Dolphin Fund Plc.

- Corporate services: IRSA shares corporate services (including but not limited to 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 June 2004 which was subsequently amended on August 23, 2007, August 14, 2008, November 27, 2009 and July 11, 2011. IRSA pays a monthly fee, primarily through the

provision of services to the other parties.

- Legal services: During the years ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010, the Company paid the law firm Zang, Bergel & Viñes an aggregate amount of approximately Ps. 7.0 million, Ps. 6.0 million and Ps. 5.0 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, the rules regarding disclosure of fair value of financial instruments are: ASC No. 815, "Derivatives and Hedging", ("ASC No. 815"), formerly SFAS No. 133, which amended SFAS No. 107 and superseded SFAS No. 105 and 119, and ASC No. 820, "Fair value measurement and disclosure", ("ASC No. 820"), formerly SFAS No. 157.

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26. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

II. Additional disclosure requirements (continued)

(f) Disclosure about fair value of financial instruments (continued)

The Company adopted ASC No. 820 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009. In such guidance, three levels of input are used to measure fair value, are as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active; inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the assets or liabilities.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for assets or liabilities.

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.

The following table summarizes the fair values of the assets and liabilities measured at fair value on recurring basis as of June 30, 2012 and June 2011:

	June 30, 2012			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
ASSETS				
Cash and banks	257,451	--	--	257,451
Other current Investments, net (i)	114,406	--	--	114,406
Other non-current investment, net (ii)	432,771	--	--	432,771
Other Investment, net (iii)	--	65,131	70,540	135,671
Total	804,628	65,131	70,540	940,299
		June 30, 2011		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
ASSETS				
Cash and banks	168,170	--	--	168,170
Other current Investments, net (i)	203,147	--	--	203,147

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Other non-current investment, net (ii)	355,893	--	--	355,893
Other Investment, net (iii)	68,636	--	--	68,636
Total	795,846	--	--	795,846

(i) Includes mutual funds, mortgage bonds issued by Banco Hipotecario S.A., shares from public companies and government bonds.

(ii) Corresponds to investment in equity securities in Hersha.

(iii) As of June 30, 2012 and 2011 corresponds to investment in equity securities in TGLT. As of June 30, 2012 it also includes Supertel Hospitality Inc.

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26. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

II. Additional disclosure requirements (continued)

(f) Disclosure about fair value of financial instruments (continued)

There were no liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2012.

The following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for the assets and liabilities measured at fair value, key inputs and significant assumptions:

Cash equivalents: Cash equivalents represent highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Generally, quoted market prices are used to determine the fair value of these instruments.

Marketable securities: Marketable securities and other securities investments include debt securities and equity securities. The Company uses quoted market prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities to measure fair value.

Derivative financial instruments: The Company estimates the fair value of derivative financial instruments using industry-standard valuation models that requires observable inputs including interest rates and foreign exchange rates, and the contractual terms. In other certain cases when market data is not available, key inputs to the fair value measurement include quotes from counterparties, and other market data. The Company's derivative fair value measurements consider assumptions about counterparty and our own non-performance risk, using such as credit default probabilities.

Conversion features of preferred shares and warrants of Supertel:

The fair value of the preferred shares' conversion feature of Supertel was determined using a "Convertible Bond Valuation" model based on a Binomial Tree. This pricing model traces the evolution of the underlying variables in discrete-time considering the possible exercise of the conversion option of the shares at each step. The fair value of the warrants was determined using a "Bloomberg option" valuation model based on Black & Scholes formula which is a widely used option valuation methodology. The following summarizes the fair value at June 30, 2012:

Description	June 30, 2012 Ps. (*)
Preferred shares embedded derivative	48,009
Warrants derivative	22,531
	70,540

(*) The preferred shares embedded derivative and the warrant derivative were initially recorded on the date of acquisition at their fair value of Ps. 52.7 million and Ps. 22.4 million, respectively.

The following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for the assets and liabilities not measured at fair value, key inputs and significant assumptions:

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.

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.

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26. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

II. Additional disclosure requirements (continued)

(f) Disclosure about fair value of financial instruments (continued)

Long-term debt: Includes current portion of the non-current item. As of June 30, 2012 and 2011, except for the Company and APSA's Convertible and Non-Convertible Notes, as discussed below, the carrying amounts of long-term debt reported in the consolidated balance sheets approximate their fair value.

The fair value of APSA Convertible and Non-Convertible Notes was Ps. 406.2 million and Ps 452.2 million as of June 30, 2012 and 2011, 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 Notes, except for Class III and IV Notes, was Ps. 1,118.8 million and Ps. 1,344.1 million as of June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively and was determined based on quoted market prices of the notes (see Note 10).

Other receivables and other liabilities: The carrying amounts of other receivables and other liabilities reported in the consolidated balance sheets approximate fair value.

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.

(g) Additional disclosures about derivative financial instruments

FASB issued ASC No. 815 "Derivatives and Hedging" ("ASC No. 815"), formerly SFAS No. 161, "Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, an amendment of FASB Standard No. 133", to enhance the current disclosure framework in SFAS 133. ASC No. 815 amends and expands the disclosures required by SFAS No. 133 so that they provide an enhanced understanding of "(1) how and why an entity uses derivative instruments, (2) how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for under SFAS No. 133 and its related interpretations, and (3) how derivative instruments affect an entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows."

The Company adopted ASC No. 815 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009. The Company employs derivative financial instruments, including foreign exchange forward contracts, to manage its exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. The Company does not use derivatives for speculation or trading

Undesignated derivative financial instruments

The Company uses foreign exchange forward contracts, to manage its exposure to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations and interest rate fluctuations from an economic perspective, and for which the Company is unable or has elected not to apply hedge accounting.

