UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 20-F

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

OR

x ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 For the fiscal year ended: June 30, 2007

OR

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

For the transition period from______ to _____

Commission file number: 0-29190

CRESUD SOCIEDAD ANONIMA COMERCIAL INMOBILIARIA FINANCIERA Y AGROPECUARIA

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

CRESUD INC.

(Translation of Registrant s name into English)

Republic of Argentina (Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

Moreno 877, 23 Floor,

(C1091AAQ) Buenos Aires, Argentina (Address of principal executive offices)

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

Title of each class American Depositary Shares, each representing ten shares of Common Stock

Name of each exchange on which registered Nasdaq National Market of the Nasdaq Stock Market

Common Stock, par value one Peso per share

Nasdaq National Market of the

Nasdaq Stock Market*

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

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

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

The number of outstanding shares of Common Stock of Cresud Sociedad Anónima Comercial, Inmobiliaria, Financiera y Agropecuaria as of June 30, 2007 was:

Shares of Common Stock 309.576.220 Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act: "Yes x No

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

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

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

> Large accelerated filer " Accelerated filer x

Non-accelerated filer "

Indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow. "Item 17 x Item 18

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

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INMOBILIARIA FINANCIERA Y AGROPECUARIA

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DISCLOSURE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 provides a Safe Harbor for forward looking statements.

This Form 20-F report contains or incorporates by reference statements that constitute forward-looking statements, regarding the intent, belief or current expectations of our directors and officers with respect to our future operating performance. Such statements include any forecasts, projections and descriptions of anticipated cost savings or other synergies. Words such as anticipate, expect, intend, plan, believe, seek, variations of such words, and similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. You should be aware that any such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and may involve risks and uncertainties, and that actual results may differ from those set forth in the forward-looking statements as a result of various factors (including, without limitations, the actions of competitors, future global economic conditions, market conditions, foreign exchange rates, and operating and financial risks related to managing growth and integrating acquired businesses), many of which are beyond our control. The occurrence of any such factors not currently expected by us would significantly alter the results set forth in these statements.

Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially and adversely include, but are not limited to:

changes in general economic, business or political or other conditions in Argentina or changes in general economic or business conditions in Latin America;

changes in capital markets in general that may affect policies or attitudes toward lending to Argentina or Argentine companies;

changes in exchange rates or regulations applicable to currency exchanges or transfers;

unexpected developments in certain existing litigation;

increased costs;

unanticipated increases in financing and other costs or the inability to obtain additional debt or equity financing on attractive terms; and

the factors discussed under Risk Factors .

You should not place undue reliance on such statements, which speak only as of the date that they were made. Our independent public accountants have not examined or compiled the forward-looking statements and, accordingly, do not provide any assurance with respect to such statements. These cautionary statements should be considered in connection with any written or oral forward-looking statements that we might issue in the future. We do not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to such forward-looking statements after filing of this Form to reflect later events or circumstances or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

CERTAIN MEASURES AND TERMS

As used throughout this Form 20-F, the terms Cresud, Company, we, us, and our refer to Cresud Sociedad Anónima Comercial, Inmobiliaria Financiera y Agropecuaria, together with our consolidated subsidiaries, except where we make clear that such terms refer only to the parent company.

References to Tons, tons or Tns. are to metric tons, to kgs are to kilograms, to ltrs are to liters and Hct are to hectares. A metric ton is equal 1,000 kilograms. A kilogram is equal to approximately 2.2 pounds. A metric ton of wheat is equal to approximately 36.74 bushels. A metric ton of corn is equal to approximately 39.37 bushels. A metric ton of soybean is equal to approximately 36.74 bushels. One gallon is equal to 3.7854

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liter. One hectare is equal to approximately 2.47 acres. One kilogram of live weight beef cattle is equal to approximately 0.5 to 0.6 kilogram of carcass (meat and bones).

PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL AND CERTAIN OTHER INFORMATION

In this Form 20-F, references to US\$ and U.S. dollars are to United States Dollars, and references to Ps. , Peso or Pesos are to Argentine Peso

This Form 20-F contains our audited consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2007 and 2006 and for the years ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005. Our consolidated financial statements have been audited by Price Waterhouse & Co. S.R.L. Buenos Aires Argentina, member firm of PricewaterhouseCoopers, an independent registered public accounting firm, whose report is included herein. We prepare our consolidated financial statements in Pesos and in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles used in Argentina, as set forth by the Federación Argentina de Consejos Profesionales de Ciencias Económicas (FACPCE) and as implemented, adapted, amended, revised and/or supplemented by the Consejo Profesional de Ciencias Económicas de la Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires (CPCECABA) (collectively Argentine GAAP). In addition, we must comply with the regulations of the Comisión Nacional de Valores (CNV), the National Securities Commission in Argentina, which differ in certain significant respects from generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (US GAAP). Such differences involve methods of measuring the amounts shown in the consolidated financial statements as well as additional disclosures required by US GAAP and Regulation S-X of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). See Note 17 to our consolidated financial statements for a description of the principal differences between Argentine GAAP and U.S. GAAP, as they relate to us, and a reconciliation to U.S. GAAP of net income and shareholders equity.

As discussed in Note 2.d), in order to comply with regulations of the CNV, we discontinued inflation accounting as from February 28, 2003. The application of this CNV regulation represented a departure from Argentine GAAP. However, such departure has not had a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

In addition, in accordance with the CNV regulations, deferred income taxes have been accounted for on an undiscounted basis. The CNV resolution represented a departure from Argentine GAAP. Such departure did not have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements. However, as further discussed below, the CPCECABA issued revised accounting standards. One of these standards requires companies to account for deferred income taxes on an undiscounted basis, thus aligning the accounting to that of the CNV. Since the CNV adopted the CPCECABA standards effective July 1, 2006, there is no longer a difference on this subject between Argentine GAAP and the CNV regulations.

Effective July 1, 2006, we adopted Technical Resolution No. 22 Agricultural Activities (RT No. 22). RT No. 22 prescribes the accounting treatment, financial statement presentation, and disclosures related to agricultural activity. Agricultural activity is the management by an entity of the biological transformation of living animals or plants (biological assets) for sale, into agricultural produce, or into additional biological assets. RT No. 22 prescribes, among other things, the accounting treatment for biological assets during the period of growth, degeneration, production, and procreation, and for the initial measurement of agricultural produce at the point of harvest. It requires measurement at fair value less estimated point-of-sale costs from initial recognition of biological assets up to the point of harvest, other than when fair value cannot be measured reliably on initial recognition. RT No. 22 requires that a change in fair value less estimated point-of-sale costs of a biological asset be included in profit or loss for the period in which it arises. RT No. 22 also requires that gains or losses arising on initial recognition of agricultural produce at fair value less estimated point-of-sale costs to be included in profit or loss for the period in which it arises. RT No. 22 also requires that gains or losses arising on initial recognition of agricultural produce at fair value less estimated point-of-sale costs to be included in profit or loss for the period in which it arises. RT No. 22 also requires that gains or losses arising on initial recognition of agricultural produce at fair value less estimated point-of-sale costs to be included in profit or loss for the entity. RT No. 22 is applied to agricultural produce, which is the harvested product of the entity s biological assets, only at the point of harvest. Accordingly, RT No. 22 does not deal with the processing of agricultural produce after harvest; for example, the processing of milk into cheese.

Biological transformation comprises the processes of growth, degeneration, production, and procreation that cause qualitative or quantitative changes in a biological asset. Harvest is the detachment of produce from a biological asset or the cessation of a biological asset s life processes. Biological transformation results in the

following types of outcomes: asset changes through (i) growth (an increase in quantity or improvement in quality of an animal or plant), (ii) degeneration (a decrease in the quantity or deterioration in quality of an animal or plant), or (iii) procreation (creation of additional living animals or plants).

The adoption of RT No. 22 did not have a significant impact in our measurement and recognition of biological transformation. Rather, it changed the format of our income statement. Under RT No. 22 we disclose certain components of our costs as separate line items in the income statement. There was no change in our gross profit for any of the periods presented.

Prior to the adoption of RT No. 22 gains or losses arising from initial recognition of biological assets and agricultural produce as well as changes in fair value of biological assets were included as a deduction of costs of sales. Under RT No. 22 these changes are disclosed separately in the income statement under the line item titled Production income in our income statement.

Also, prior to the adoption of RT No. 22, costs directly related to the transformation of biological assets and agricultural produce were also included as an addition to costs of sales. Under RT No. 22, these costs are disclosed separately in the income statement under the line item titled Cost of production in our income statement due to the direct relationship to the transformation of biological assets and agricultural produce.

