

**TENARIS S.A.**

**CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED INTERIM  
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**MARCH 31, 2003**

**Report of independent auditors**

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of  
Tenaris S.A.

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated condensed interim balance sheet of Tenaris S.A. and its subsidiaries as of March 31, 2003, and the related consolidated condensed interim statements of income and of changes in shareholders' equity for each of the three-month periods ended March 31, 2003 and 2002 and the consolidated condensed interim statement of cash flows for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2003 and 2002. These consolidated condensed interim financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management.

We conducted our review in accordance with standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. A review of interim financial information consists principally of applying analytical procedures to financial data and making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. It is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Based on our reviews, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying consolidated condensed interim financial statements for them to be in conformity with International Accounting Standards.

We previously audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the consolidated combined balance sheet of Tenaris S.A. and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2002, and the related consolidated combined statements of income, of changes in shareholders' equity and of cash flows for the year then ended (not presented herein); and in our report dated March 6, 2003, we expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated combined financial statements. In our opinion, the information set forth in the accompanying consolidated condensed interim balance sheet as of December 31, 2002, is fairly stated in all material respects, in relation to the consolidated combined balance sheet from which it has been derived.

PricewaterhouseCoopers S.à r.l.  
Réviseur d'entreprises  
Represented by

Luxembourg, May 7, 2003

  
Ian Whitecourt

Consolidated interim income statement

(all amounts in USD thousands)	Notes	Three-month period ended March 31,	
		2003	2002
		(Unaudited)	
Net sales	1	789,579	810,205
Cost of sales	2	(558,534)	(544,637)
Gross profit		231,045	265,568
Selling, general and administrative expenses	3	(132,998)	(135,170)
Other operating income and expenses		521	(1,482)
Operating income		98,568	128,916
Financial income (expenses), net	4	(22,691)	(19,272)
Income before tax, equity in losses of associated companies and minority interest		75,877	109,644
Equity in losses of associated companies		(9,034)	(6,368)
Income before income tax and minority interest		66,843	103,276
Income tax	5	(17,927)	(129,148)
Net income before minority interest		48,916	(25,872)
Minority interest (1)		(3,404)	(9,459)
Net income before other minority interest		45,512	(35,331)
Other minority interest (2)		-	(133)
Net income (loss) for the period (3)		45,512	(35,464)

- (1) Minority interest represents the participation of minority shareholders of those consolidated subsidiaries not included in the exchange transaction completed on December 13, 2002 (including Confab Industrial, NKK Tubes and Tubos de Acero de Venezuela), as well as the participation at March 31, 2003, of minority shareholders of Siderca, Dalmine and Tamsa that did not exchange their participation.
- (2) Other minority interest represents the participation of minority shareholders attributable to the exchanged shares, since January 1, 2002 until the end of the period.
- (3) See note 6 for Earnings per share calculation.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated condensed interim financial statements. The limited review Report of independent auditor on these consolidated condensed interim financial statements is issued as a separate document.

## Consolidated interim balance sheet

(all amounts in USD thousands)

	Notes	At March 31, 2003 (Unaudited)		At December 31, 2002	
<b>ASSETS</b>					
<b>Non-current assets</b>					
Property, plant and equipment, net	7	1,935,579		1,934,237	
Intangible assets, net	7	32,939		32,684	
Investments in associated companies		5,267		14,327	
Other investments		158,434		159,303	
Deferred tax assets		53,140		49,412	
Receivables		25,096	2,210,455	16,902	2,206,865
<b>Current assets</b>					
Inventories		675,108		680,113	
Receivables		140,764		155,706	
Trade receivables		685,082		670,226	
Cash and cash equivalents		390,051	1,891,005	304,536	1,810,581
<b>Total assets</b>			<b>4,101,460</b>		<b>4,017,446</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>					
<b>Shareholders' Equity</b>					
			1,722,972		1,694,054
<b>Minority interest</b>					
			189,388		186,783
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>					
Borrowings	8	317,391		322,205	
Deferred tax liabilities		296,198		320,753	
Effect of currency translation on tax base		100,664		114,826	
Employee liabilities		117,185		123,023	
Provisions		35,665		33,874	
Trade payables		19,252	886,355	18,650	933,331
<b>Current liabilities</b>					
Borrowings	8	397,282		393,690	
Current tax liabilities		204,512		161,704	
Other liabilities		74,199		53,428	
Provisions		83,025		73,953	
Customers advances		41,489		37,085	
Trade payables		502,238	1,302,745	483,418	1,203,278
<b>Total liabilities</b>			<b>2,189,100</b>		<b>2,136,609</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>			<b>4,101,460</b>		<b>4,017,446</b>

Contingencies and commitments (Note 10)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated condensed interim financial statements. The limited review Report of independent auditor on these consolidated condensed interim financial statements is issued as a separate document.

