

GRUPO FINANCIERO GALICIA SA

Form F-3

August 03, 2004

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 3, 2004.

Registration No. 333-

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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

Form F-3
REGISTRATION STATEMENT
UNDER
THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

GRUPO FINANCIERO GALICIA S.A.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Tte. Gral. Juan D. Peron 456
C1038 AAJ-Buenos Aires, Argentina
(Address, including zip code, and telephone number
including area code, of registrant's principal executive office)

Argentina
(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

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

Gloria Moreno
61-21 138th Street
Flushing NY 11367.
(Name, address, including zip code, and telephone number,
including area code, of agent for service)

Copies to:
Priscilla Almodovar, Esq.
White & Case LLP
1155 Avenue of the Americas
New York, New York 10036
(212) 819-8200

Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: From time to time after this registration statement becomes effective.

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

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

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

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c)

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under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. |_|

If delivery of the prospectus is to be made pursuant to Rule 434, please check the following box. |_|

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE*

Title of each class of securities to be registered	Amount to be registered	Proposed maximum offering price per class B share*	Proposed maximum aggregate offering price*	Amount registered
Class B shares, par value Ps.1.00.....	6,025,608	\$0.524	\$3,157,419	\$

* Estimated solely for the purpose of computing the registration fee pursuant to Rule 457(c), based on the market value of the American depository shares, each representing ten class B shares, on July 30, 2004 as reported on the Nasdaq SmallCap Market.

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

SUBJECT TO COMPLETION, DATED AUGUST 3, 2004

PROSPECTUS

GRUPO FINANCIERO GALICIA S.A.

Class B Shares

This prospectus is part of a registration statement that covers 6,025,608 shares of our class B shares, Ps.1.00 par value. These shares may be offered and sold from time to time by certain of the holders of our class B shares (the "selling shareholders") who are named in this prospectus or in a prospectus supplement to resell their class B shares. We will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of the class B shares by any of the selling shareholders. We will bear the costs relating to the registration of the class B shares.

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The selling shareholders may offer their class B shares through public or private transactions, on or off the Nasdaq SmallCap Market, at prevailing market prices, or at privately negotiated prices. They may sell in ordinary brokerage transactions, in block transactions, in privately negotiated transactions pursuant to Rule 144 under the Securities Act of 1933 or otherwise. If the holders sell through brokers, they expect to pay customary brokerage commissions and charges.

Our American depository shares, each representing ten class B shares, are quoted on the Nasdaq SmallCap Market under the symbol "GGAL." The last reported sales price of our ADSs on July 30, 2004 was \$5.17 per ADS.

Investing in the class B shares involves risks. See "Risk Factors" beginning on page 2.

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

The date of this prospectus is _____, 2004

The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. We may not sell these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and it is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

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Notice to Investors

As used in this prospectus, the terms "Grupo Galicia," "Company," "we," "our" and "us" refer to Grupo Financiero Galicia S.A., except where the context otherwise requires or as otherwise indicated.

We have not authorized any dealer, salesperson or other person to give any information or to make any representation other than those contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement. You must not rely upon any information or representation not contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus or any accompanying prospectus supplement as if we had authorized it.

This prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement do not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy any securities other than the registered securities to which they relate, nor does this prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy any securities in any jurisdiction to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such an offer or solicitation in such jurisdiction.

You should not assume that the information contained in this prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement is correct on any date after their respective dates, even though this prospectus or any prospectus supplement is delivered or securities are sold on a later date.

Where You Can Find More Information

We file annual reports and other information with the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part and these reports and other information can be inspected and copied at the public reference room maintained by the SEC at Room 1024, Judiciary Plaza, 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549. Copies of these materials may also be obtained from the SEC at prescribed rates by writing to the public reference room maintained by the SEC at Room 1024, Judiciary Plaza, 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549. You may obtain information on the operation of the public reference room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330.

We have filed with the SEC a registration statement on Form F-3 under the Securities Act with respect to this offering. This prospectus, which forms a part of the registration statement, does not contain all the information included in the registration statement and the attached exhibits.

The SEC maintains a website on the internet at <http://www.sec.gov> that contains reports and other information regarding us. The reports and other information about us can be downloaded from the SEC's website and can also be inspected and copied at the offices of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., Reports Section, 1735 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

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Incorporation of Certain Documents by Reference

We are "incorporating by reference" information that we file with the SEC, which means that we can disclose important information to investors by referring investors to those documents. The information incorporated by reference or deemed incorporated by reference is an important part of this prospectus and information that we file later with the SEC will be deemed to automatically update and supersede this incorporated information. We incorporate by reference our annual report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2003, which contains a description of the class B shares, our report on Form 6-K filed on June 4, 2004, except for the Price Waterhouse & Co. report and Supervisory Syndics Committee report, each dated May 10, 2004, which are included in such Form 6-K, and any future filings made by us with the SEC under Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14, or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, including all future annual reports on Form 20-F filed by us, until the offering of the class B shares by this prospectus has been completed.

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Investors can get a free copy of any of the documents incorporated by reference by making an oral or written request directed to:

Grupo Financiero Galicia S.A.
Tte. Gral. Juan D. Peron 456
C1038 AAJ-Buenos Aires, Argentina
Attention: Enrique Pedemonte
Telephone: 011-54114-343-7528, extension 104

You should rely only on the information contained or incorporated in this prospectus. We have not authorized anyone else to provide you with different information. You should not rely on any other representations. Our affairs may change after this prospectus is distributed. You should not assume that the information in this prospectus is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front of this prospectus. You should read all information supplementing this prospectus.

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Summary

The Company

We are a financial services holding company whose corporate purpose is exclusively related to financial services and investment. Banco de Galicia y Buenos Aires S.A., which we refer to as Banco Galicia or the "Bank", our 93.6% subsidiary, carries out substantially all of our operating activities. Under our bylaws, we may not carry out transactions described in the Financial Entities Law (Ley de Entidades Financieras). Therefore, it is not our intention to compete with Banco Galicia. Rather, we seek to broaden and complement Banco Galicia's operations and businesses through holdings in companies and undertakings whose objectives are related to financial activities. Consequently, we operate in financial and related activities that Banco Galicia cannot carry out or in which it can only participate in a limited way or in those activities that would not be profitable for Banco Galicia due to current regulations.

Our principal executive offices are located at Teniente General Juan D. Peron 456, Second Floor, (1038) Buenos Aires, Argentina. Our telephone number is (54-11) 4343-7528.

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Banco Galicia's Foreign Debt Restructuring

On May 18, 2004, Banco Galicia successfully closed the restructuring of \$1,320.9 million of its foreign debt, representing 98.2% of the foreign debt eligible for restructuring. As part of the restructuring, we issued in a private placement transaction convertible preferred shares to certain creditors in the United States of Banco Galicia who elected to exchange a portion of the outstanding debt of Banco Galicia held by them for our convertible preferred shares. The convertible preferred shares are mandatorily convertible into our class B shares on a one-for-one basis on May 13, 2005, the first anniversary of their issuance.

As part of the restructuring, we agreed with the creditors in the United States electing to receive our convertible preferred shares to register for public resale the class B shares into which the preferred shares will convert. This prospectus has been prepared, and the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part has been filed with the SEC, to satisfy our obligations to the recipients of the convertible preferred shares in the restructuring. Accordingly, this prospectus covers the public resale by the selling shareholders in the United States of our class B shares issuable upon conversion of our convertible preferred shares.

Risk Factors

You should carefully consider the risks described below in addition to the other information contained in this prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus. We also may face risks and uncertainties that are not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial, which may impair our business. In general, you take more risk when you invest in the securities of issuers in emerging markets such as Argentina than when you invest in the securities of issuers in the United States and certain other markets.

Risk Factors Relating to Grupo Galicia

We are a holding company, and our ability to pay cash dividends depends on the profitability of our subsidiaries

We are a holding company, and as such we conduct all of our operations through our subsidiaries. As a holding company, we expect dividends or other intercompany transfers of funds from our subsidiaries to be our primary source of funds to pay our expenses and dividends. Banco Galicia is our most significant subsidiary. As of December 31, 2003, Banco Galicia accounted for 99.2% of our consolidated assets and 91.7% of our consolidated net loss. While we do not anticipate conducting operations at the holding company level, any expenses we incur, in excess of minimum levels, will reduce amounts available to be distributed to our shareholders. The ability of our subsidiaries to pay dividends and make other payments to us will depend on their results of operations and financial condition and may be restricted by, among other things, applicable corporate and other laws and regulations and agreements of our subsidiaries. In addition, our ability to pay dividends will be subject to legal and other requirements at the holding company level.

During 2003 and 2002, due to Banco Galicia's adverse financial condition, we did not receive any dividends from Banco Galicia. Banco Galicia is prohibited from paying any cash dividends or making any advances, loans or capital contributions to us, its other affiliates or subsidiaries for so long as amounts are due to the Argentine Central Bank for liquidity support assistance. Furthermore, Banco Galicia is restricted in paying dividends since under Argentine Central Bank regulations it must reduce its retained earnings available to be distributed as cash dividends by the difference between the

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market value and the carrying value of the compensatory and hedge bonds (BODEN 2012 received or to be received by the Bank in accordance with applicable regulations as compensation for asymmetric pesification), after netting the legal reserve and other reserves established by Banco Galicia's bylaws. Consequently, our ability to distribute cash dividends to our shareholders has been, and continues to be, materially and adversely affected.

Last, the loan agreements entered into by Banco Galicia as part of its foreign debt restructuring limit its ability to pay dividends on its capital stock. See Item 8. "Financial Information--Dividend Policy and Dividends--Dividend Policy in the annual report incorporated by reference in this prospectus."

We may operate finance-related businesses that have little or no regulatory supervision

We may operate finance-related businesses outside of Banco Galicia that are not regulated by the Argentine Central Bank. These businesses will be subject only to those regulatory limitations that may be applicable to them. We cannot assure you that we will not enter into businesses that have little or no regulatory supervision or that entail greater risks than our existing businesses.