The adoption of RT No. 22 did not affect our recognition of revenue which is included in the line item titled Sales in our income statement. See Note 3 a) for our revenue recognition policies. As a result of the adoption of RT No. 22, our costs of sales only show certain direct costs related to the sales of agricultural produce other than selling expenses. RT No. 22 intends to purport that costs of sales are not significant in agricultural activities while costs of biological transformation into agricultural produce represent the major costs of these activities.

In addition, under RT No. 22, Exhibits Cost of Sales and Cost of production included in Note 18 e) and f) to our income statement present a reconciliation of changes in the carrying amount of biological assets between the beginning and the end of the current period. This reconciliation includes (a) the gain or loss arising from changes in fair value less estimated point-of-sale costs; (b) increases due to purchases; (c) decreases attributable to sales and biological assets classified as held for sale; (d) decreases due to harvest; (e) increases resulting from business combinations, if any; (f) other changes.

Adoption by CNV of CPCECABA standards

The CNV issued General Resolutions 485 and 487 on December 29, 2005 and January 26, 2006, respectively which adopted, with certain modifications, the new accounting standards previously issued by the CPCECABA through its Resolution CD 93/2005. These standards were effective for our fiscal year ended June 30, 2007.

The most significant changes included in the accounting standards adopted by the CNV relate to (i) changes in the impairment test of long-lived assets and (ii) changes to deferred income tax accounting. The new standars provide for the accounting treatment of differences between the tax basis and book basis of non-monetary items for deferred income tax calculation purposes when companies prepare price-level restated financial statements. The new accounting standard mandates companies to treat these differences as temporary. However, the standard allows a one-time accommodation to continue treating these differences as permanent if this policy had been applied by the Company prior to the adoption of the standard. As such, we elected to continue treating differences as permanent. In addition, deferred income taxes should be accounted on an undiscounted basis.

Also, under the new standards, the carrying value of a long-lived asset is considered impaired when the expected cash flows from such asset is separately identifiable and less than its carrying value. Expected cash flows are determined primarily using the anticipated cash flows discounted at a rate commensurate with the risk involved.

As mentioned in Note 4.b) to our consolidated financial statements, as of June 30, 2007 we owned a 25.01% equity interest in Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima (IRSA).

Also contained in this Form 20-F are the consolidated financial statements of IRSA, as of June 30, 2007 and 2006 and for the years ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005, which have been audited by Price Waterhouse & Co. S.R.L. Buenos Aires Argentina, member firm of PriceWaterhouseCoopers, an independent registered public accounting firm, whose report is included herein. As of June 30, 2007, IRSA has a significant investment in *Banco Hipotecario S.A.* that accounts for approximately 7.3% of IRSA s total consolidated assets.

IRSA prepares its financial statements in Pesos and in conformity with Argentine GAAP and the regulation of the *Comisión Nacional de Valores*, which differ in certain significant respects from U.S. GAAP. Such differences involve methods of measuring the amounts shown in the consolidated financial statements, as well as additional disclosures required by U.S. GAAP and Regulation S-X of the SEC. See Note 27 to IRSA s consolidated financial statements contained elsewhere in this annual report for a description of the main differences between Argentine GAAP and U.S. GAAP as they relate to IRSA, and a reconciliation with U.S. GAAP of net income and shareholders equity.

As discussed in Note 3.m. to IRSA s financial statements, in order to comply with *Comisión Nacional de Valores* regulations, IRSA recognized deferred income tax assets and liabilities on a non-discounted basis. This accounting practice represented a departure from Argentine GAAP. However, such departure has not had a material effect on the IRSA s consolidated financial statements.

Additionally, as discussed in Notes 2.c. to IRSA s financial statements, in order to comply with regulations of the CNV, We discontinued inflation accounting as from February 28, 2003. The application of this CNV regulation represented a departure from Argentine GAAP. However, such departure has not had a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

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

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

MARKET DATA

Market data used throughout this annual report were derived from reports prepared by unaffiliated third-party sources. Such reports generally state that the information contained therein has been obtained from sources believed by such sources to be reliable. Certain market data which appear herein (including percentage amounts) may not sum due to rounding.

PART I

Item 1. Identity of directors, Senior Management and Advisers This item is not applicable.