The following table summarizes the gains and losses on derivative financial instruments reported in the Consolidated Statement of Income for the year ended June 30, 2012 and 2011:

Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments under statement 133	Location of gain or (loss) recognized in income on derivative	Amount of gain or (loss) recognized in income on derivative	
		Years ended June 30, 2012	2011
	Financial results, net (Note		
Foreign exchange contracts ⁸)		(2,001)	2,395
		Ps. (2,001))	Ps. 2,3955

The derivatives entered into by the Company do not contain credit risk related contingent features.

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26. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

II. Additional disclosure requirements (continued)

(g) Additional disclosures about derivative financial instruments (continued)

Derivative financial instruments involve, to varying degrees, market risk as instruments are subject to price fluctuations and elements of credit risk in the event the counterparty should default. In the unlikely event the counterparty fails to meet the contractual terms of a foreign currency instrument, the Company's risk is limited to the fair value of the instrument.

(h) Disclosures about credit risk and credit quality of financing receivables and allowance for credit losses

a) 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 instruments 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 leases and services from the Company's shopping center and office buildings customers and origination of consumer loans and credit card receivables. The Company is not dependent on any single customer. Accounts receivable derived from leases and services are related to the Company's shopping center and office buildings operations. The Company has not experienced any significant losses resulting from non-performance of any counterpart to the lease contracts.

Consumer loan and 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 through the Company's subsidiary Apsamedia S.A.

As of June 30, 2012, Apsamedia has sold receivables for an amount of about Ps. 39.1 million which were all allowed for.

As of June 30, 2011, Apsamedia has sold receivables aggregating Ps. 36.2 million through securitization programs outstanding for which the company's credit risk exposure is contractually limited to the subordinated retained interest held by the company representing Ps. 8.2 million and Ps. 0.2 million escrow reserves for losses.

b) Disclosure about credit quality of financing receivables and allowance for credit losses

Financing receivables of the Company are mainly comprised of receivables from the sale of properties (i.e. real estate) and consumer financing receivables (including consumer loans and credit card transactions).

Receivables from the sale of properties

As of June 30, 2012, receivables from the sale of properties represented 0.9% of total assets. Following is a table which includes an aging analysis of past due receivables from the sale of properties by class as of June 30, 2012:

	1-30 days past due	30-60 days past due	60-180 days past due	180-365 days past due	365+ days past due	Total past due	Current	Total
June 30, 2012:								
Real estate:								
Real estate – residential	4,122	40	51	7	35	4,255	40,916	45,171
Real estate – offices	--	--	--	--	--	--	14,807	14,807

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26. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

II. Additional disclosure requirements (continued)

(h) Disclosures about credit risk and credit quality of financing receivables and allowance for credit losses (continued)

For this segment, the Company collectively evaluates for impairment smaller-balance homogeneous loans, based on grouping its portfolio in loans with similar characteristic, taking into account asset type, collateral type, past-due status and other relevant factors. The Company applies allowance factors, which in the judgment of management represent the expected losses over the life of the loans. In determining those factors, the Company considers the following: (i) delinquencies and overall risk ratings, (ii) loss history, (iii) trends in volume and terms of loans, (iv) effects of changes in lending policy, (v) the experience and depth of the borrowers' management, (vi) national and local economic trends, (vii) concentrations of credit by individual credit size and by class of loans, (viii) quality of loan review system, and (ix) the effect of external factors (e.g., competition and regulatory requirements). As of June 30, 2012 all of these receivables are secured by mortgages.

The credit quality of these financing receivables is assessed by reference to historical information about counterparty default rates, as detailed in the table below:

	Real estate – Residential	Real estate – Offices	Total
June 30, 2012:			
Group 1	40,435	14,807	55,242
Group 2	748	-	748
Group 3	3,988	-	3,988

§ Group 1 - new customers (less than 3 years) with no defaults in the past.

§ Group 2 - existing customers (more than 3 years) with no defaults in the past.

§ Group 3 - existing customers (more than 3 years) with some defaults in the past.

Consumer financing receivables

Financing receivables of the Company are mainly comprised of consumer financing receivables (including consumer loans and credit card transactions). As of June 30, 2012 and 2011, consumer financing receivables represented 0.2% and 1.2% of total assets, respectively. Following is a table which includes an aging analysis of past due consumer financing receivables by class as of June 30, 2012 and 2011:

	To mature	1-30 days past due	30-60 days past due	60-180 days past due	180-365 days past due	365+ days past due	Total past due
June 30, 2012:							

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Consumer:

Consumer – credit card	2,580	181	85	261	1,178	8,108	9,813
Consumer – loans	192	38	10	35	168	3,156	3,407

	To mature	1-30 days past due	30-60 days past due	60-180 days past due	180-365 days past due	365+ days past due	Total past due
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June 30, 2011:

Consumer:

Consumer – credit card	3,759	216	382	530	520	13,111	14,759
Consumer – loans	9,465	546	691	1,463	2,547	42,220	47,467

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26. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

II. Additional disclosure requirements (continued)

(h) Disclosures about credit risk and credit quality of financing receivables and allowance for credit losses (continued)

For its consumer financing segment, the Company has developed and documented a systematic methodology to determine its provision for loan losses, based on grouping its portfolio in loans with similar characteristic, taking into account asset type, collateral type, past-due status and other relevant factors. The Company applies allowance factors, which in the judgment of management represent the expected losses over the life of the loans. In determining those factors, the Company considers the following: (i) delinquencies and overall risk ratings, (ii) loss history, (iii) trends in volume and terms of loans, (iv) effects of changes in lending policy, (v) the experience and depth of the borrowers' management, (vi) national and local economic trends, (vii) concentrations of credit by individual credit size and by class of loans, (viii) quality of loan review system, and (ix) the effect of external factors (e.g., competition and regulatory requirements). As of June 30, 2012 and 2011, the Company provided for losses with respect to consumer financing receivables for an amount of Ps. 13.7 million and Ps. 59.9 million, respectively.