Consolidated interim statement of changes in shareholders' equity

(all amounts in USD thousands)

	Statutory balances according to Luxembourg Law					Total at March 31,	
	Share Capital	Legal Reserves	Share Premium	Distributable Reserves	Other Reserves	Currency translation adjustments	Retained Earnings (1)
Balance at January 1,	1,160,701	116,070	587,493	206,744	(376,954)	-	1,694,054
Currency translation differences						(16,594)	(16,594)
Change in ownership in Exchange Companies						45,512	45,512
Net income (loss)							1,724
Balance at March 31,	1,160,701	116,070	587,493	206,744	(376,954)	(16,594)	875,401
							(Unaudited)
							2003
							2002
							841,128

(1) Dividends may be paid by Tenaris to the extent distributable retained earnings calculated in accordance with Luxembourg GAAP exist. Therefore, retained earnings included in the consolidated financial statements may not be wholly distributable.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated condensed interim financial statements. The limited review Report of independent auditor on these consolidated condensed interim financial statements is issued as a separate document.

### Consolidated interim cash flow statement

(all amounts in USD thousands)

	Three-month period ended March 31,	
	2003	2002
	(Unaudited)	
Net income (loss) for the period	45,512	(35,464)
Depreciation and amortization	47,867	42,916
Tax accruals less payments	4,338	116,747
Equity in losses of associated companies	9,034	6,368
Interest accruals less payments	2,426	(7,069)
Net provisions	3,203	(8,329)
Minority interest	3,404	9,592
Change in working capital	42,280	(57,987)
<b>Net cash provided by operations</b>	<b>158,064</b>	<b>66,774</b>
Capital expenditure	(43,611)	(24,531)
Acquisitions of subsidiaries	(26,232)	-
Proceeds from disposition of property, plant and equipment	658	2,185
Changes in Trust fund	-	(10,565)
<b>Net cash used in investment activities</b>	<b>(69,185)</b>	<b>(32,911)</b>
Proceeds from borrowings	84,493	97,184
Repayments of borrowings	(94,374)	(86,469)
<b>Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities</b>	<b>(9,881)</b>	<b>10,715</b>
<b>Increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>78,998</b>	<b>44,578</b>
Cash at January 1,	304,536	213,814
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	298	(75)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents provided by business acquisitions	6,219	-
<b>Increase</b>	<b>78,998</b>	<b>44,578</b>
<b>Cash at March 31,</b>	<b>390,051</b>	<b>258,317</b>
<b>Non-cash financing activity:</b>		
Fair value adjustment of minority interest acquired	748	-

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated condensed interim financial statements. The limited review Report of independent auditor on these consolidated condensed interim financial statements is issued as a separate document.

## Accounting policies

### Index to accounting policies

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- B Translation of financial statements and transactions in currencies other than the measurement currency
- C Use of estimates
- D Summary of accounting policies regarding specific asset and liability categories
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## Accounting policies

The consolidated condensed interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards ("IAS") adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations issued by the Standing Interpretations Committee ("SIC") of the IASB.

These consolidated condensed interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34, "Interim Financial Reporting". The accounting policies used in the preparation of the interim financial statements are consistent with those used in the consolidated combined financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2002, unless specified. These interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the said consolidated combined annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2002.

The following is a summary of the principal accounting policies followed in the preparation of these consolidated condensed interim financial statements. This summary has been included for the convenience of the reader and should not be regarded as a complete explanation of the accounting policies used by the Company.

### A Business of the Company and basis of presentation

Tenaris S.A. (the "Company" or "Tenaris"), a Luxembourg corporation, was incorporated on December 17, 2001, to hold investments in steel pipe manufacturing and distributing companies. The Company holds, either directly or indirectly, controlling interests in certain subsidiary companies. A detail of these holdings is included in Note 29 to the consolidated combined financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2002.