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Galicia Retiro Compania de Seguros S.A., our indirect subsidiary, could face adverse financial consequences in the event that some of its customers seek and subsequently obtain disadvantageous judicial relief

Our indirect insurance subsidiary, Galicia Retiro Compania de Seguros S.A. ("Galicia Retiro"), could face adverse financial consequences if some of its customers who did not participate in its restructuring plan described below seek and subsequently obtain disadvantageous judicial relief.

In order to address the adverse financial consequences caused by asymmetric pesification of the dollar-denominated liabilities and assets of Galicia Retiro and, in particular, in order to avoid a potential liquidity shortfall in the repayment of its affected dollar-denominated liabilities, Galicia Retiro submitted to the Argentine Superintendency of Insurance a plan to reprogram the repayment schedule of its dollar-denominated annuities. The Argentine Superintendency of Insurance approved this plan on June 12, 2003. On June 30, 2003, Galicia Retiro launched an exchange offer for the reprogramming of these dollar-denominated annuities. The exchange offer expired on August 31, 2003, and resulted in 69% of its customers participating in the voluntary reprogramming (31% of its customers did not participate).

We cannot assure you that a significant number of the customers that abstained from the reprogramming plan will not initiate legal actions and obtain subsequent judgments that could result in adverse financial consequences to Galicia Retiro. Sudamericana Holding S.A., one of our subsidiaries and the controlling shareholder of Galicia Retiro, has committed to make capital contributions to Galicia Retiro of up to Ps. 6.2 million in the event that Galicia Retiro experiences liquidity shortfalls in connection with the satisfaction of its payment obligations under the plan.

Adverse market conditions are also having a negative impact on our nonbanking businesses

In addition to the negative impact that the package of economic measures adopted during 2002 has had on Banco Galicia, such measures have profoundly affected the general business environment in Argentina and its level of

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activity. Although each of our subsidiaries has been affected differently by the difficult financial conditions in Argentina (and the region as a whole), depending on its particular business activity, some effects have been experienced by all and all of these effects have been adverse. For a discussion on the negative impact of these economic measures on Banco Galicia, see " --Risk Factors Relating to the Bank."

We may limit the information available to our shareholders

A principal objective of the securities laws of the United States, Argentina and other countries is to promote full and fair disclosure of all material information of companies issuing securities. However, there may be less publicly available information about us than is regularly published by or about listed companies in certain countries with highly developed capital markets, such as the United States. While we are subject to the periodic reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the periodic disclosure required of non-U.S. issuers under the U.S. Exchange Act is more limited than the periodic disclosure required of U.S. issuers. Furthermore, Grupo Galicia is not required to comply with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") proxy rules in connection with shareholders' meetings.

We maintain our financial books and records in pesos and prepare our financial statements in conformity with Argentine Banking GAAP, which differs in certain respects from Argentine GAAP and U.S. GAAP.

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Our shareholders may be subject to liability for certain votes of their securities

Our shareholders are not liable for our obligations. Instead, shareholders are generally liable only for the payment of the shares they subscribe. However, shareholders who have a conflict of interest with us and who do not abstain from voting may be held liable for damages to us. Also, shareholders who willfully or negligently vote in favor of a resolution that is subsequently declared void by a court as contrary to Argentine law or our bylaws may be held liable for damages to us or to other third parties, including other shareholders.

U.S. holders of our class B shares may not be able to exercise preemptive and accretion rights

Under Argentine law, holders of our class B shares have preemptive and accretion rights with respect to those shares (including shares underlying our ADSs). United States holders of our class B shares may not be able to exercise those rights unless a registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933 is effective with respect to those rights or an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act is available. We are not obligated to file a registration statement with respect to those rights or the shares related to those rights. We cannot assure you that we will file such a registration statement or that an exemption from registration will be available. Unless those shares are registered or an exemption from registration applies, a United States holder of class B shares (including those underlying our ADSs) may receive only the net proceeds from those preemptive rights if those rights can be sold.

An active public market for our class B shares may not continue to exist

Although our class B shares are currently traded on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange, the Cordoba Stock Exchange and the Nasdaq SmallCap Market (in the case of our ADSs), we cannot assure you that these public markets for our shares will continue to exist in the future.

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Risk Factors Relating to Argentina

Substantially all of our operations, property and customers are located in Argentina. Accordingly, the quality of our loan portfolio and our financial condition and results of operations depend to a significant extent on macroeconomic and political conditions prevailing from time to time in Argentina. The political and economic crisis of late 2001 and early 2002 in Argentina and the Argentine government's actions to address this crisis, which are described in greater detail below and under Item 4. "Information on the Company--Main Regulatory Changes in 2002 and 2003" in the annual report incorporated by reference in this prospectus, have had and could continue to have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The current growth and stabilization may not be sustainable, which could adversely affect the economy and the financial system

During 2001 and 2002, Argentina went through a period of great political, economic and social instability, leading to the early resignation of President de la Rúa in December 2001, the default on part of Argentina's sovereign debt and the devaluation of the Argentine peso in January 2002 after more than 10 years of fixed exchange-rate parity with the U.S. dollar. Following the appointment of Eduardo Duhalde as president in early 2002, the Argentine government undertook a number of far-reaching initiatives that radically changed the monetary and foreign exchange regime of the country and the regulatory environment for doing business in Argentina for all sectors of activity, including the financial sector. The impact of these measures on the Argentine economy was significant and remains uncertain in the long run.

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The Duhalde administration succeeded in stabilizing the main macroeconomic variables in the second half of 2002. After a virtual collapse as a result of the crisis, Argentina's gross domestic product ("GDP") has grown substantially since the second half of 2002, in the broader context of a favorable world economy. The current president, Nestor Kirchner, while highly critical of certain policies followed in the 1990s, has not yet unveiled a comprehensive economic program. The economic policy of the government has consisted mainly of administering the crisis through monetary and fiscal policies and has not included structural reforms considered necessary to support long-term economic growth. In addition, while in September 2003 and June 2004, the government made public announcements regarding possible terms for a restructuring of its foreign debt with private creditors, the final terms of the restructuring and the timing of that restructuring remain uncertain.

If the Kirchner administration is not capable of implementing economic policies needed to turn the economic growth Argentina is experiencing into sustainable development in the long run, there is considerable risk that political and economic instability will increase. This would likely have a negative impact on the Argentine economy and on the financial system, including us and Banco Galicia. In addition, we cannot assure you that the economy will not suffer additional shocks, especially if political pressure in Argentina inhibits the implementation of economic policies designed to generate growth and enhance consumer and investor confidence.

Argentina's insolvency and failure to restructure its sovereign debt could prevent economic growth

On December 23, 2001, Argentina declared the suspension of payments on its sovereign debt, except for debt owed to multilateral credit agencies. Although Argentina did not default on its debt with multilateral agency creditors, during

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most of 2002 and the beginning of 2003, it had numerous rounds of negotiations with the International Monetary Fund (the "IMF") regarding Argentina's economic program and the medium-term refinancing of its debt with the IMF. In spite of the medium-term agreement reached by the Argentine government with the IMF in September 2003, the lack of a strong IMF program may adversely affect Argentina's ability to restructure its approximately US\$100 billion of defaulted debt with private creditors. Argentina's access to the voluntary international credit market is generally viewed as dependent on the satisfactory resolution of this restructuring.

Uncertainties regarding the government's debt restructuring and the adoption of certain measures affecting key sectors of the economy such as the utility companies and the financial system have a significant impact on the private sector's ability to grow and invest. If the inability of the Argentine government and the private sector to complete the restructuring of outstanding claims and to access foreign financing continues, the fiscal situation of the country could be severely affected, undermining the ability of the government to implement adequate economic policies (including structural reforms) and preventing the private sector from reemerging on a positive investment cycle. If economic growth fails to materialize in the medium and long term, political and economic volatility are likely to recur. This would most likely negatively and materially impact the different entities operating in Argentina, including the financial system, us and Banco Galicia.

Volatility of the regulatory environment could continue to be high and future Argentine governmental policies could affect the economy as a whole as well as financial institutions and Banco Galicia

The Argentine government has historically exercised significant influence over the economy, and financial institutions in particular have operated in a highly regulated environment for extended periods of time. Since December 2001, the Argentine government has promulgated numerous, far-reaching and not always consistent laws and regulations affecting the economy in general as well as financial institutions in particular. Laws and regulations currently governing the economy or the financial sector may continue to change in the future, particularly given that important structural reforms have not been undertaken. We

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cannot assure you that future changes in the regulatory environment and government policies will not adversely affect financial institutions in Argentina, including Banco Galicia, as well as its business, financial condition or results of operations or its ability to honor its foreign-currency--denominated debt obligations. The lack of a clear and stable regulatory environment imposes significant limitations on the operation of the banking system, including Banco Galicia, and creates uncertainties as to our future financial condition and results of operations.

Inflation may rise from current levels and further undermine the economy

Following the decision in January 2002 to abandon the fixed exchange rate regime set forth in the Convertibility Law, the devaluation of the peso created pressure on the domestic price system and generated inflation in 2002 after several years of price stability and, in prior years, price deflation. During 2002, wholesale inflation reached a rate of approximately 118.4% and consumer prices rose 40.95%, although the rate of inflation decreased during the second half of the year. In 2003, consumer prices increased 3.7%, and wholesale prices increased 2.0%. In the first five months of 2004, consumer prices increased 2.7% and wholesale prices increased 3.9%.