The following table present performing and nonperforming consumer financing receivables based on payment activity for the year ended June 30, 2012 and 2011. Payment activity is reviewed by management on a monthly basis to determine how loans are performing. Loans are considered to be nonperforming when delinquent days is greater than 30 days.

	Consumer – credit card	Consumer - loans	Total
June 30, 2012:			
Performing	2,097	433	2,530
Non-performing	10,296	3,166	13,462
June 30, 2011:			
Performing	7,376	11,665	19,041
Non-performing	11,142	45,267	56,409

Other financing receivables

As of June 30, 2012 and 2011, the Company holds outstanding loans granted to related parties (mainly Cresud and Tarshop) for an aggregate amount of Ps. 35.0 million and 42.7 million, respectively. These loans are denominated in Argentine pesos and accrue interest at fixed interest rates ranging from 4% to 14%. The Company measures impairment for these receivables on an individual basis, considering the borrower's overall financial condition, resources, and payment record, the prospects for support from any financially responsible guarantors and, if appropriate, the realizable value of any collateral. As of June 30, 2012 and 2011, none of these receivables were past due nor impaired.

Allowance for credit losses

As of June 30, 2012 and 2011 the Company has estimated an allowance for credit losses. This estimation has been made taking into account those credits which are past due for more than 180 days, which were cancelled with bounced checks, credits which are under legal claim and expired documents. There have been no changes in the way that the Company estimates its allowance for credit losses from prior years.

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26. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

II. Additional disclosure requirements (continued)

(h) Disclosures about credit risk and credit quality of financing receivables and allowance for credit losses (continued)

The following table presents the activity in the allowance for credit losses for fiscal years ended June 30, 2012 and June 30, 2011:

Allowance for credit losses:	Consumer financing	Hotels	Sale of properties, leases and services	Total
June 30, 2012:				
Beginning balance	59,891	571	55,054	115,516
Write-down	(i) (45,632)	(159)	(10,796)	(56,587)
Recoveries	(3,956)	(13)	(4,621)	(8,590)
Provision	3,413	785	11,356	15,554
Ending balance	13,716	1,184	50,993	65,893

(i) Includes Ps. 39.1 million related to the allowance of the credit sold by Apsamedia.

(i) Recently issued accounting pronouncements

For the years ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010, several accounting standards were effective for the Company. The Company provides below a description of those standards which are relevant to the Company's business only and the impact of their adoption if any.

As described in Note 24, the company will adopt IFRS as issued by the IASB for its next fiscal year ended June 30, 2013. Accordingly, the Company will discontinue the reconciliation to US GAAP.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

Financial Accounting Standard No. 141 (Revised 2007), "Business Combinations" ("FAS No. 141(R)") or Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 805, "Business Combinations"

The Company adopted FAS No. 141(R), or ASC 805, on July 1, 2009, the first day of the 2010 fiscal year. This topic significantly changed the accounting for business combinations. Under this topic, an acquiring entity is required to recognize all the assets acquired and all the liabilities assumed in a transaction at the acquisition-date fair value with limited exceptions. Transaction costs are no longer included in the measurement of the business acquired. Instead, these costs are expensed as they are incurred. This topic also includes a substantial number of new disclosure requirements. It applies to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first

annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008, which for the Company was the beginning of the 2010 fiscal year. The adoption of this topic did have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements. See Notes 26.I.g. and 26.I.h. for details.

Financial Accounting Standards No. 160, "Non-controlling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements-an Amendment of ARB No. 51" ("FAS No. 160") or ASC 810-10-65-1,"Consolidation — Transition"

The Company adopted FAS No. 160 or ASC 810-10-65-1, on July 1, 2009, the first day of the 2010 fiscal year. This topic establishes new accounting and reporting standards for non-controlling interests, previously known as minority interests, in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. Specifically, this statement requires the recognition

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26. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

II. Additional disclosure requirements (continued)

(i) Recently issued accounting pronouncements (continued)

of non-controlling interests as equity in the consolidated financial statements separate from the parent's equity. The amount of net income or loss attributable to the non-controlling interests is included in consolidated net income on the face of the income statement. This topic clarifies that changes in a parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in deconsolidation are equity transactions if the parent retains its controlling financial interest. In addition, this statement requires that a parent recognize a gain or loss in net income attributable to the Company when a subsidiary is deconsolidated. Such gain or loss is measured using the fair value of the non-controlling equity investment on the deconsolidation date. This topic also includes expanded disclosure requirements regarding the interests of the parent and its non-controlling interests. This topic is applied prospectively for fiscal years and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning with the current fiscal year, except for the presentation and disclosure requirements, which are applied retrospectively for all periods presented. The adoption of this topic did not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

FSP FAS No. 141(R)-1, "Accounting for Assets Acquired and Liabilities Assumed in a Business Combination that Arise from Contingencies" ("FSP FAS No. 141(R)-1") or new accounting guidance within ASC 805, "Business Combinations"

The Company adopted FSP FAS No. 141(R)-1, or ASC 805, on July 1, 2009, the first day of the 2010 fiscal year. This topic applies to all assets acquired and all liabilities assumed in a business combination that arise from contingencies. This topic states that the acquirer will recognize such an asset or liability if the acquisition-date fair value of that asset or liability can be determined during the measurement period. If it cannot be determined during the measurement period, then the asset or liability should be recognized at the acquisition date if the following criteria, consistent with the guidelines for accounting for contingencies, are met: (1) information available before the end of the measurement period indicates that it is probable that an asset existed or that a liability had been incurred at the acquisition date, and (2) the amount of the asset or liability can be reasonably estimated. The adoption of this topic did not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

FSP FAS No. 142-3, "Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets" ("FSP FAS No. 142-3") or ASC 350-30-50-4