On November 11, 2002 Tenaris announced the commencement of its offer to exchange its ordinary shares and ADSs for all outstanding Class A ordinary shares and ADSs of Siderca, all outstanding common shares and ADSs of Tamsa and all outstanding ordinary shares of Dalmine ("the Exchange Offer"). The Exchange Offer was concluded successfully on December 13, 2002. As a result of the transaction, the Company acquired 27.94% of Siderca shares and ADSs, 43.73% of Tamsa shares and ADSs and 41.19% of Dalmine shares. Therefore, at the conclusion of the Exchange Offer, Tenaris held directly or indirectly 99.11%, 94.50% and 88.41% of the share capital of Siderca, Tamsa and Dalmine, respectively. Changes occurred to Tenaris' holdings in subsidiaries during the three-month period ended March 31, 2003 are described in Note 12 to these consolidated financial statements.

At March 31, 2003 the financial statements of Tenaris and its subsidiaries have been consolidated. At March 31, 2002 and up to October 18, 2002, Tenaris' subsidiaries were under the common control of Sidertubes S.A. Thus, for comparative purposes, the consolidated financial statements of Siderca, Dalmine, Tamsa and Tenaris Global Services and their respective subsidiaries at March 31, 2002 have been retroactively combined at the relevant predecessor's cost, reflecting the carrying amount of such assets and liabilities with those of the Company and presented as one company ("Tenaris") in the consolidated combined condensed interim financial statements at that date. The percentages of ownership and voting rights considered in the preparation of such consolidated combined financial statements correspond to those of the parent company at that period-end.

Certain reclassifications of balances and elimination of all material intercompany transactions and balances between the Company and the other consolidated companies and their respective subsidiaries have been made.



## Accounting policies (Cont'd.)

### B Translation of financial statements and transactions in currencies other than the measurement currency

The measurement currency of Tenaris is the U.S. dollar. Although the Company is located in Luxembourg, Tenaris operates in several countries with different currencies. The U.S. dollar is the currency that better reflects the economic substance of the underlying events and circumstances relevant to Tenaris as a whole. Generally, the measurement currency of the main companies in these financial statements is the respective local currency. As further explained in the Company's consolidated combined financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2002, the measurement currency for Siderca is the U.S. dollar, because:

- Siderca is located in Argentina and its local currency is affected by recurring severe economic crisis
- sales are denominated and settled in U.S. dollars or, if in a currency other than the U.S. dollar, the price is sensitive to movements in the exchange rate with the U.S. dollar;
- purchases of critical raw materials are financed in U.S. dollars generated by financing or operating activities;
- most of the net financial assets and liabilities are mainly obtained and retained in U.S. dollars.

Income statements of subsidiary companies stated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar are translated into U.S. dollars at the weighted average exchange rates for the period, while balance sheets are translated at the exchange rates at period end. Translation differences are recognized in shareholders' equity. In case of sale or other disposition of any such subsidiary, any accumulated translation differences would be recognized in the income statement as part of the gain or loss on sale.

Transactions in currencies other than the measurement currency are accounted for at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transactions, and their corresponding exchange gains and losses are recognized in the income statement. Further reference regarding the accounting policies applied for the translation of financial statements and transactions subject to the consolidation process is included in the notes to the Company's consolidated combined financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2002.

### C Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the balance sheet dates, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

### D Summary of accounting policies regarding specific asset and liability categories

An overview of relevant accounting policies applied in the recognition and valuation of assets and liabilities is described below. A more detailed description is included in the notes to the Company's consolidated combined financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2002.

## Accounting policies (Cont'd.)

### D Summary of accounting policies regarding specific asset and liability categories (Cont'd)

#### (1) Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets

Property, plant and equipment are recognized at historical acquisition or construction cost less depreciation, calculated using the straight line method to amortize the cost of each asset over its estimated useful life. In the case of business acquisitions proper consideration to the fair value of the assets has been given as explained in the notes to the consolidated combined financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2002. Expenditure is capitalized as property, plant and equipment only when the investment enhances the condition of an asset beyond its original condition.

Intangible assets including goodwill; certain costs directly related to the development, acquisition and implementation of information system; and expenditures on acquired patents, trademarks, technology transfer and licenses are capitalized and amortized using the straight line method over their useful lives; the useful lives of Tenaris' intangible assets average 4 years and none exceeds 20 years. Research and development expenditure is recognized as expenses as incurred. Negative goodwill is recognized as income on a systematic basis over the remaining weighted average useful life of the identifiable acquired depreciable assets.