Item 2. Offer statistics and expected timetable This item is not applicable.

Item 3. Key information

A. SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA

The following selected consolidated financial data has been derived from our consolidated financial statements as of the dates and for each of the periods indicated below. This information should be read in conjunction with and is qualified in its entirety by reference to our consolidated financial statements and the discussion in Operating and Financial Review and Prospects included elsewhere in this Form 20-F. The selected consolidated statement of income data for the years ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005 and the selected consolidated balance sheet data as of June 30, 2007 and 2006 have been derived from our consolidated financial statements which have been audited by Price Waterhouse & Co. S.R.L. Buenos Aires Argentina, member firm of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Buenos Aires, Argentina, an independent registered public accounting firm.

The selected consolidated statement of income data for the years ended June 30, 2004 and 2003 and the selected consolidated balance sheet data as of June 30, 2005 and 2004 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2005 and 2004 and for the three years in the period ended June 30, 2005 which are not included herein.

Certain reclassifications have been made to the consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2005 and 2004 and for the three years in the period ended June 30, 2005 to conform to current year presentation.

The selected consolidated balance sheet data as of June 30, 2003 has been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2004 and 2003 and for the three years in the period ended June 30, 2004 which are not included herein.

Certain reclassifications have been made to the consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2004 and 2003 and for the three years in the period ended June 30, 2004 to conform to current year presentation.

		А	s of the year end				
	2007 ⁽²⁾ (in US\$, except for	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003(1)	
	percentages)		(in Ps., except for percentages)				
INCOME STATEMENT DATA							
Argentine GAAP							
Production income:							
Crops	23,416,105	72,426,012	37,005,907	44,052,970	24,369,232	24,883,609	
Beef cattle	6,292,405	19,462,410	20,452,655	19,993,923	20,637,512	16,584,204	
Milk	3,527,771	10,911,397	7,892,462	3,463,144	3,191,948	2,414,992	
Total production income	33,236,281	102,799,819	65,351,024	67,510,037	48,198,692	43,882,805	
Cost of production:							
Crops	(16,942,025)	(52,401,684)	(35,799,706)	(34,463,844)	(17,616,790)	(18,770,450)	
Beef cattle	(4,865,968)	(15,050,438)	(18,780,372)	(17,012,337)	(15,112,209)	(8,813,155)	

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Milk	(2,740,508)	(8,476,391)	(5,845,360)	(2,094,975)	(1,307,962)	(1,483,172)
Total cost of production	(24,548,501)	(75,928,513)	(60,425,438)	(53,571,156)	(34,036,961)	(29,066,777)
Gross income from production	8,687,780	26,871,306	4,925,586	13,938,881	14,161,731	14,816,028
Sales:						
Crops	17,265,236	53,401,376	61,659,566	30,893,216	26,838,376	50,167,010
Beef cattle	10,335,138	31,966,582	33,713,479	36,826,885	27,723,604	20,566,175
Milk	3,146,113	9,730,929	7,892,462	3,463,144	3,191,948	2,414,992
Feed lot	1,002,984	3,102,229	2,721,377	2,129,838	7,120,335	4,453,320
Other	3,917,353	12,116,372	6,353,777	4,859,931	4,778,545	1,985,004
Total sales	35,666,824	110,317,488	112,340,661	78,173,014	69,652,808	79,586,501

Cost of sales:						
Crops	(16,306,163)	(50,434,966)	(53,286,035)	(30,460,110)	(23,941,415)	(47,129,107)
Beef cattle	(9,787,491)	(30,272,710)	(32,993,523)	(35,810,780)	(26,478,681)	(19,450,110)
Milk	(3,146,113)	(9,730,929)	(7,892,462)	(3,463,144)	(3,191,948)	(2,414,992)
Feed lot	(912,986)	(2,823,865)	(2,318,102)	(1,855,278)	(6,185,771)	(4,193,288)
Other	(1,897,853)	(5,870,058)	(2,093,332)	(1,546,204)	(1,196,060)	(1,387,411)
Total cost of sales	(32,050,606)	(99,132,528)	(98,583,454)	(73,135,516)	(60,993,875)	(74,574,908)
Gross income from sales	3,616,218	11,184,960	13,757,207	5,037,498	8,658,933	5,011,593
Gross profit	12,303,998	38,056,266	18,682,793	18,976,379	22,820,664	
-						