The Company adopted FSP FAS No. 142-3, or ASC 350-30-50-4, on July 1, 2009, the first day of the 2010 fiscal year. This topic amends the factors that should be considered in developing renewal or extension assumptions used to determine the useful life of a recognized intangible asset under FAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" ("FAS No. 142"). This topic is intended to improve the consistency between the useful life of an intangible asset and the period of expected cash flows used to measure the fair value of the asset. This topic requires an entity to disclose information related to the extent to which the expected future cash flows associated with the asset are affected by the entity's intent and/or ability to renew or extend the arrangement. The adoption of this topic did not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Accounting Standards Update No. 2010-09 "Subsequent Events (Topic 855): Amendments to Certain Recognition and Disclosure Requirements" ("ASU No. 2010-09")

On February 25, 2010, the FASB issued ASU No. 2010-09 Subsequent Events Topic 855 "Amendments to Certain Recognition and Disclosure Requirements," effective immediately. The amendments in the ASU remove the requirement for an SEC filer to disclose a date through which subsequent events have been evaluated in both issued and revised financial statements. Revised financial statements include financial statements revised as a result of either correction of an error or retrospective application of U.S. GAAP. The FASB believes these amendments remove potential conflicts with the SEC's literature. The adoption of this ASU did not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

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26. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

II. Additional disclosure requirements (continued)

(i) Recently issued accounting pronouncements (continued)

Accounting Standards Update No. 2010-02 "Consolidation (Topic 810): Accounting and Reporting for Decreases in Ownership of a Subsidiary - a Scope Clarification" ("ASU No. 2010-02")

In January 2010, the FASB issued ASU No. 2010-02, Accounting and Reporting for Decreases in Ownership of a Subsidiary – a Scope Clarification. This update provides amendments to ASC 810-10, Consolidation – Overall (formerly SFAS No. 160, Non-controlling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements) to clarify the scope of the decrease in ownership provisions of ASC 810-10 and related guidance. ASU 2010-02 also clarifies that the decrease in ownership guidance does not apply to certain transactions even if they involve businesses. ASU 2010-02 expands the disclosures required for a business combinations achieved in stages and deconsolidation activity within the scope of ASC 810-10. ASU 2010-02 is effective for both interim and annual periods ending on or after December 15, 2009. The amendments are to be applied retrospectively to the first period that an entity adopted ASU 810-10, Consolidation – Overall. The adoption of this ASU did not have an impact on the consolidated financial statements relative to non-controlling interests.

Accounting Standards Update No. 2009-09 "Accounting for Investments - Equity Method and Joint Ventures and Accounting for Equity-Based Payments to Non-Employees" ("ASU No. 2009-09")

In September 2009, the FASB issued ASU No. 2009-09, Accounting for Investments-Equity Method and Joint Ventures and Accounting for Equity-Based Payments to Non-Employees. This ASU represents a correction to Section 323-10-S99-4, Accounting by an Investor for Stock-Based Compensation Granted to Employees of an Equity Method Investee. Section 323-10-S99-4 was originally entered into the Codification incorrectly. The ASU was effective upon issuance. The adoption of ASU No. 2009-09 did not have material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Financial Statement of Position (FSP) on Accounting Professional Board (APB) 14-1 "Debt with Conversion and Other Options" or ASC 470 "Debt"

In May 2008, the FASB issued revised guidance on Convertible Debt Instruments. The revised guidance which is now part of ASC 470-20 (formerly Staff Position No. Accounting Principles Board 14-1, Accounting for Convertible Debt Instruments That May Be Settled in Cash upon Conversion (Including Partial Cash Settlement). ASC 470-20 requires that the liability and equity components of convertible debt instruments that may be settled in cash upon conversion (including partial cash settlement) be separately accounted for in a manner that reflects an issuer's nonconvertible debt borrowing rate. ASC 470-20 was effective for the Company on July 1, 2009, the first day of the 2010 fiscal year. The adoption of ASC 470-20 did not have an impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Accounting Standards Update No. 2010-06 "Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements" (Topic 820) ("ASU No. 2010-6")

In January 2010, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued ASU No. 2010-06, "Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements". ASU No. 2010-06 requires additional disclosures about fair value measurements

including transfers in and out of Levels 1 and 2 and a higher level of disaggregation for the different types of financial instruments. For the reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements, information about purchases, sales, issuances and settlements are presented separately. ASU 2010-06 was effective for the Company on July 1, 2010, the first day of the 2011 fiscal year. The adoption of this topic did not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements since the Company does not have Level 2 or Level 3 fair value measurements. See Notes 26.II.f. for details.

Accounting Standards Update No. 2010-11 "Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815): Scope Exception Related to Embedded Credit Derivatives" ("ASU No. 2010-11")

In March 2010, the FASB issued ASU No. 2010-11, "Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815) - Scope Exception Related to Embedded Credit Derivatives." ASU No. 2010-11 clarifies that the only form of an embedded credit derivative that is exempt from embedded derivative bifurcation requirements are those that relate to the subordination of one financial instrument to another. As a result, entities that have contracts containing an embedded credit derivative feature in a form other than such subordination may need to separately account for the embedded credit derivative feature. The provisions of ASU 2010-11 were effective on July 1, 2010, the first day of the 2011 fiscal year and did not have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

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26. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

II. Additional disclosure requirements (continued)

(i) Recently issued accounting pronouncements (continued)

Accounting Standards Update No. 2010-20 "Receivables (Topic 310): Disclosures about the Credit Quality of Financing Receivables and the Allowance for Credit Losses" ("ASU No. 2010-20")