In all cases where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount. However, management considers that there has been no reason to effect an impairment in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment or intangible assets.

#### (2) Impairment

Circumstances affecting the recoverability of tangible and intangible assets may change. If this happens, the recoverable amount of the relevant assets is estimated. The recoverable amount is determined as the higher of the asset's net selling price and the present value of the estimated future cash flows. If the recoverable amount of the asset has dropped below its carrying amount the asset is written down immediately to its recoverable amount.

No impairment provisions were recorded, other than the investment in Amazonia, as reflected in Note 11 to the consolidated combined financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2002.

#### (3) Other investments

All the Company's investments are currently classified as available-for-sale in non-current assets in accordance with IAS 39.

Other investments comprise mainly financial resources placed by Siderca, Siat and Confab within trusts, the objective of which is exclusively to ensure that the financial needs for normal development of their operations are met.

All purchases and sales of investments are recognized on the trade date, not significantly different from the settlement date, which is the date that Tenaris commits to purchase or sell the investment. Costs include transaction costs.

Subsequent to their acquisition, available-for-sale investments are carried at fair value. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value in those investments are included in the income statement for the period in which they arise. Investments in companies for which fair values cannot be measured reliably are reported at cost less impairment.

## Accounting policies (Cont'd.)

### D Summary of accounting policies regarding specific asset and liability categories (Cont'd)

#### (4) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value (calculated principally using the average cost method). The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labor, other direct costs and related production overheads. Net realizable value is estimated collectively for inventories as the selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the costs of completion and selling expenses. Goods in transit at period end are valued at supplier invoice cost. An allowance for obsolescence or slow-moving inventory is made in relation to supplies and spare parts and based on the management's analysis of their aging.

#### (5) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are carried at original invoice amount less an estimate made for doubtful receivables.

This estimate is calculated as a percentage of sales based on historical statistics and on the probability, based on current information and events, that the Company will be unable to collect all amounts due. A provision for customer claims is constituted when a claim is made and management estimates that despite its efforts, the amount due is unlikely to be collected in full.

At March 31, 2003 the allowance for doubtful accounts and provision for customer claims that were deducted from the corresponding gross accounts receivable totaled USD33.7 million.

#### (6) Borrowing

Borrowings are recognized initially for an amount equal to the proceeds received net of transaction costs. In subsequent periods, borrowings are stated at amortized cost; any difference between proceeds and the redemption value is recognized in the income statement over the period of the borrowings.

#### (7) Deferred income taxes

Under present Luxembourg law, so long as the Company maintains its status as a holding billionaire company, no income tax, withholding tax (including with respect to dividends), or capital gain tax is payable in Luxembourg by the Company. The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws in force in the countries where Tenaris' subsidiaries operate. Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. A more detailed description of temporary differences can be found in the Company's consolidated combined financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2002.

#### (8) Employee-related liabilities

##### (a) Employees' statutory profit sharing

Under Mexican law, Tenaris's Mexican subsidiary companies are required to pay an annual benefit to their employees, which is calculated on the basis of the performance of each company. Employees' statutory profit sharing is provided under the liability method. Temporary differences arise between the "statutory" bases of assets and liabilities used in the determination of the profit sharing and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

## Accounting policies (Cont'd.)

### D Summary of accounting policies regarding specific asset and liability categories (Cont'd)

#### (8) Employee-related liabilities (Cont'd)

##### (b) Employees' severance indemnity

An employees' severance indemnity provision is recorded, which comprises the liability accrued on behalf of Dalmine and Tamsa employees at the balance sheet date in accordance with current legislation and the labor contracts in effect in the respective countries.

Employees' severance indemnity costs are assessed using the projected unit credit method: the cost of providing this obligation is charged to the income statement over the service lives of employees in accordance with the advice of the actuaries. This provision is measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows using applicable interest rates.

##### (c) Pension obligations

Certain Siderca officers are encompassed by a defined benefit employee retirement plan (the "Siderca Plan") designed to provide retirement, termination and other benefits to those officers.

Siderca is accumulating assets for the ultimate payment of those benefits in the form of investments that carry time limitation for their redemption. The investments are not part of a particular plan nor segregated from Siderca's other assets. Due to these conditions, the plan is classified as "unfunded" under International Accounting Standards definition.

Retirement costs are assessed using the projected unit credit method: the cost of providing retirement benefits is charged to the income statement over the service lives of employees based on actuarial calculations. This provision is measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows using applicable interest rates. Actuarial gains and losses are recognized over the average remaining service lives of employees.