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Given the uncertainties regarding the government's future policies, we can give no assurance that the value of the peso will remain stable or that inflation will not recur. In the past, inflation has materially undermined the Argentine economy and the government's ability to create conditions that would permit growth. In addition, high inflation or high volatility in inflation rates would negatively and materially affect the business volume of the financial system and preclude it from resuming financial intermediation activities. This could be expected in turn to negatively affect the level of economic activity and employment. High inflation would also undermine Argentina's foreign competitiveness by diluting the effects of peso devaluation, with the same negative effects on the level of economic activity and employment. We cannot assure you that higher rates of inflation will not negatively affect the Argentine economy in the future.

Significant fluctuation in the value of the peso would adversely affect the Argentine economy

The devaluation of the peso on January 7, 2002, resulted in a 240% increase in the nominal exchange rate of the peso versus the U.S. dollar during 2002. In 2003, the peso appreciated and the exchange rate decreased 12.8%. Despite the positive effects of the real depreciation of the peso on the competitiveness of certain sectors of the Argentine economy, the depreciation has had far-reaching negative impacts 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 debt, led to very high inflation in 2002, strongly reduced real wages, had a negative impact on businesses whose activity is dependent on the domestic market demand, such as utilities and the financial industry and adversely affected the government's ability to honor its foreign debt obligations.

During 2003 and 2004, the peso recovered a part of its value versus the dollar. Among other reasons, this appreciation was the result of reduced imports and the lack of local demand for dollars resulting in the government's continued default on part of its foreign debt as well as the default by numerous private-sector companies on their payments to foreign creditors. If imports were to remain low and the restructuring of the Argentine sovereign and private-sector debt currently in default were not to occur or were substantially delayed, the combination of a strong trade surplus and controls over the foreign exchange market (still outstanding even if substantially relaxed) could result in a further real appreciation of the peso. In the short term, a significant real appreciation of the peso would adversely affect exports and reduce the Argentine public sector's revenues by reducing tax collection in real terms, given the strong reliance of the public sector on taxes on exports. The government would have to identify other sources of revenues or reduce spending to close the fiscal gap resulting from decreasing export tax

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receipts and could turn to printing money. Tax increases and/or inflation could prompt recessionary pressures. See "--Inflation may rise from current levels and further undermine the economy."

In addition, the appreciation of the peso against the U.S. dollar negatively impacts the financial condition of entities with long foreign currency positions (i.e., where the amount of foreign currency-denominated assets exceeds foreign currency-denominated liabilities), such as Banco Galicia. See "--Risk Factors Relating to the Bank--For the foreseeable future, the Bank could have limitations on its ability to manage effectively its assets and liabilities so as to minimize risks resulting from mismatches in terms of currencies, maturities and yields."

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Therefore, significant fluctuations in the value of the peso would have significant adverse effects on the Argentine economy and on our financial condition and results of operations. We cannot assure you that future policies of the Argentine government will be successful in stabilizing the value of the peso.

The foreign exchange market is subject to controls that could prevent certain financial institutions from honoring their debt with foreign creditors

On December 3, 2001, most transfers of funds abroad to effect payment of financial indebtedness began to require the prior authorization of the Argentine Central Bank. Foreign exchange controls, which were maintained with certain variations throughout all of 2002, were tightened at the beginning of the second semester of 2002. The existence of such controls and the prevailing significant surplus in the country's trade balance (which resulted in greater availability of foreign currency) contributed to the appreciation of the peso. Beginning in November 2002 and throughout 2003, the Argentine Central Bank progressively eased most of the restrictions imposed on the foreign exchange market.

We cannot assure you that the Argentine Central Bank will continue to ease restrictions on the foreign exchange market or that it will not implement more restrictive rules in the future. If the Argentine Central Bank maintains the current restrictions or if it reinstates more restrictive rules, financial institutions, including the Bank, may face difficulties in making transfers of U.S. dollars abroad for payment of their financial obligations.

Due to the current social and political crisis, investing in Argentina entails many other risks

Investing in Argentina also involves the following risks:

- o civil unrest, rioting, looting, nationwide protests, widespread social unrest and strikes;
- o expropriation, nationalization and forced renegotiation or modification of existing contracts;
- o taxation policies, including royalty and tax increases and retroactive tax claims; and
- o changes in laws and policies of the United States affecting foreign trade, taxation and investment.

Financial markets in Argentina could be adversely affected by developments in other emerging markets

Financial and securities markets in Argentina are influenced, to varying degrees, by economic and market conditions in other emerging market countries. Although economic conditions vary from country to country, investors' reactions to the events occurring in one country may substantially affect securities from issuers in other countries, including Argentina. We cannot assure you that Argentina's

economy will not be adversely impacted by events affecting other emerging markets. The political and economic events that occurred in Mexico in 1994 and the collapse of several Asian economies between 1997 and 1998, to cite two well-known downturns of the 1990s, both adversely impacted the Argentine economy. These and similar developments can be expected to affect the Argentine economy in the future.

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Risk Factors Relating to the Argentine Financial System

The recovery of the financial system is dependent upon the ability of financial institutions to regain the confidence of depositors

The massive withdrawal of deposits experienced by the Argentine financial system and the Bank during 2001 and the first half of 2002 were largely due to the lack of confidence of depositors in the Argentine government's ability to repay its debt (including its debt within the financial system) and to maintain peso-dollar parity in the context of its solvency crisis. The range of measures implemented by the Argentine government in the last quarter of 2001 and during the first half of 2002 further undermined the confidence of depositors and investors in the Argentine financial system and in all financial institutions. In addition, the measures taken by the government to protect the solvency of the banking system generated significant opposition among depositors frustrated by losses incurred on their savings.

The recovery of the financial system and the Bank depends in part on the ability of Argentine financial institutions to regain the confidence of depositors. Although the financial system as a whole has seen a substantial recovery in deposits (mostly transactional deposits) in 2002 and 2003, we cannot assure you that this trend will continue or that the deposit base of the Argentine financial system, including the Bank's, will not be affected in the future by adverse economic, social and political events. Such volatility will have a direct impact on the manner in which financial institutions within the financial system, including the Bank, conduct their business and on their ability to operate as financial intermediaries.

Recent Argentine economic policies create uncertainty as to the future profile and activities of the banking system

As a result of the 2001 and 2002 crisis, the financial system practically ceased acting as an intermediary between savings and credit. The depth of the crisis and the effect of the crisis on depositors' confidence in the financial system create significant uncertainties as to the likelihood that the financial system will fully recover its ability to act as an intermediary between savings and credit in the short or medium term. Despite certain signs that loan origination has begun to resume, the period of time in which banking activity in Argentina will most likely be limited to providing a narrow range of commercial banking services remains uncertain.

Even though deposits in the financial system and with the Bank resumed growth in mid-2002, most of these new deposits are either short or very short-term time deposits. The increase in deposits, particularly longer term time deposits, would have to persist over time to allow financial institutions to rely on deposits as a source of funding capable of supporting an adequate level of financial intermediation activity. This would require the public to regain confidence in the Argentine financial system. At the same time, it would also require an increase in the public's demand for credit, which is in turn dependent on the removal of uncertainty regarding Argentina's economic future. We cannot assure you that these trends will materialize (or, if they do, that these developments will occur at the requisite pace) so as to allow financial intermediation activities to resume and attain the volume necessary to improve the income generation capacity of Argentine financial institutions, including the Bank.

Under these circumstances, for an undetermined period of time, the scale of operations of Argentine-based financial institutions, including the Bank, their

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business volume, the amount of their assets and liabilities and their income generation capacity will be much lower than precrisis levels. We cannot assure you that this will change in the future.

Deterioration of financial institutions' asset quality due to the economic crisis may affect their financial condition and their income generation capacity

The capacity of Argentine public- and private-sector debtors to repay their loans, already impaired by the deep and persistent recession that began in the second half of 1998, deteriorated significantly in 2002 as a result of the economic crisis. The Bank established allowances for loan losses for significant amounts in 2002 to cover the risks inherent to its portfolio of loans to the private sector. In 2003, the quality of the Bank's loan portfolio improved from 2002 levels as a result of high GDP growth and a better overall economic environment. However, this improvement did not fully offset the deterioration caused by the crisis in the quality of the assets of financial institutions with a significant exposure to Argentine debtors. We cannot assure you that the current improvement of the quality of the financial system's private-sector loan portfolio will continue.

In addition, currently, the financial system's assets, as well as those of the Bank, include a substantial exposure to debt instruments of the Argentine public sector. The Argentine public sector is currently in default on part of its foreign debt, including the Argentine Republic External Notes held by the Bank. Argentine public-sector solvency in the long run is today uncertain, given that its defaulted foreign debt has not yet been restructured and that an economic policy with long-term objectives has not yet been defined. Although the Argentine government is current on the Bonos del Gobierno Nacional due August 3, 2012, issued by the Republic of Argentina ("BODEN 2012") and promissory notes secured by tax collections known as prestamos garantizados ("secured loans") held by banks, we cannot assure you that the Argentine government will be able to service its internal and external debt over the medium and long terms. See Item 5. "Operating and Financial Review and Prospects--Item 5A. Operating Results--Consolidated Assets" in the annual report incorporated by reference in this prospectus.

Currently, to a large extent, the value of a large portion of the assets held by Argentine banks, as well as those banks' income generation capacity, is dependent on the Argentine public sector's repayment capacity, which is currently dependent on the Argentine government's ability to restructure its foreign debt and to establish an economic policy that is successful in promoting sustainable economic growth in the long run. See " --Risk Factors Relating to Argentina--Argentina's insolvency and failure to restructure its sovereign debt could prevent economic growth."