In July 2010, the FASB issued ASU No. 2010-20, Disclosures about the Credit Quality of Financing Receivables and the Allowance for Credit Losses, which requires new and expanded financial statement disclosures. An entity is required to provide qualitative and quantitative disclosures about the allowance for credit losses, credit quality, impaired loans, modifications, and nonaccrual and past due financing receivables. In addition, the disclosures must be disaggregated by portfolio segment or class of financing receivable based on how a company develops its allowance for credit losses and how it manages its credit exposure. The provisions of ASU No. 2010-20 were effective for the Company on July 1, 2010 the first day of the 2011 fiscal year. The adoption of ASU No. 2010-20 did not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Accounting Standards Update No. 2010-17 "Revenue Recognition-Milestone Method (Topic 605): Milestone Method of Revenue Recognition- A Consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force) ("ASU No. 2010-17")

In April 2010, the FASB issued ASU No. 2010-17, Revenue Recognition - Milestone Method (Topic 605): Milestone Method of Revenue Recognition. This ASU codifies the consensus reached in EITF Issue No. 08-9, "Milestone Method of Revenue Recognition." The amendments to the Codification provide guidance on defining a milestone and determining when it may be appropriate to apply the milestone method of revenue recognition for research or development transactions. Consideration that is contingent on achievement of a milestone in its entirety may be recognized as revenue in the period in which the milestone is achieved only if the milestone is judged to meet certain criteria to be considered substantive. Milestones should be considered substantive in their entirety and may not be bifurcated. An arrangement may contain both substantive and nonsubstantive milestones, and each milestone should be evaluated individually to determine if it is substantive. The provisions of ASU No. 2010-17 were effective for the Company on July 1, 2010, the first day of the 2011 fiscal year. The adoption of ASU No. 2010-17 did not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Accounting Standards Update No. 2010-29 "Business Combinations (Topic 805): Disclosure of Supplementary Pro Forma Information for Business Combinations (a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force)" ("ASU No. 2010-29")

In December 2010, the FASB issued ASU No. 2010-29, Business Combinations (Topic 805): Disclosure of Supplementary Pro Forma Information for Business Combinations (a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force). The amendments in this Update affect any public entity as defined by Topic 805 that enters into business combinations that are material on an individual or aggregate basis. The Company adopted the amendments of this Update for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2010. The adoption of ASU 2010-29 did not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-02 “Receivables (Topic 310): A Creditor’s Determination of Whether a Restructuring Is a Troubled Debt Restructuring” (“ASU No. 2011-02”)

In April 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-02, Receivables (Topic 310): A Creditor’s Determination of Whether a Restructuring Is a Troubled Debt Restructuring. The amendments in this Update apply to all creditors, both public and nonpublic, that restructure receivables that fall within the scope of Subtopic 310-40, Receivables—Troubled Debt Restructurings by Creditors. The Company adopted the amendments of this Update on July 1, 2011, the first day of the 2012 fiscal year. The adoption of ASU 2011-02 did not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

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26. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

II. Additional disclosure requirements (continued)

(i) Recently issued accounting pronouncements (continued)

Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-08 “Intangibles—Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Testing Goodwill for Impairment” (“ASU No. 2011-08”)

In September 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-08, Intangibles—Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Testing Goodwill for Impairment. Under the amendments in this Update, an entity has the option to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether the existence of events or circumstances leads to a determination that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. If, after assessing the totality of events or circumstances, an entity determines it is not more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, then performing the two-step impairment test is unnecessary. However, if an entity concludes otherwise, then it is required to perform the first step of the two-step impairment test by calculating the fair value of the reporting unit and comparing the fair value with the carrying amount of the reporting unit, as described in paragraph 350-20-35-4. If the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, then the entity is required to perform the second step of the goodwill impairment test to measure the amount of the impairment loss, if any, as described in paragraph 350-20-35-9. Under the amendments in this Update, an entity has the option to bypass the qualitative assessment for any reporting unit in any period and proceed directly to performing the first step of the two-step goodwill impairment test. An entity may resume performing the qualitative assessment in any subsequent period. The Company adopted the amendments of this Update on July 1, 2011, the first day of the 2012 fiscal year. The adoption of this ASU did not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-03 “Transfers and Servicing (Topic 860): Reconsideration of Effective Control for Repurchase Agreements” (“ASU No. 2011-03”)

In April 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-03, Transfers and Servicing (Topic 860): Reconsideration of Effective Control for Repurchase Agreements. The amendments in this Update remove from the assessment of effective control (1) the criterion requiring the transferor to have the ability to repurchase or redeem the financial assets on substantially the agreed terms, even in the event of default by the transferee, and (2) the collateral maintenance implementation guidance related to that criterion. The guidance in this Update is effective for the first interim or annual period beginning on or after December 15, 2011. The adoption of this ASU did not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-04 “Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRSs” (“ASU No. 2011-04”)

In May 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-04, Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRSs. The amendments in this Update result in common fair value measurement and disclosure requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRSs. Consequently, the amendments change the wording used to describe many of the requirements in U.S. GAAP for measuring fair value and for disclosing information about fair value measurements. For many of the requirements, the Board does not intend for the amendments in this Update to result in a change in the application of the requirements in Topic 820. Some of the amendments clarify the Board’s intent about the application of existing fair value measurement

requirements. Other amendments change a particular principle or requirement for measuring fair value or for disclosing information about fair value measurements. The amendments in this Update are to be applied prospectively. For public entities, the amendments are effective during interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011. For nonpublic entities, the amendments are effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011. Early application by public entities is not permitted. Nonpublic entities may apply the amendments in this Update early, but no earlier than for interim periods beginning after December 15, 2011. The adoption of this ASU did not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

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26. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

II. Additional disclosure requirements (continued)

(i) Recently issued accounting pronouncements (continued)

Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05 “Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Presentation of Comprehensive Income” (“ASU No. 2011-05”)