Benefits provided by the plan are in U.S. Dollars, but depend on a three-year or seven years salary average (the better option for the beneficiary) if the event of retirement happened between January 1, 2002 and December 31, 2003 and, after this date, the benefits of the plan depend on a seven-year salary average.

#### (9) Provisions and Other liabilities

Provisions are accrued to reflect estimations of amounts due relating to incurred expenses for which billing remains outstanding based on information available as of the date of preparation of the financial statements. Furthermore, Tenaris accrues liabilities when it is probable that future cost could be incurred and that cost can be reasonably estimated in relation to a contingent liability or potential claim, resulting from lawsuits and other proceedings.

Restructuring provisions mainly comprise employee termination benefits which are recognized only when Tenaris has a constructive obligation to effect a restructuring plan, generally occurs when an agreement has been reached with employee representatives on the terms of redundancy and the number of employees affected or after individual employees have been advised of the specific terms.

## Accounting policies (Cont'd.)

### E Revenue recognition

Revenues are recognized as sales when revenue is earned and is realized or realizable. This includes satisfying the following criteria: the arrangement with the customer is evident, usually through the receipt of a purchase order; the sales price is fixed or determinable; delivery has occurred.

Other revenues earned by Tenaris are recognized on the following bases:

- Interest income: on an effective yield basis.
- Dividend income from investments in companies under cost method: when Tenaris' right to receive collection is established.

### F Earnings per share

Earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net income attributable to shareholders by the daily weighted average number of ordinary shares issued during the period. See Note 6.

Notes to the consolidated condensed interim financial statements

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Notes to the consolidated condensed interim financial statements  
(In the notes all amounts are shown in USD thousands, unless otherwise stated)

1 Segment information

Primary reporting format-business segments

	Welded & Other Metallic Products				Total
	Seamless	Energy	Other	Total	
Three-month period ended March 31, 2003	(Unaudited)				
Net sales	565,565	98,521	72,081	53,412	789,579
Cost of sales	(375,174)	(66,189)	(71,310)	(45,861)	(558,534)
Gross profit	190,391	32,332	771	7,551	231,045
Depreciation and amortization	43,564	2,008	1,133	1,162	47,867
Three-month period ended March 31, 2002					
Net sales	567,317	145,269	47,677	49,942	810,205
Cost of sales	(360,508)	(95,390)	(44,883)	(43,856)	(544,637)
Gross profit	206,809	49,879	2,794	6,086	265,568
Depreciation and amortization	39,261	2,299	473	883	42,916

Tenaris's main business segment is the manufacture of seamless pipes.

Intersegment net sales from "Energy" to "Seamless" amounted to USD 16,893 and USD 12,862 for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

Intersegment net sales from "Welded" to "Seamless" amounted to USD 296 and USD 1,582 for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

Intersegment net sales from "Other" to "Seamless" amounted to USD 16,616 and USD 10,735 for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

Intersegment net sales from "Seamless" to "Other" amounted to USD 1,096 and USD 833 for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

Notes to the consolidated condensed interim financial statements (Cont'd.)

1 Segment information (Cont'd)

Secondary reporting format-geographical segments

	South America	Europe	North America	Middle East and Africa	Far East & Oceania	Total
	(Unaudited)					
Three-month period ended March 31, 2003						
Net sales	189,557	226,371	182,792	90,801	100,058	789,579
Depreciation and amortization	28,752	11,914	5,811	3	1,387	47,867
Three-month period ended March 31, 2002						
Net sales	240,608	205,114	135,159	135,033	94,291	810,205
Depreciation and amortization	21,239	10,339	10,214	-	1,124	42,916

Allocation of net sales is based on the customers' location. Allocation of depreciation and amortization are based on the related assets' location.

Although Tenaris's business is managed on a worldwide basis, the companies forming part of Tenaris operate in five main geographical areas, as shown above.

2 Cost of sales

	Three-month period ended March 31,	
	2003	2002
	(Unaudited)	
Raw materials and consumables used and change in inventories	352,505	354,745
Services and fees	75,705	61,037
Labor cost	65,967	63,232
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	39,490	37,040
Amortization of intangible assets	1,160	1,472
Maintenance expenses	12,042	13,536
Provisions for contingencies	1,783	2,736
Allowance for obsolescence	520	1,521
Taxes	1,150	993
Others	8,212	8,325
	558,534	544,637



Notes to the consolidated condensed interim financial statements (Cont'd.)