An increasing number of judgments against financial institutions, in connection with the corralon, may result in further deterioration of financial institutions' deposit base and liquidity, including those of the Bank

As a consequence of measures adopted by the government in connection with the pesification of deposits originally denominated in dollars and the restructuring of bank deposits, since the beginning of 2002, individuals and legal entities have initiated a significant number of legal actions against financial institutions, including the Bank, on the basis that these measures violated constitutional and other rights. These actions ("amparo claims") resulted in a significant withdrawal of deposits from the financial system and the Bank. Amparo claims have also resulted in significant losses for financial institutions, including the Bank, because financial institutions have had to reimburse restructured deposits (mostly dollar-denominated deposits before pesification) at the market exchange rate rather than at the Ps. 1.40 per U.S. dollar exchange rate (plus the CER adjustment, which is the coeficiente de estabilizacion de referencia, an adjustment coefficient based on changes in the

consumer price index, which became

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effective February 3, 2002, and interest accrued) at which deposits were pesified and booked. These losses have been deferred, but Argentine Central Bank Communique "A" 3916 established that the deferred asset must be amortized. In addition, the government has not provided compensation for these losses, no regulations have been issued regarding such compensation and the Supreme Court has not yet resolved the constitutionality of the pesification measures.

Although restructured deposits have decreased significantly as depositors have exchanged restructured deposits for government bonds and although the peso has appreciated significantly in the recent months, we cannot assure you that an increasing number of judgments against financial institutions, including the Bank, will not be obtained, leading to additional erosion of the deposit base and imposing a further demand on the liquidity of financial institutions, including the Bank.

The lack of compensation to financial institutions for certain losses generated by the government's economic policy could be detrimental to their financial condition, including that of the Bank

Certain measures taken by the Argentine government to address the economic crisis in 2002 resulted in significant losses to the financial system. In response, the Argentine authorities have provided that financial institutions can seek compensation from the government for some but not all of those losses. In fact, to date, the government has not recognized claims brought by financial institutions for losses resulting from amparo claims or for the effects of asymmetric pesification on the balance sheet of nonbanking subsidiaries with activities complementary to those of the parent financial institution (such as the regional credit card companies in which the Bank holds a controlling interest). See Item 4. "Information on the Company--Main Regulatory Changes in 2002 and 2003" in the annual report incorporated by reference in this prospectus.

With respect to the differences generated by the payments by the Bank pursuant to amparo claims, as of December 31, 2003, the Bank had recorded an intangible asset amounting to Ps. 487.0 million, net of the amortization mandated by the Argentine Central Bank, on account of its right to receive compensation for having had to make payments pursuant to judicial orders relating to the amparo claims for amounts higher than those provided for by the pesification decrees. The decision by the government to provide compensation is still pending.

With respect to measures establishing the use of different indexes (the CER and the CVS, which is the coeficiente de variacion salarial, an adjustment coefficient based on the variation of salaries, which became effective October 1, 2002) to adjust the principal of certain assets and liabilities of financial institutions ("asymmetric indexation"), on November 14, 2003, the Argentine government enacted Law No. 25,796, providing compensation for the negative effects on financial institutions' financial condition arising from these measures. Subsequently, through the issuance of different rules, including Resolution No. 302/04 of the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Economy and the Argentine Central Bank have administered Law No. 25,796, in a way that, in the Bank's opinion, is contrary to its provisions. On May 6, 2004, the Bank presented a letter to the executive branch, the Ministry of Economy and the Argentine Central Bank reiterating the claim for compensation that it had made on December 30, 2003. On May 18, 2004, the deadline for financial institutions to opt into the compensation regime established by the government, the Bank did not request to do so but rather restated its right to be compensated for the

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negative effects of asymmetric indexation, formally challenging Resolution No. 302/04 of the Ministry of Economy. Based on the provisions of Law No. 25,769, as of December 31, 2003, the Bank had recorded Ps. 102.7 million under "Other Receivables Resulting from Financial Intermediation" on account of its right to receive compensation from the government for asymmetric indexation.

See Item 4. "Information on the Company--Main Regulatory Changes in 2002 and 2003--Compensation to Financial Institutions--For Asymmetric Indexation and for Differences Related to

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Amparo Claims" and Item 4. "Information on the Company--Argentine Banking System and Regulation--Argentine Banking Regulation--Treatment of Losses in Connection with Amparo Claims" in the annual report incorporated by reference in this prospectus.

We cannot assure you that the government will provide compensation to financial institutions, such as the Bank, for any such potential losses. The failure of the government to compensate these potential losses would have a negative effect on our financial condition.

New limitations to creditors' rights in Argentina and to the ability to foreclose on certain guarantees and collateral may adversely impact financial institutions

In 2002, the Argentine government passed various laws and regulations limiting the ability of creditors to foreclose on collateral and to exercise their rights pursuant to guarantees and similar instruments upon the occurrence of a default by a debtor under a financing agreement. Such limitations have restricted Argentine creditors, such as the Bank, from initiating collection actions or lawsuits to recover on defaulted loans. Even if these rules ceased to be applicable, we cannot assure you that the Argentine government will not pass new rules and regulations restricting the ability of creditors to enforce their rights pursuant to debt agreements, guarantees and similar instruments.

Risk Factors Relating to the Bank

For the foreseeable future, the Bank could have limitations on its ability to manage effectively its assets and liabilities so as to minimize risks resulting from mismatches in terms of currencies, maturities and yields

In the course of implementing asymmetric pesification, the government modified the yields of the assets and the cost of the liabilities that were pesified. Fixed maximum and minimum interest rates were established for pesified assets and liabilities, respectively. In addition, the principal of those assets and liabilities was tied to either the CER or the CVS, and, in most cases, maturities were extended. The terms and conditions of peso-denominated assets with the public sector and certain peso-denominated deposits were also modified.

The amendments and modifications of the Bank's assets and liabilities resulting from the government measures to address the economic crisis have created mismatches between its assets and liabilities in terms of currency, maturity and yield. Even though the Bank has been successful in the restructuring of its foreign debt and its debt with the Argentine Central Bank, for the foreseeable future, it will have limitations on its ability to manage effectively its assets and liabilities so as to minimize risks resulting from mismatches in terms of currencies and yields. See Item 5. "Operating and Financial Review and Prospects--Item 5A. Operating Results--Currency Composition of Our Balance Sheet" and Item 4. "Information on the Company--Main Regulatory

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Changes in 2002 and 2003" in the annual report incorporated by reference in this prospectus.

The Bank's new debt agreements restrict its ability to take some actions

The new loan agreements and indenture entered into by the Bank as part of its foreign debt restructuring include a number of significant covenants that, among other things, will restrict the Bank's ability to:

- o pay dividends on stock or purchase its stock or the stock of its subsidiaries;
- o make certain types of investments;

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- o use the proceeds of the sale of certain assets or the issuance of debt or equity securities;
- o engage in certain transactions with affiliates; and
- o engage in nonfinancial business activities.

Some of these agreements also require the Bank to maintain specified financial ratios. A breach of any of these covenants or the Bank's inability to maintain the required ratios could result in a default in respect of the related indebtedness. In the event of a default, the relevant lenders could elect, among other options, to declare the indebtedness, together with accrued interest and other fees, to be immediately due and payable.

A majority of the Bank's assets are concentrated in Argentine public-sector debt instruments

As of December 31, 2003, the Bank's exposure to the Argentine public sector, including the compensatory and hedge bonds amounted to Ps. 17,175.9 million, representing approximately 75.6% of total assets. See Item 5. "Operating and Financial Review and Prospects--Item 5A. Operating Results--Exposure to the Argentine Public Sector" and Item 4. "Information on the Company--Main Regulatory Changes in 2002 and 2003--Compensation to Financial Institutions" in the annual report incorporated by reference in this prospectus. Consequently, the value of the Bank's assets, its income and cash flow generation capacity and future financial condition are heavily dependent on the Argentine government's ability to comply with its payment obligations. In turn, the ability of the Argentine government to comply with its payment obligations is dependent on, among other things, the successful outcome of the restructuring of the Argentine government's foreign debt, the result of which remains uncertain, and its ability to establish an economic policy that is successful in promoting sustainable economic growth in the long run.

In addition, although there is a trading market for the BODEN 2012, the Bank may be limited in its ability to dispose of many of its government assets.

The Bank has recorded BODEN 2012 and its rights to receive or acquire future BODEN 2012 as assets having a value equal to the face amount of the BODEN 2012 received or to be received and acquired, which does not reflect its actual market value

Although, in accordance with Argentine Central Bank accounting rules, the Bank has recorded the BODEN 2012 already received and its right to acquire BODEN 2012 in the future as assets having a value equal to 100% of the face value of such BODEN 2012, the market value of these assets is significantly lower. The

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BODEN 2012 are unsecured debt obligations of the Argentine government, which is currently in payment default on a substantial portion of its indebtedness. As of June 25, 2004, the BODEN 2012 were not rated and were trading in the secondary market at a price of approximately US\$66.90 for every US\$100 of face value.

There is a possibility that the Bank will receive less BODEN 2012 from the Argentine government than it believes it is entitled to receive

As of December 31, 2003, the Bank had recorded Ps. 1,610.0 million on account of that part of the compensatory bond that was actually received from the Argentine Central Bank. In addition, in accordance with applicable rules, the Bank determined that it is entitled to receive Ps. 1,013.9 million of additional compensatory bond and Ps. 3,615.7 million of a hedge bond it is also entitled to acquire from the government with Argentine Central Bank financing. The amount of compensatory and hedge bonds represented, as of December 31, 2003, 27.5% of the Bank's assets.

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The Argentine Central Bank is required to approve the Bank's claim for compensatory and hedge bonds prior to their full delivery to the Bank. In 2003, the Argentine Central Bank reviewed the Bank's application for both compensatory and hedge bonds, and the Bank has made adjustments to the carrying value of its receivables for bonds to be received.

The actual amount of BODEN 2012 the Bank ultimately receives as compensation for the effects of asymmetric pesification and the actual amount of debt it ultimately incurs from the Argentine Central Bank to purchase the hedge bond remain subject to negotiation with the Argentine Central Bank. As a result, the amount of compensation the Bank ultimately receives and the related liabilities it incurs may differ from the amounts recorded on its balance sheet, and these differences could adversely affect our financial condition.