In June 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-05, Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Presentation of Comprehensive Income. Under the amendments to Topic 220, Comprehensive Income, in this Update, an entity has the option to present the total of comprehensive income, the components of net income, and the components of other comprehensive income either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. In both choices, an entity is required to present each component of net income along with total net income, each component of other comprehensive income along with a total for other comprehensive income, and a total amount for comprehensive income. In a single continuous statement, the entity is required to present the components of net income and total net income, the components of other comprehensive income and a total for other comprehensive income, along with the total of comprehensive income in that statement. In the two-statement approach, an entity is required to present components of net income and total net income in the statement of net income. The statement of other comprehensive income should immediately follow the statement of net income and include the components of other comprehensive income and a total for other comprehensive income, along with a total for comprehensive income. Regardless of whether an entity chooses to present comprehensive income in a single continuous statement or in two separate but consecutive statements, the entity is required to present on the face of the financial statements reclassification adjustments for items that are reclassified from other comprehensive income to net income in the statement(s) where the components of net income and the components of other comprehensive income are presented (this last requirement was deferred by the FASB on November 8, 2011). The amendments in this Update do not change the items that must be reported in other comprehensive income or when an item of other comprehensive income must be reclassified to net income. The amendments do not change the option for an entity to present components of other comprehensive income either net of related tax effects or before related tax effects, with one amount shown for the aggregate income tax expense or benefit related to the total of other comprehensive income items. In both cases, the tax effect for each component must be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements or presented in the statement in which other comprehensive income is presented. The amendments do not affect how earnings per share is calculated or presented. The amendments in this Update should be applied retrospectively. For public entities, the amendments are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2011. For nonpublic entities, the amendments are effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2012, and interim and annual periods thereafter. The adoption of this ASU did not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-10 “Property, Plant, and Equipment (Topic 360): Derecognition of in Substance Real Estate—a Scope Clarification (a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force)” (“ASU No. 2011-10”)

In December 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-10, Property, Plant, and Equipment (Topic 360): Derecognition of in Substance Real Estate—a Scope Clarification (a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force). Under the amendments in this Update, when a parent (reporting entity) ceases to have a controlling financial interest (as described in Subtopic 810-10) in a subsidiary that is in substance real estate as a result of default on the subsidiary’s

nonrecourse debt, the reporting entity should apply the guidance in Subtopic 360-20 to determine whether it should derecognize the in substance real estate. Generally, a reporting entity would not satisfy the requirements to derecognize the in substance real estate before the legal transfer of the real estate to the lender and the extinguishment of the related nonrecourse indebtedness. That is, even if the reporting entity ceases to have a controlling financial interest

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26. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

II. Additional disclosure requirements (continued)

(i) Recently issued accounting pronouncements (continued)

under Subtopic 810-10, the reporting entity would continue to include the real estate, debt, and the results of the subsidiary's operations in its consolidated financial statements until legal title to the real estate is transferred to legally satisfy the debt. For public entities, the amendments in this Update are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning on or after June 15, 2012. For nonpublic entities, the amendments are effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2013, and interim and annual periods thereafter. The adoption of this ASU did not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-11 "Balance Sheet (Topic 210): Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities" ("ASU No. 2011-11")

In December 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-11, Balance Sheet (Topic 210): Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities. The amendments in this Update require an entity to disclose information about offsetting and related arrangements to enable users of its financial statements to understand the effect of those arrangements on its financial position. An entity is required to apply the amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, and interim periods within those annual periods. An entity should provide the disclosures required by those amendments retrospectively for all comparative periods presented. The adoption of this ASU did not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-12 "Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Deferral of the Effective Date for Amendments to the Presentation of Reclassifications of Items Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income in Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05" ("ASU No. 2011-12")

In December 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-12, Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Deferral of the Effective Date for Amendments to the Presentation of Reclassifications of Items Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income in Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05. In order to defer only those changes in Update 2011-05 that relate to the presentation of reclassification adjustments, the paragraphs in this Update supersede certain pending paragraphs in Update 2011-05. The amendments are being made to allow the Board time to redeliberate whether to present on the face of the financial statements the effects of reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income on the components of net income and other comprehensive income for all periods presented. While the Board is considering the operational concerns about the presentation requirements for reclassification adjustments and the needs of financial statement users for additional information about reclassification adjustments, entities should continue to report reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income consistent with the presentation requirements in effect before Update 2011-05. The amendments in this Update are effective at the same time as the amendments in Update 2011-05 so that entities will not be required to comply with the presentation requirements in Update 2011-05 that this Update is deferring. For this reason, the transition guidance in paragraph 220-10-65-2 is consistent with that for Update 2011-05. The amendments in this Update are effective for public entities for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2011. The adoption of this ASU did not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Accounting Standards Update No. 2012-02 “Intangibles—Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Testing Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets for Impairment” (“ASU No. 2012-02”)

In July 2012, the FASB issued ASU No. 2012-02, Intangibles—Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Testing Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets for Impairment. In accordance with the amendments in this Update, an entity has the option first to assess qualitative factors to determine whether the existence of events and circumstances indicates that it is more likely than not that the indefinite-lived intangible asset is impaired. If, after assessing the totality of events and circumstances, an entity concludes that it is not more likely than not that the indefinite-lived intangible asset is impaired, then the entity is not required to take further action. However, if an entity concludes otherwise, then it is required to determine the fair value of the indefinite-lived intangible asset and perform the quantitative impairment test by comparing the fair value with the carrying amount in accordance with Subtopic 350-30. The amendments are effective for annual and interim impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after September 15, 2012. The adoption of this ASU did not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

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26. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

II. Additional disclosure requirements (continued)

(i) Recently issued accounting pronouncements (continued)

Proposed new IFRS Standards and Amendments

The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) generally reviews its own existing standards to enhance their clarity and consistency. Recently, the IASB published an exposure draft on leases, which would transform lease accounting from the existing accounting model with two different types of leases, i.e. operating leases and finance leases, to one single model for all leases. Under the proposed model, lessees would record an asset for its right to use the underlying asset and a liability to pay rentals. On the other hand, the accounting for lessors would reflect the exposure of the lessor to the risks or benefits of the underlying assets. For lessors, when the lease transfers significant risks or benefits of the underlying asset to the lessee the lessor would apply the derecognition approach (derecognizing the asset and recording the right to receive lease payments); and, when the lessor retains exposure to significant risks or benefits of the underlying assets the lessor would apply the performance obligation approach which would require the lessor to keep the asset on its balance sheet and to record a right to receive lease payments and a liability to permit the lessee to use the underlying asset.