3 Selling, general and administrative expenses

	Three-month period ended March 31,	
	2003	2002
	(Unaudited)	
Commissions, freights and other selling expenses	45,783	68,575
Labor cost	30,788	30,291
Services and fees	28,639	20,049
Taxes	9,422	2,765
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	4,412	2,731
Amortization of intangible assets	2,805	1,673
Provisions for contingencies	1,356	601
Allowance for doubtful accounts	248	2,654
Others	9,545	5,831
	132,998	135,170

4 Financial income (expenses), net

	Three-month period ended March 31,	
	2003	2002
	(Unaudited)	
Interest expense	(7,591)	(7,455)
Interest income	2,265	3,457
Net foreign exchange transaction losses (1)	(16,581)	(6,278)
Financial discount on trade receivables	-	(8,810)
Others	(784)	(186)
	(22,691)	(19,272)

(1) Net foreign exchange transactions losses for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2003 and 2002 do not include the impact of currency fluctuations on income tax provisions.

5 Tax charge

	Three-month period ended March 31,	
	2003	2002
	(Unaudited)	
Current tax	48,101	86,288
Deferred tax	(16,012)	1,688
Effect of currency translation on tax base (a)	(14,162)	41,172
	17,927	129,148

(a) As discussed in Note D (7), Tenaris, using the liability method, recognizes a deferred income tax charge on temporary differences between the tax bases of its assets and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. By application of this method, Tenaris recognized the impact of deferred income tax due to the effect of the devaluation of the Argentine peso on the tax bases of the non-monetary assets of its Argentine subsidiaries.

Notes to the consolidated condensed interim financial statements (Cont'd.)

6 Earnings per share

- (i) Under IAS, Earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net income attributable to shareholders by the daily weighted average number of ordinary shares issued during the period. The weighted average number of ordinary shares for the three-month period ended March 31, 2002 was determined considering that the 710,747,090 shares issued for Sidertubes contribution were issued and outstanding as of January 1, 2002.

	Three-month period ended March 31,	
	2003	2002
	(Unaudited)	
Net income attributable to shareholders	45,512	(35,464)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue (thousands)	1,160,701	710,747
Basic and diluted earnings per share	0.04	(0.05)

- (ii) As explained in the notes to the consolidated combined financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2002 the Sidertubes contribution and the exchange transaction took place in 2002. For a better understanding of the reader and future comparisons the Company has calculated the pro-forma Earnings per share as if these transactions had taken place on January 1, 2002, as follows:

	Three-month period ended March 31,	
	2003	2002
	(Unaudited)	
Net income attributable to shareholders	45,512	(35,331)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue (thousands)	1,160,701	1,160,701
Basic and diluted earnings per share	0.04	(0.03)

7 Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets, net

	Net Property, Plant and Equipment	Net Intangible Assets
Three-month period ended March 31, 2003	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
Opening net book amount	1,934,237	32,684
Translation differences	(13,855)	459
Additions	38,542	3,761
Increase due to business combinations	21,215	-
Disposals	(658)	-
Depreciation/ Amortization charge	(43,902)	(3,965)
At March 31, 2003	<u>1,935,579</u>	<u>32,939</u>

Notes to the consolidated condensed interim financial statements (Cont'd.)

8 Borrowings

	At March 31, 2003	At December 31, 2002
	(Unaudited)	
<b>Non-current</b>		
Bank borrowings	250,328	260,596
Debentures	56,268	54,187
Finance lease liabilities	10,795	7,422
	317,391	322,205
<b>Current</b>		
Bank borrowings	385,714	380,380
Bank overdrafts	7,636	9,649
Finance lease liabilities	4,781	4,176
Costs for issue of debt	(849)	(515)
	397,282	393,690
<b>Total borrowings</b>	<b>714,673</b>	<b>715,895</b>

9 Derivative financial instruments

The net fair values of derivative financial instruments at the balance sheet date, in accordance with IAS 39, were:

Net fair value of derivative financial instruments	At March 31, 2003	At December 31, 2002
	(Unaudited)	
<b>Contracts with positive fair values:</b>		
Interest rate swaps	385	556
Forward foreign exchange contracts	2,035	2,867
Commodities contracts	182	639
<b>Contracts with negative fair values:</b>		
Interest rate swap contracts	(5,092)	(3,274)
Forward foreign exchange contracts	(1,910)	(777)
Commodities contracts	(3,390)	(3,511)

10 Contingencies and commitments

Tenaris is involved in litigation arising from time to time in the ordinary course of business (exception made of the litigation with the consortium led by BHP –see (i) below–). Based on management's assessment and the advice of legal counsel, it is not anticipated that the ultimate resolution of existing litigation will result in amounts in excess of recorded provisions that would be material to the Tenaris's consolidated financial position or income statement.