The BODEN 2012 may be subject to subsequent renegotiation

The Argentine government is in the process of restructuring most of its foreign debt. We cannot assure you that this process will not ultimately result in a requirement or decision by the Argentine government to restructure the BODEN 2012 on terms less favorable than those currently in place.

Failure by Galicia Uruguay to repay deposits restructured in 2002 in accordance with their terms could adversely affect the confidence of our depositors

Galicia Uruguay completed the restructuring of its deposits during 2002. It expects to satisfy its obligations arising from the restructuring of its deposits with funds provided by payments in respect of its loan portfolio, repayment by the Bank of its debt with Galicia Uruguay and the BODEN 2012 pertaining to Galicia Uruguay on account of the pesification of some of its loans and recorded by the Bank in Argentina.

In early January 2003 and in September 2003, Galicia Uruguay paid the first and second installments, respectively, contemplated in its deposit restructuring agreement, and in September 2003 and March 2004, Galicia Uruguay completed two offers to exchange restructured deposits for cash, new negotiable obligations it issued and BODEN 2012. As a result, the amount of Galicia Uruguay's indebtedness to its depositors has declined substantially. In addition, Galicia Uruguay has received authorization from the Central Bank of Uruguay to create a trust that will receive its assets, including the BODEN 2012 referred to above, to secure the repayment of its indebtedness to its depositors.

The failure by Galicia Uruguay to honor its restructured liabilities on a

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timely basis would likely have a significant negative impact on the Bank's operations in Argentina, with a loss of reputation, customers and deposits, given that the two banks share their customer base to a large extent. In such an event, our financial condition and results of operations would likely be materially and adversely affected. See Item 4. "Information on the Company--Business Overview--Banco Galicia--Galicia Capitalization and Liquidity Plan," Item 4. "Information on the Company--Selected Statistical Information--Composition of Deposits," and Item 5. "Operating and Financial Review and Prospects--Item 5A. Operating Results--Contractual Obligations" in the annual report incorporated by reference in this prospectus.

The Bank's future business activities may be substantially different than those undertaken by the Bank historically

As a result of the political and economic crisis in Argentina that began in late 2001 and the significant adverse effects that that crisis has had on the Bank and other financial institutions operating in Argentina, we cannot assure you that the Bank will be able to undertake the same type of business

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activities in the future or maintain the same level of market activity that it enjoyed in periods prior to December 2001. Therefore, the Bank's future business activities, as well as the levels of those business activities, and the Bank's market share may differ substantially from its business and levels at December 31, 2001, or in precrisis periods.

It may be difficult for the Bank to implement its business strategy successfully

The current economic situation in Argentina makes it difficult to predict whether the Bank will be able to implement successfully its business strategy, including increasing fee income and loan origination so as to generate sufficient revenue to cover expenses. See Item 4. "Information on the Company--Business Overview--Banco Galicia--Banco Galicia's Strategy" in the annual report incorporated by reference in this prospectus. Demand for fee-related products and services as well as credit demand is increasing in Argentina, together with the improved situation of the economy, but the economy as a whole and the relevant markets have not stabilized enough to be certain that demand will continue to grow. Therefore, we cannot assure you that the Bank's business strategy will in fact be successful or that continuing or new events in Argentina will not adversely affect the Argentine economy so as to call into question the Bank's ability to implement its business strategy successfully and to regain full financial stability.

Use of Proceeds

We will not receive any proceeds from the sale by any selling shareholder of the class B shares.

Price Range of Common Stock and Dividends

Market Information

Our class B shares are listed on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange and the Cordoba Stock Exchange under the symbol "GGAL." Our ADSs, each representing ten class B shares, are listed on the Nasdaq SmallCap Market, under the symbol "GGAL." Our ADSs have been listed on Nasdaq SmallCap Market since August 2002. Previously, our ADSs were listed on the Nasdaq National Market since July 24, 2000.

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The following tables present for the periods indicated the high and low prices and the average trading volume of our class B shares on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange as reported by the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange and the high and low prices and the average trading volume of our ADSs on Nasdaq as reported by the Nasdaq National Market and the Nasdaq SmallCap market. There has been low trading volume of our class B shares on the Cordoba Stock Exchange. The following prices have not been adjusted for any stock dividends and/or stock splits.

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Grupo Galicia - Class B Shares - Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (in Pesos)

Calendar Year	High	Low	Average daily volume in thousand class B shares
2000 (from July 24).....	1.78	1.15	940.6
2001(1).....	2.19	0.40	2,908.7
2002.....	0.74	0.12	3,358.0
2003.....	2.02	0.69	4,175.3
 Two Most Recent Fiscal Years and Last Two Quarters			
2002			
First Quarter.....	0.74	0.26	3,828.2
Second Quarter.....	0.44	0.12	1,724.4
Third Quarter.....	0.29	0.20	2,431.5
Fourth Quarter.....	0.71	0.30	5,396.5
 2003			
First Quarter.....	0.84	0.69	3,003.0
Second Quarter.....	1.36	0.76	4,310.7
Third Quarter.....	1.49	1.10	4,634.3
Fourth Quarter.....	2.02	1.45	4,740.7
 2004			
First Quarter.....	2.61	1.96	5,199.9
Second Quarter.....	2.39	1.42	4,413.9
 Most Recent Six Months			
February 2004.....	2.50	1.96	5,931.3
March 2004.....	2.55	2.33	4,375.0
April 2004 (2).....	2.39	1.98	3,855.9
May 2004.....	1.94	1.42	8,596.2
June 2004.....	1.74	1.42	5,698.9
July 2004.....	1.67	1.52	4,414.0

(1) On March 23, 2001, our class B shares began trading ex-dividend. The value of each class B share was reduced by the amount of the stock dividend of Ps. 0.0296 per class B share.

(2) On April 28, 2004, our class B shares began trading ex-coupon; the coupon related to the right to subscribe for the preferred shares as part of the preemptive rights offering. The value of each

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class B share was reduced by the value of the coupon of Ps. 0.101 per class B share.

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Grupo Galicia - ADSs - Nasdaq National Market / Nasdaq SmallCap Market (in US\$)

Calendar Year	High	Low	Average volume in
2000 (from July 24)	17.69	11.88	
2001 (1)	22.00	3.13	
2002	3.45	0.22	
2003	6.73	2.05	

Two Most Recent Fiscal Years and Last Two Quarters

2002			
First Quarter	3.45	1.03	
Second Quarter	1.50	0.22	
Third Quarter	0.76	0.26	
Fourth Quarter	2.07	0.70	
2003			
First Quarter	2.90	2.05	
Second Quarter	4.90	2.51	
Third Quarter	5.08	3.84	
Fourth Quarter	6.73	5.00	
2004			
First Quarter	8.85	6.81	
Second Quarter	8.51	4.83	
Most Recent Six Months			
February 2004	8.44	6.81	
March 2004	8.83	7.76	
April 2004	8.51	7.11	
May 2004	7.14	4.95	
June 2004	5.84	4.83	
July 2004	5.59	5.09	

(1) On March 27, 2001, our ADSs began trading ex-dividend. The value of each ADS was reduced by the amount of the stock dividend of US\$0.2835 per ADS.

Dividend Policy and Dividends

Dividend Policy

We may only declare and pay dividends out of our retained earnings

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representing the profit realized on our operations and investments. The Argentine Commercial Companies Law and our bylaws state that no profits may be distributed until prior losses are covered. Dividends paid on our class A shares, class B shares and preferred shares will equal one another on a per-share basis.

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As required by the Argentine Commercial Companies Law, 5% of our net income is allocated to a legal reserve until the reserve equals 20% of our outstanding capital. The payment of cash dividends will not be affected by the legal reserve as long as such reserve is covered by our subsidiaries' retained earnings. Dividends may not be paid if the legal reserve has been impaired until it reaches the required level. The legal reserve is not available for distribution to shareholders.

As a holding company, we obtain our principal source of cash for the payment of dividends on our shares from dividends or other intercompany transfers from our subsidiaries, primarily Banco Galicia. Due to the Argentine crisis described in our annual report and the impact on our subsidiaries, as well as the dividend restrictions contained in the Bank's loan agreements described below, our ability to distribute cash dividends to our shareholders has been materially and adversely affected.

Our ability to pay dividends to our shareholders in the future will principally depend on (1) our net income (on a consolidated basis), (2) availability of cash and (3) applicable legal requirements. Holders of our ADSs will be entitled to receive any dividends payable in respect of our underlying class B shares. We will pay cash dividends to the depositary in pesos, although we reserve the right to pay cash dividends in any other currency, including dollars. The deposit agreement provides that the depositary will convert cash dividends it receives in pesos to dollars and, after deduction or upon payment of its fees and expenses, will make payment to holders of our ADSs in dollars.

Under the loan agreements entered into by Banco Galicia in connection with its foreign debt restructuring, the Bank may only pay dividends on its capital stock if there is no event of default under the loan agreements and only after the aggregate principal amount of the long term instruments and medium term instruments (together, the "senior debt") issued in its foreign debt restructuring is equal to or less than 50% of the originally issued senior debt. If the Bank is able to pay dividends, it is required to repay US\$2 of the long term instruments issued in its foreign debt restructuring for each US\$1 of dividends paid on its capital stock.

In light of the restrictions on Banco Galicia's ability to make distributions and the Argentine economic situation, our current policy is to retain our earnings to pay for our operating expenses and to support the growth of our businesses. Accordingly, our board of directors does not plan to pay dividends in the foreseeable future.

Dividends

We did not pay any dividends in fiscal years 2002 and 2003 since Banco Galicia did not post any income that could be distributed and since the Bank is prohibited from paying any cash dividends or making any capital contributions to its affiliates or subsidiaries for as long as the Argentine Central Bank's financial assistance is outstanding. Furthermore, Argentine Central Bank Communique "A" 3785 further restricts the distribution of cash dividends by requiring the Bank to adjust its earnings to be distributed as cash dividends by the difference between the market value and the carrying value of the compensatory and hedge bonds after netting the legal reserve and other reserves

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established by the Bank's bylaws.