These changes are especially relevant to companies that are significant users of real estate like us. A standard in final form is expected in mid 2011, and could require adoption as early as 2012. We currently act as lessors of office space, store space in shopping centers and other properties as part of our principal business. We may also act as lessee to a lesser extent. The adoption of the above-mentioned standard as currently drafted upon transition to IFRS in June 30, 2013 may have a significant impact on our operating results, financial ratios, and potentially our debt covenants. We are currently in the process of analyzing the potential impact of the issuance of this proposed standard as part of our efforts towards the implementation of IFRS. There can be no assurance as to the date of final completion of the standard or whether the final standard will be substantially equivalent to the current draft form.

(j) Earnings per share

As described in Note 3.y., under Argentine GAAP the Company is required to disclose earnings per share information in accordance with RT 18 for all periods presented. Note 16 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 ASC No. 260, "Earnings per Share", ("ASC No. 260"), formerly SFAS No. 128 "Earnings per Share" (SFAS No.128) although certain differences exist.

Under US GAAP, basic and diluted earnings per share are presented in conformity with ASC No. 260.

As of the year ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010 the Company does not have any convertible instruments and/or warrants outstanding. Thereafter, the shares issued will be included in the weighted average calculation of shares outstanding used for both basic and diluted EPS.

The following tables set forth the computation of basic and diluted net income per common share under ASC No. 260 for all periods presented:

	Year ended June 30,		
	2012	2011	2010
Numerator:			
Net income attributable to IRSA	122,623	400,195	382,853
Denominator:			
Weighted-average number of shares outstanding	578,676	578,676	578,676
Earnings per share under US GAAP:			
Basic net income per common share	0.21	0.69	0.66
Diluted net income per common share	0.21	0.69	0.66

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26. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

II. Additional disclosure requirements (continued)

(k) 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's financial condition and results of operations depends on 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 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.

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, 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. 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.

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for the years ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010 (Continued)
(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

26. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

II. Additional disclosure requirements (continued)

(k) Risks and uncertainties (continued)

The Company's property is currently and will continue to be subject to risks incident to the ownership and operation of commercial real estate and residential development properties. The Company's lease sales 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 retail space or a reduction in demand for retail 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; and/or (vi) adverse changes in the regional or national economy. Other risks include the inability to collect rent due to bankruptcy or insolvency of tenants or otherwise, the need to periodically renovate, repair and release space and the costs thereof and the ability of a tenant to provide adequate maintenance and insurance. In addition, the failure to sell the property to be constructed could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

An economic downturn in the areas in which the shopping centers are located might adversely affect the Company's sales (through bankruptcy of tenants and reduction in the shopping center sales due to lower variable income). Increases in operating costs due to inflation and other factors may result in some tenants being unable or unwilling to pay rent or expense increases. In addition, the Company has several tenants occupying space in more than one shopping center and, as a result, if any of such tenants should experience financial difficulties and cease paying rent, the Company's operating results could be adversely affected. Furthermore, as leases on properties expire, the Company may be unable to find new tenants or tenants may enter into new leases on terms that are less favorable to the Company. The failure to lease such properties could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

(l) Summarized financial information of unconsolidated equity investees

Pursuant to Rule 3-09 of Regulation S-X, as of June 30, 2012 the Company's significant equity investees are Banco Hipotecario S.A. and New Lipstick LLC. Under Argentine GAAP, the Company's gain on equity investees for the years ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010 were Ps. 116.8 million, Ps. 138.4 million, and Ps. 160.4 million, respectively. Under Argentine GAAP, the Company's share of the net assets of equity investees as of June 30, 2012 and 2011 were Ps. 1,339.4 million and Ps. 1,208.0 million, respectively.

The table below shows summarized financial information of the Company's significant equity investees on a 100% basis:

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26. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

II. Additional disclosure requirements (continued)

(1) Summarized financial information of unconsolidated equity investees (continued)

Banco Hipotecario S.A.

	As of and for the year ended June 30, (*)	
	2012	2011
Current assets	(i)	(i)
Non-current assets	(i)	(i)
Total assets	15,337,472	12,102,801

Current liabilities	(i)	(i)
Non-current liabilities	(i)	(i)
Total liabilities	11,906,643	8,968,430

Minority interest	61,635	66,274
Shareholders' equity	3,369,194	3,068,097

	For the year ended June 30, (*)		
	2012	2011	2010
Revenues (ii)	3,245,858	2,438,050	1,811,305
Gross profit (iii)	1,628,885	1,179,049	788,116
Net income	301,097	218,417	198,929

(i) Balance sheets of banking entities are unclassified.

(ii) Includes financial income, income from services and miscellaneous income.

(iii) Includes administrative expenses and income before income taxes and non-controlling interest.

(*) Financial information prepared in accordance with the rules of Banco Central de la República Argentina.

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26. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

II. Additional disclosure requirements (continued)

(I) Summarized financial information of unconsolidated equity investees (continued)

New Lipstick (*)

	As of June 30, 2012	2011
Total assets	906,319	843,894
Total liabilities	997,294	793,518
Shareholders' equity (deficit)	(90,975)	50,376
	For the year ended June 30,	
	2012	2011
Revenues	201,207	94,518
Net loss	(147,955)	(70,244)

(*) Financial information prepared under US GAAP. As explained in Note 26 I (a), New Lipstick has applied fresh start accounting since December 2010.

(m) 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 ASC No. 710-10 "Compensation- General" and ASC No. 712 "Compensation- Nonretirement Postemployment Benefits" 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.

(n) 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 US GAAP, the Company should follow the guidance in ASC No. 230 "Statement of Cash Flows" (ASC No. 230).

Under ASC No. 230, the total amounts of cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of a period shown in the statement of cash flows are required to be the same amounts as similarly titled items shown on the face of the balance sheet as of the respective dates. Note 17 to the primary financial statements shows this reconciliation for cash and cash

equivalents under Argentine GAAP. However, certain differences may exist between cash and cash equivalents under Argentine GAAP and US GAAP. As described in Note 3.b., under Argentine GAAP, the Company considers all highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less at the date of purchase to be cash equivalents. In particular, investments in mutual funds are considered to be cash equivalents by reference to the frequency with which liquidity is available according to Argentine GAAP practice and guidance. Under US GAAP, the original maturity is determined by reference to the stated term of the underlying securities or the timeframe for exercising any put features to the issuer and 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 were not considered to be cash equivalents. In addition, under Argentine GAAP, the Company consolidated on a pro rata basis the accounts of CYRSA, Quality invest, Nuevo Puerto Santa Fe, Contreras Natal Crespo, Liveck, Baicom Networks and Puerto Retiro. Under US GAAP, proportionate consolidation is not appropriate since the Company did not exercise control over these investments. As a result, additional differences exist between the amounts of cash and cash equivalents reported in the primary statements of cash flows under Argentine GAAP than they would be reported under US GAAP.

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for the years ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010 (Continued)
(Amounts in thousands, except share data and as otherwise indicated)

26. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

II. Additional disclosure requirements (continued)

(n) Statements of cash flows classification differences (continued)

The following table reconciles the amounts of cash and cash equivalents under Argentine GAAP with the amounts of cash and cash equivalents under US GAAP

	2012	For the year ended June 30, 2011	2010
Cash and cash equivalents as shown in the statements of cash flows under Argentine GAAP (Note 17)	283,140	312,274	151,354
Less: Mutual funds not considered cash equivalents under US GAAP	--	--	(23,780)
Deconsolidation of pro-rata investments under US GAAP	(23,969)	(11,718)	(10,384)
Total cash and cash equivalents under US GAAP	259,171	300,556	117,190

Under Argentine GAAP, the effects of exchange rates changes on cash and cash equivalents are not disclosed separately by presenting a fourth category as it is required by ASC No. 230. The effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010 were Ps. 19,798, Ps. 3,416 and Ps. 2,340, respectively.

Due to the difference in definition of cash and cash equivalents, there may be a difference in the amount reported for purchases and sales of investments not considered to be cash equivalents under investing activities in a statement of cash flows under US GAAP as compared to the same titled line items under Argentine GAAP.

Due to the deconsolidation of the pro rata investments under US GAAP, the cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities under US GAAP differ from the respective cash flows under Argentine GAAP, since each line item excludes the pro rata equity interest of the respective cash inflow or outflow.

In addition, certain differences exist in the classification of cash inflows or outflows as operating, investing or financing activities under US GAAP as compared to Argentine GAAP. These differences are:

-

Payments for the acquisition of a non controlling interest are classified as investing activities under Argentine GAAP while classified as financing activities under US GAAP;

- Dividends collected as return on investments are classified as investing activities under Argentine GAAP while classified as operating activities under US GAAP;
- Interest payments are classified as operations activities under Argentine GAAP while classified as financing activities under US GAAP.

Based on the foregoing, the following table shows the cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities as well as the effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents that would be reported in a statement of cash flows prepared under ASC No. 230:

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26. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

II. Additional disclosure requirements (continued)

(n) Statements of cash flows classification differences (continued)

	For the year ended June 30,		
	2012	2011	2010
Net cash provided by operating activities.	858,390	499,459	294,062
Net cash used in investing activities	(387,365)	(294,015)	(526,705)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(512,794)	(18,662)	179,874
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	5,361	(3,416)	(2,340)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(36,408)	183,366	(55,109)

(o) Comprehensive income

ASC No. 220 "Comprehensive Income" ("ASC No. 220") establishes guidelines for the reporting and display of comprehensive income and its components (revenues, expenses, gains and losses) in a full set of general purpose Financial Statements. ASC No. 220 requires that all items that are required to be recognized under accounting standards as components of comprehensive income be reported in a Financial Statement that is displayed with the same prominence as other Financial Statements. Accumulated other comprehensive income is presented below, net of income tax benefit/expense:

	Year ended June 30, 2012		
	IRSA	Non-controlling interest	Total
Net income under US GAAP	122,623	10,587	133,210
Other comprehensive income:			
Net change in unrealized holding gain on available-for-sale-securities, Hersha Hospitality Trust (i)	(4,564)	--	(4,564)
Net change in unrealized holding loss on available-for-sale-securities, other (ii)	(1,673)	(79)	(1,752)
Impact of US GAAP adjustments on joint ventures (Note	(284)	--	(284)

26.I.(a.a))

Net change in unrealized holding
gain on
available-for-sale-securities of
equity investees

	(2,252)	- -	(2,252)
Comprehensive income	113,850	10,508	124,358

(i) Net of income taxes of Ps. 2.5 million.

(ii) Net of income taxes of Ps. 1.1 million and Ps. (8) for IRSA and the non-controlling interest, respectively.

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26. Differences between Argentine GAAP and US GAAP (continued)

II. Additional disclosure requirements (continued)

(o) Comprehensive income (continued)

Year ended June 30, 2011

	IRSA	Non-controlling interest	Total
Net income under US GAAP	400,195	56,187	456,382
Other comprehensive income:			
Net change in unrealized holding gain on available-for-sale-securities, Hersha Hospitality Trust (i)	18,000	- -	18,000
Net change in unrealized holding loss on available-for-sal			