In addition, cash and deposits we maintained on deposit at Galicia Uruguay that may have otherwise been available for distribution or to pay our operating expenses were restructured and converted into (i) subordinated negotiable obligations for US\$43 million, (ii) negotiable obligations for US\$2.5 million and (iii) a savings account available on demand for US\$1.4 million. In September 2003, we exchanged US\$1.26 million of the US\$2.5 million negotiable obligations for BODEN 2012 under an exchange offer made by Galicia Uruguay. The remaining position of \$US1.24 million was finally converted into BODEN 2012 during March 2004 due to a new offering exchange initiated by Galicia Uruguay in late 2003.

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Net loss per class B share and per ADS was Ps. 0.199 and Ps. 1.99, respectively, for the year ending December 31, 2003. Each ADS represents ten class B shares.

We did not pay dividends for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001. The last cash dividend we received from Banco Galicia was in October 2001 for Ps. 116.4 million.

Description of Our ADSs

General

ADRs are certificates that evidence our ADSs, just as a stock certificate evidences a holding of shares. Each of our ADSs represents ownership interests in ten class B shares (or the right to receive class B shares), which we have deposited with Banco de Galicia y Buenos Aires S.A., as custodian in Argentina (the "custodian"). Each of our ADSs also represents securities, cash or other property deposited with The Bank of New York but not distributed to ADS holders. The Bank of New York's office is located at 101 Barclay Street, New York, NY 10286. Its principal executive office is located at One Wall Street, NY, NY 10286. The summary below provides a description of our ADSs and the deposit agreement that we have entered into with The Bank of New York, which acts as the depository for the ADSs (as described below). This summary is applicable to persons who elect to deposit their class B shares with the depository in exchange for our ADSs. See "--Deposit, Withdrawal and Cancellation" below for a summary of the procedures for depositing class B shares with The Bank of New York in exchange for our ADSs. For a description of our bylaws and our capital stock, including the class B shares, see Item 10. Additional Information--Description of Our Bylaws" in our annual report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2003, which is incorporated by reference into this prospectus.

You may hold ADSs either directly or indirectly through your broker or other financial institution. If you hold ADSs directly, you are an ADS holder and, accordingly, The Bank of New York will deliver your ADSs represented by ADRs to you. This description assumes you hold your ADSs directly. If you hold ADSs indirectly, you must rely on the procedures of your broker or other financial institution to assert the rights of ADS holders described in this section. You should consult with your broker or financial institution to find out what those procedures are.

Because The Bank of New York actually holds the class B shares, you must rely on it to exercise the rights of a shareholder. The obligations of The Bank of New York are set out in a deposit agreement among Grupo Galicia, The Bank of New York and ADS holders. The deposit agreement and the ADSs are generally governed by New York law.

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The following is a summary of the material terms of the deposit agreement. Because it is a summary, it does not contain all the information that may be important to you. For more complete information, you should read the entire deposit agreement and the form of ADR, both of which are exhibits to the registration statement to which this prospectus is a part.

Share Dividends and Other Distributions

The Bank of New York has agreed to pay to you the cash dividends or other distributions it or the custodian receives on class B shares or other deposited securities after deducting its fees and expenses. You will receive distributions in proportion to the number of class B shares your ADSs represent.

Cash

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The Bank of New York will convert any cash dividend or other cash distribution we pay on the class B shares into U.S. dollars if it can do so on a reasonable basis and can transfer the U.S. dollars to the United States. If that is not possible or if any approval from the Argentine government is needed and cannot be obtained, the deposit agreement allows The Bank of New York to distribute the dividend or distribution in pesos only to those ADS holders to whom it is possible to do so. The Bank of New York will hold the pesos it cannot convert for the account of the ADS holders who have not yet been paid. It will not invest the pesos and it will not be liable for any interest.

Before a distribution is made, any withholding taxes that must be paid under Argentine law will be deducted. See "Item 10--Additional Information--Taxation" in the annual report incorporated by reference into this prospectus. The Bank of New York will distribute only whole U.S. dollars and cents and will round fractional cents to the nearest whole cent. If exchange rates fluctuate during a time when The Bank of New York cannot convert the peso, you may lose some or all of the value of the distribution.

Shares

The Bank of New York may, after consultation with us, distribute new ADSs representing any shares we may distribute as a dividend or free distribution, if we promptly provide it with satisfactory evidence that it is legal to do so. The Bank of New York will only distribute whole ADSs. It will sell shares which would require it to issue a fractional ADS and distribute the net proceeds in the same way as it distributes cash. If The Bank of New York does not distribute additional ADSs, each ADS will also represent the new shares.

Rights to Receive Additional Shares

If we offer holders of our class B shares any rights to subscribe for additional shares or any other rights, The Bank of New York may, after consultation with us, make these rights available to you. We must first instruct The Bank of New York to do so and furnish it with satisfactory evidence that it is legal to do so. If we do not furnish this evidence and/or give these instructions, and The Bank of New York decides it is legal and practical to sell the rights, The Bank of New York will sell the rights and distribute the proceeds in the same way as it distributes cash. The Bank of New York may allow rights that are not distributed or sold to lapse. In that case, you will receive no value for them.

If The Bank of New York makes rights available to you, it will exercise the rights, upon instruction from you, and purchase shares on your behalf. The Bank of New York will then deposit those shares and issue ADSs to you. It will only

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exercise rights if you pay it the exercise price and any other charges the rights and the deposit agreement require you to pay.

U.S. securities laws may restrict the sale, deposit, cancellation and transfer of ADSs issued upon exercise of rights. For example, you may not be able to trade our ADRs freely in the United States. In such a case, The Bank of New York may issue the ADSs under a separate restricted deposit agreement which will contain the same conditions as the deposit agreement, except for changes needed to put the restrictions in place.

Other Distributions

The Bank of New York will send to you anything else we distribute on the deposited securities by any means it thinks are legal, fair and practical. If it cannot make the distribution in that way, The Bank of New York has a choice: it may decide to sell what we distributed and distribute the proceeds in the same way as it distributes cash, or it may decide to hold what we distributed in which case ADSs will also represent the newly distributed property.

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The Bank of New York is not responsible if it decides that it is unlawful or impractical to make a distribution available to any ADS holders. We have no obligation to register under the Securities Act our ADSs, shares, rights or other securities that may be distributed to holders of class B shares and ADSs. We also have no obligation to take any other action to permit the distribution of ADSs, shares, rights or anything else to ADS holders. This means that you may not receive distributions that we make on our shares or any value for them if it is illegal or impractical for us to make them available to you.

Deposit, Withdrawal and Cancellation

The Bank of New York will deliver ADSs if you or your broker deposits shares or evidence of rights to receive class B shares with the custodian. Upon payment of its fees and expenses and of any taxes or charges, such as stamp taxes or stock transfer taxes or fees, The Bank of New York will register the appropriate number of ADSs in the names you request and will deliver the ADSs at its office to the persons you request.

You may turn in your ADRs at The Bank of New York's office. Upon payment of its fees and expenses and of any taxes or charges, such as stamp taxes or stock transfer taxes or fees, The Bank of New York will deliver:

- o the underlying class B shares to an account designated by you, and
- o any other deposited securities underlying the ADSs at the office of the custodian.

As an alternative, at your request, risk and expense, The Bank of New York will deliver the deposited securities at its office.

Voting Rights

In order to vote class B shares underlying ADSs, you must either withdraw the shares from our ADR facility or ask the depository to vote the shares according to your instructions. You may not receive notice of a shareholders' meeting in sufficient time to instruct the depository or to withdraw your shares. If you do not vote directly or instruct the depository, the depository will give a proxy to vote your class B shares to a person designated by us.

If we ask for your instructions, The Bank of New York will notify you of

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the upcoming vote and arrange to deliver our voting materials to you. The materials will:

- o describe the matters to be voted on, and
- o explain how you, on a specified date, may instruct The Bank of New York to vote the shares or other deposited securities underlying your ADSs as you direct.

For instructions to be valid, The Bank of New York must receive them on or before the date specified. If you give valid instructions, The Bank of New York will try, as far as is practical and in conformity with Argentine law and the provisions of our bylaws, to vote or to have its agents vote the shares or other deposited securities as you instruct. The Bank of New York will only vote or attempt to vote as you instruct.

We cannot assure you that you will receive the voting materials in time to ensure that you can instruct The Bank of New York to vote your shares. In addition, The Bank of New York and its agents are not responsible for failing to carry out voting instructions or for the manner of carrying out voting

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instructions. This means that you may not be able to exercise your right to vote and there may be nothing you can do if your shares are not voted as you requested.

Fees and Expenses

ADS holders must pay:

For:

- | | |
|---|---|
| ----- | ----- |
| o \$5.00 (or less) per 100 ADSs | o Each issuance of an ADS, including as a result of a distribution of shares or rights or other property. |
| | o Each cancellation of an ADS, including upon termination of the deposit agreement. |
| ----- | ----- |
| o \$0.02 (or less) per ADS | o Any cash payment. |
| ----- | ----- |
| o Registration or transfer fees | o Transfer and registration of shares on the share register of the foreign registrar from your name to the name of The Bank of New York or its agent when you deposit or withdraw shares. |
| ----- | ----- |
| o Expenses of The Bank of New York | o Conversion of pesos to U.S. dollars. |
| | o Certain cable, telex and facsimile transmission expenses as provided in the deposit agreement. |
| ----- | ----- |
| o Taxes and other governmental charges The Bank of New York or the custodian have to pay on | o As necessary. |

any ADS or share underlying an ADS (e.g., stock transfer taxes, stamp duty or withholding taxes)

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Payment of Taxes

You will be responsible for any taxes or other governmental charges payable on your ADRs. The Bank of New York may refuse to transfer your ADRs or allow you to withdraw the deposited securities until such taxes are paid. The Bank of New York may deduct the amount of any taxes owed from any payments to you. It may also sell deposited securities, by public or private sale, to pay any taxes owed. You will remain liable if the proceeds of the sale are not enough to pay the taxes. If The Bank of New York sells deposited securities, it will, if appropriate, reduce the number of ADSs to reflect the sale and pay to you any proceeds, or send to you any property, remaining after it has paid the taxes.

Reclassifications, Recapitalizations and Mergers

If we:

- o change the nominal or par value of our deposited securities;
- o reclassify, split up or consolidate any of the deposited securities; or
- o recapitalize, reorganize, merge, liquidate, sell all or substantially all of our assets, or take any similar action; then

the cash, shares or other securities received by The Bank of New York will become deposited securities. In addition, the Bank of New York may, and will if we ask it to, distribute some or all of the cash, shares or other securities it received. It may also issue new ADRs or ask you to surrender your outstanding ADRs in exchange for new ADRs identifying the new deposited securities.

Amendment and Termination

We may agree with The Bank of New York to amend the deposit agreement and the form of the ADRs without your consent for any reason. If the amendment adds or increases fees or charges, except for taxes and other governmental charges or certain expenses of The Bank of New York, or prejudices an important right of ADS holders, it will only become effective 30 days after The Bank of New York notifies you of the amendment. At the time an amendment becomes effective, you are considered, by continuing to hold your ADSs, to agree to the amendment and to be bound by the ADSs and the deposit agreement as amended.

The Bank of New York will terminate the deposit agreement if we ask it to do so, upon 30 days' notice thereof. The Bank of New York may also terminate the deposit agreement if The Bank of New York has told us that it would like to resign, upon 30 days' notice thereof, and we have not appointed a new depository bank within 90 days after notice has been given to us and the ADS holders. In cases described in the immediately preceding sentence, The Bank of New York must notify you at least 90 days before termination. In cases where we have requested termination of the deposit agreement, The Bank of New York must notify you at least 30 days prior to termination.

After termination, The Bank of New York and its agents will only be

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required under the deposit agreement to do only the following: collect and deliver any distributions on the deposited securities and other shares and deposited securities upon cancellation of ADSs. At any time after the expiration of one year

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after termination, The Bank of New York will, if practical, sell any remaining deposited securities by public or private sale. After that, the Bank of New York will hold the money it received on the sale, as well as any other cash it is holding under the deposit agreement for the pro rata benefit of the ADS holders that have not surrendered their ADRs. It will not invest the money and will have no liability for interest. The Bank of New York's only obligations will be to account for the money and other property and with respect to indemnification. After termination, our only obligations will be with respect to indemnification and to pay certain amounts to The Bank of New York.

Limitation on Obligations and Liability to ADS Holders

The deposit agreement expressly limits our obligations and the obligations of The Bank of New York. This limits our liability and the liability of The Bank of New York. We and The Bank of New York:

- o are only obligated to take the actions specifically described in the deposit agreement without negligence or bad faith,
- o are not liable if either is prevented or delayed by law or circumstances beyond its control from performing its obligations under the deposit agreement,
- o are not liable if either exercises discretion permitted under the deposit agreement,
- o have no obligations to become involved in a lawsuit or other proceeding related to the ADSs or the deposit agreement on your behalf or on behalf of any other party, and
- o may rely upon any documents they believe in good faith to be genuine and to have been signed or presented by the proper party.

In the deposit agreement, we and The Bank of New York agree to indemnify each other under certain circumstances.

Requirements for Depositary Actions

Before it will issue or register the transfer of an ADS, make a distribution on an ADS or permit the withdrawal of class B shares, The Bank of New York may require:

- o payment of stock transfer or other taxes or other governmental charges and transfer or registration fees charged by third parties for the transfer of any shares or other deposited securities,
- o production of satisfactory proof of the identity and genuineness of any signature or other information it deems necessary, and
- o compliance with regulations it may establish, from time to time, consistent with the deposit agreement, including presentation of transfer documents.

The Bank of New York may refuse to deliver, transfer or register transfers

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of ADSs generally when its transfer books or our transfer books are closed or at any other time that it or we think it advisable to do so.

You have the right to cancel your ADSs and withdraw the underlying class B shares at any time except:

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- o when temporary delays arise because The Bank of New York has closed its books or we have closed our transfer books or the deposit of shares in connection with voting at a shareholders' meeting, or the payment of dividends on the shares,
- o when you or other ADS holders seeking to withdraw shares owe money to pay fees, taxes and similar charges, or
- o when it is necessary to prohibit withdrawals in order to comply with any laws or governmental regulations that apply to ADSs or to the withdrawal of shares or other deposited securities.

This right of withdrawal may not be limited by any other provision of the deposit agreement.

Pre-Release of ADRs

In certain circumstances, subject to the provisions of the deposit agreement, The Bank of New York may issue ADRs before deposit of the underlying class B shares. This is called a pre-release of the ADRs. The Bank of New York may also deliver shares upon cancellation of pre-released ADRs even if the ADRs are canceled before the pre-release transaction has been closed out. A pre-release is closed out as soon as the underlying shares are delivered to The Bank of New York. The Bank of New York may receive ADRs instead of shares to close out a pre-release. The Bank of New York may pre-release ADRs only under the following conditions:

- o before or at the time of the pre-release, the person to whom the pre-release is being made must represent to The Bank of New York in writing that it or its customer beneficially owns the shares or ADRs to be deposited,
- o the pre-release must be fully collateralized with cash or other collateral that The Bank of New York considers appropriate, and
- o The Bank of New York must be able to close out the pre-release on not more than five business days' notice.

In addition, The Bank of New York will limit the number of ADRs that may be outstanding at any time as a result of pre-release although The Bank of New York may disregard the limit from time to time to time.

Selling Shareholders

We originally issued the class B shares in transactions exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act. Selling shareholders may from time to time offer and sell the class B shares pursuant to this prospectus. When we refer to the "selling shareholders" in this prospectus, we mean those persons listed in the table below, as well as the pledgees, donees, assignees, transferees, successors and others who later hold any of the selling shareholders' interests.

The following table contains information as of the date of this prospectus,

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with respect to the selling shareholders and the class B shares beneficially owned by each selling shareholder that may be offered using this prospectus. We have prepared this table based on the information supplied to us by the selling shareholders named in the table.

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The selling shareholders listed in the table below may have sold or transferred, in transactions exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act, some or all of their class B shares since the date on which the information in the table is presented. Information about the selling shareholders may change over time. Any changed information will be set forth in prospectus supplements.

Because the selling shareholders may offer all or some of their class B shares from time to time, we cannot estimate the amount of the class B shares that will be held by the selling shareholders upon the termination of any particular offering. See "Plan of Distribution."

Unless set forth below, to our knowledge, none of the selling shareholders has, or within the past three years has had, any material relationship with us or any of our predecessors or affiliates or beneficially owns in excess 1.0% of our outstanding class B shares.

Name	Number of Class B Shares	Percent of Shares of Class B Shares Outstanding
------	-----------------------------	--

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Plan of Distribution

We will not receive any of the proceeds of the sale of the class B shares offered by this prospectus. The class B shares may be sold from time to time to purchasers:

- o directly by the selling shareholders; or
- o through underwriters, broker-dealers or agents who may receive compensation in the form of discounts, concessions or commissions from the selling shareholders or the purchasers of the class B shares (which compensation as to a particular broker-dealer might be in excess of customary commissions).

If the class B shares are sold through underwriters or broker-dealers, the selling shareholders will be responsible for underwriting discounts or commissions or agent's commissions.

The class B shares may be sold in one or more transactions at:

- o fixed prices;
- o prevailing market prices at the time of sale;
- o varying prices determined at the time of sale; or
- o negotiated prices.

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These sales may be effected in transactions:

- o on any national securities exchange or quotation service on which the class B shares may be listed or quoted at the time of the sale, including the Nasdaq SmallCap Market;
- o in the over-the-counter market;
- o in transactions otherwise than on such an exchange or service or in the over-the-counter market;
- o through the writing of put or call options relating to the class B shares;
- o through the distribution by a selling shareholder to its partners, members or shareholders; or
- o through a combination of such methods, if applicable.

The transactions may include block transactions or crosses. Crosses are transactions in which the same broker acts as an agent on both sides of the trade.

In connection with sales of class B shares, the selling shareholders may enter into hedging transactions with broker-dealers. These broker-dealers may in turn engage in short sales of class B shares in the course of hedging their positions. The selling shareholders may also sell the class B shares short and deliver class B shares to close out short positions, or loan or pledge class B shares to broker-dealers that in turn may sell the class B shares. The selling shareholders also may effect sales of class B shares by selling directly to broker-dealers, which may act as agents or principals.

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To our knowledge, there are currently no plans, arrangements or undertakings between any selling shareholders and any underwriter, broker-dealer or agent regarding the sale of the class B shares by the selling shareholders. However, we cannot assure you that any selling shareholder will not transfer, devise or gift the class B shares by other means not described in this prospectus.

Under the registration rights agreement filed as an exhibit to our annual report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2003, which is incorporated in this prospectus by reference, we and the selling shareholders will be indemnified by each other against certain liabilities, including certain liabilities under the Securities Act, or will be entitled to contribution in connection with these liabilities.

We have agreed to pay substantially all of the expenses incidental to the registration, offering and sale of the class B shares to the public other than commissions, fees and discounts of underwriters, brokers and agents.

The selling shareholders and any broker-dealers or agents who participate in the distribution of the class B shares may be deemed to be "underwriters" within the meaning of Section 2(11) of the Securities Act. As a result, any profits on the sale of the class B shares by selling shareholders and any discounts, commissions or concessions received by any broker-dealers or agents might be deemed to be underwriting discounts and commissions under the Securities Act. If the selling shareholders were to be deemed underwriters, the selling shareholders may be subject to statutory liability, including, but not limited to, that specified in sections 11, 12 and 17 of the Securities Act and

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Rule 10b-5 under the Exchange Act.

Because the selling shareholders may be deemed to be "underwriters," they may be subject to the prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act. At any time a particular offer of the securities is made, a revised prospectus or prospectus supplement, if required, will be distributed that will disclose:

- o the name of the selling shareholders and any participating underwriters, broker-dealers or agents;
- o the aggregate amount and type of securities being offered;
- o the price at which the securities were sold and other material terms of the offering;
- o any discounts, commissions, concessions or other items constituting compensation from the selling security holders and any discounts, commissions or concessions allowed or reallocated or paid to dealers; and
- o that the participating broker-dealers did not conduct any investigation to verify the information in this prospectus or incorporated in this prospectus by reference.

We cannot assure you that any selling shareholder will sell any or all of the class B shares pursuant to this prospectus. In addition, any class B shares covered by this prospectus that qualify for sale pursuant to Rule 144 or Rule 144A under the Securities Act may be sold under Rule 144 or Rule 144A rather than pursuant to this prospectus.

The selling shareholders and any other person participating in such distribution will be subject to the Exchange Act. The rules under that Act include, without limitation, Regulation M, which may limit the timing of purchases and sale of any of the class B shares by the selling shareholders and any other such person. In addition, Regulation M may restrict the ability of any person engaged in the distribution of the class B shares to engage in market-making activities with respect to the particular class B shares

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being distributed for a period of up to five business days prior to the commencement of that distribution. This may affect the marketability of the class B shares.

Validity of the Securities

Certain legal matters with respect to the class B shares will be passed upon for us by our legal counsel, Rafael Mariano Manovil, of M&M Bomchil, Buenos Aires, Argentina, with respect to matters of Argentine law.

Experts

The consolidated financial statements of Grupo Galicia as of December 31, 2003 and for the three years then ended incorporated in this prospectus by reference to the annual report on the Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2003 have been so incorporated in reliance on the report (which includes an explanatory paragraph as stated below) of Price Waterhouse & Co., independent registered accounting firm, given on the authority of said firm as experts in auditing and accounting. Price Waterhouse & Co. is a member of the Professional Council of Economic Sciences of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires, Argentina. The Price Waterhouse & Co. report referred to above contains the following

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explanatory paragraph: "The quality of Grupo Galicia's financial condition and results of operations depend to a significant extent on macroeconomic and political conditions prevailing from time to time in Argentina. The political and economic crisis of late 2001 and early 2002 in Argentina, and the Argentine government's actions to address such crisis, as mentioned in notes 1 and 39 to such financial statements, have had a significant adverse effect on Grupo Galicia's business activity. Currently, Grupo Galicia is significantly dependent on the Argentine Government's ability to perform on its obligations to the Bank and to the entire financial system in Argentina, in connection with Federal secured loans, federal government securities and on its obligation to approve and deliver government securities under various laws and regulations."

Enforceability

You may not be able to:

- o effect service of process on us or our directors and officers, or
- o enforce judgments of courts outside of Argentina,

based on our civil liabilities or those of our officers or directors under the laws of jurisdictions other than Argentina, including any judgments based on civil liabilities under the federal securities laws of the United States. This may occur because:

- o Grupo Galicia is a sociedad anonima organized under the laws of Argentina,
- o all of our directors, members of our supervisory committee and officers reside principally in Argentina, and
- o substantially all of our assets and the assets of its officers and directors are located in Argentina.

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Grupo Financiero/Galicia

6,025,608 Class B Shares

PART II--INFORMATION NOT REQUIRED IN PROSPECTUS

Item 8. Indemnification of Directors and Officers

On July 3, 2002, the Board of Directors of the registrant resolved that the registrant will indemnify and hold harmless each director of the registrant and each director of Banco de Galicia y Buenos Aires S.A. who served in such capacity prior to July 3, 2002 against liabilities, of whatever nature, resulting from acts or omissions while serving in their function as director of said companies.

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act of 1933 may be permitted to directors, officers or persons controlling the registrant pursuant to the foregoing provisions, the registrant has been informed that in the opinion of the Securities and Exchange Commission such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and

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is therefore likely unenforceable.

Item 9. Exhibits

Exhibit No.	Description
4.1	English translation of the Articles of Incorporation/By-laws.*
4.2	Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of May 18, 2004, of the registrant, for the benefit of the holders of the preferred shares.*
4.3	Form of Deposit Agreement between The Bank of New York and the registrant, including the form of American depository receipt.**
5.1	Opinion of Rafael Mariano Manovil of M&M Bomchil, special counsel to the registrant, as to the validity of the class B shares.
23.1	Consent of Rafael Mariano Manovil of M&M Bomchil (included in Exhibit 5.1).
23.2	Consent of Price Waterhouse & Co.
24.1	Power of Attorney (included on signature page).

* Incorporated by reference from the registrant's annual report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2003.

** Incorporated by reference from Registration Statement on Form F-4 (333-11960).

Item 10. Undertakings

a. The undersigned registrant hereby undertakes:

1. To file, during any period in which offers or sales are being made, a post-effective amendment to this registration statement:
 - i. To include any prospectus required by section 10(a)(3) of the Securities Act of 1933;
 - ii. To reflect in the prospectus any facts or events arising after the effective date of the registration statement (or the most recent post-effective amendment thereof) which, individually or in the aggregate, represent a fundamental change in the information set forth in the registration

statement. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any increase or decrease in volume of securities offered (if the total dollar value of securities offered would not exceed that which was registered) and any deviation from the low or high end of the estimated maximum offering range may be reflected in the form of prospectus filed with the Commission pursuant to Rule 424(b) if, in the aggregate, the changes in volume and price represent no more than 20% change in the maximum aggregate offering price set forth in the "Calculation of Registration Fee" table in the effective registration

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statement;

iii. To include any material information with respect to the plan of distribution not previously disclosed in the registration statement or any material change to such information in the registration statement;

provided, however, that paragraphs (a)(1)(i) and (a)(1)(ii) of this section do not apply if the information required to be included in a post-effective amendment by those paragraphs is contained in periodic reports filed with or furnished to the Commission by the registrant pursuant to section 13 or section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 that are incorporated by reference in the registration statement.

2. That, for the purpose of determining any liability under the Securities Act of 1933, each such post-effective amendment shall be deemed to be a new registration statement relating to the securities offered therein, and the offering of such securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial bona fide offering thereof.
 3. To remove from registration by means of a post-effective amendment any of the securities being registered which remain unsold at the termination of the offering.
 4. To file a post-effective amendment to the registration statement to include any financial statements required by Item 8.A. of Form 20-F at the start of any delayed offering or throughout a continuous offering. Financial statements and information otherwise required by section 10(a)(3) of the Securities Act need not be furnished, provided that the registrant includes in the prospectus, by means of a post-effective amendment, financial statements required pursuant to this paragraph (a)(4) and other information necessary to ensure that all other information in the prospectus is at least as current as the date of those financial statements. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a post-effective amendment need not be filed to include financial statements and information required by section 10(a)(3) of the Securities Act if such financial statements and information are contained in periodic reports filed with or furnished to the Commission by the registrant pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 that are incorporated by reference in the Form F-3.
- b. The undersigned registrant hereby undertakes that, for purposes of determining any liability under the Securities Act of 1933, each filing of the registrant's annual report pursuant to section 13(a) or section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (and, where applicable, each filing of an employee benefit plan's annual report pursuant to section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) that is incorporated by reference in the registration statement shall be deemed to be a new registration statement relating to the

securities offered therein, and the offering of such securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial bona fide offering thereof.

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c. Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act of 1933 may be permitted to directors, officers and controlling persons of the registrant pursuant to the foregoing provisions, or otherwise, the registrant has been advised that in the opinion of the Securities and Exchange Commission such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is, therefore, unenforceable. In the event that a claim for indemnification against such liabilities (other than the payment by the registrant of expenses incurred or paid by a director, officer or controlling person of the registrant in the successful defense of any action, suit or proceeding) is asserted by such director, officer or controlling person in connection with the securities being registered, the registrant will, unless in the opinion of its counsel the matter has been settled by controlling precedent, submit to a court of appropriate jurisdiction the question whether such indemnification by it is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and will be governed by the final adjudication of such issue.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, the registrant certifies that it has reasonable grounds to believe that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form F-3 and has duly caused this registration statement to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the City of Buenos Aires, in the Republic of Argentina, on August 3, 2004.

By: /s/ Antonio Garces

Name: Antonio Garces
Title: Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Pedro Richards, his true and lawful attorney-in-fact and agent, with full power of substitution and resubstitution, for him and in his name, place and stead, in any and all capacities, to sign any and all amendments (including post-effective amendments) to this registration statement, and to file the same, with all exhibits thereto, and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, granting unto said attorney-in-fact and agent, full power and authority to do and perform each and every act and thing requisite or necessary to be done in and about the premises, as fully to all intents and purposes as he might or could do in person, hereby ratifying and confirming all the said attorney-in-fact and agent, or his substitute or substitutes, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

Signature Title
=====

/s/ Antonio Garces Principal Executive Officer, Chairman of the
----- Board and Chief Executive Officer

Antonio Garces

/s/ Pedro Richards

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Pedro Richards	Chief Financial Officer
/s/ Jose Luis Gentile	
Jose Luis Gentile	Principal Accounting Officer
/s/ Federico Braun	
Federico Braun	Vice Chairman and Director
/s/ Abel Ayerza	
Abel Ayerza	Director
/s/ Eduardo J. Zimmermann	
Eduardo J. Zimmermann	Director
/s/ Silvestre Vila Moret	
Silvestre Vila Moret	Director
/s/ Marcelo L.S. Tonini	
Marcelo L.S. Tonini	Director
/s/ Gloria Moreno	
Gloria Moreno	Authorized Representative in the United States

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(333-11960) .