## **Notes to the consolidated condensed interim financial statements (Cont'd.)**

### **10 Contingencies and commitments (Cont'd.)**

#### **(i) Claim against Dalmine**

In June 1998, British Steel plc ("British Steel") and Dalmine were sued by a consortium led by BHP Petroleum Ltd. ("BHP") before the Commercial Court of the High Court of Justice Queen's Bench Division of London. The action concerns the failure of an underwater pipeline built in 1994 in the Bay of Liverpool. Dalmine, at that time a subsidiary of Ilva S.p.A. ("Ilva"), supplied pipe products to British Steel, which, in turn, resold them to BHP for use in constructing the Bay of Liverpool pipeline. BHP claimed that British Steel breached the contract of sale relating to the pipe and that the pipe was defectively manufactured by Dalmine.

The products sold were valued at 1.9 million British pounds ("GBP") and consisted of pipe for use in maritime applications. Dalmine received court notice of the action more than two years after the contractual warranty covering the pipe had expired and four years after the pipe was delivered and placed into operation. British Steel and Dalmine denied the claim on the basis that the warranty period had expired and, in the alternative, that the amount claimed exceeded the contractual limitation of liability (equal to GBP300 thousand, or approximately 15% of the value of the products supplied).

The Commercial Court dismissed the contract claim against British Steel. The decision was subsequently confirmed by the Court of Appeals in a ruling issued on April 7, 2000, as a result of which the claim against British Steel was definitively dismissed. BHP's product liability claim against Dalmine remained outstanding.

On November 24, 2000, the Commercial Court granted BHP permission to amend its pleading against Dalmine to include a deceit tort claim under English law based on inconsistencies between the results of internal chemical tests performed by Dalmine on the pipe and the results shown in the quality certificates issued to BHP by Dalmine. In May 2002, the trial court issued a judgment in favor of BHP, holding that the products supplied by Dalmine were the cause for the failure of the gas pipeline and that Dalmine was liable for damages to BHP. The court's judgment was limited to the issue of liability, and the amount of damages to be awarded to BHP is being determined in a separate proceeding. Dalmine's petition to the trial court for leave to appeal its judgment was denied, but subsequently granted by the Court of Appeals. However, on February 5, 2003, the Court of Appeals dismissed Dalmine's appeal, closing the dispute on the issue of liability.

BHP has indicated in court proceedings that it will seek damages of approximately GBP35 million to cover the cost of replacing the pipeline, GBP70 million to compensate for consequential damages, GBP73 million to cover loss or deferred revenues, GBP31 million to compensate for increased income tax resulting from a change in law plus interest and costs for unspecified amounts. Subsequent to the court's judgment in favor of BHP on the issue of liability, BHP petitioned the court for an interim judgment of damages in the amount of approximately GBP37 million to cover the cost of replacing the pipeline. On July 31, 2002, Dalmine agreed to pay BHP GBP15 million (approximately USD22.5 million) in interim damages. The court is now expected to hear arguments regarding, and issue its final judgment on, total damages during the first half of 2004.

## Notes to the consolidated condensed interim financial statements (Cont'd.)

### 10 Contingencies and commitments (Cont'd.)

Based on the information provided so far by BHP, Dalmine considers that the compensation requested to cover the cost of replacing the pipeline exceeds the cost actually incurred for such purpose. Taking into consideration such information and the preliminary views expressed by independent experts, Dalmine believes that certain of the other claims fail to show an appropriate connection with the events for which Dalmine was found responsible, while others appear to exceed the damage actually incurred.

Dalmine created a provision in the amount of EUR45 million (USD41.3 million) in its results for 2001 to account for potential losses as a result of BHP's lawsuit. During 2002, in light of the practical difficulties to come to a precise estimate of the liability in view of the complexity and diversity of the elements brought to the proceedings by BHP, Dalmine has decided to increase the amount of the provision by EUR20 million (USD18.9 million), inclusive of interest accrued and legal expenses incurred in connection with such proceedings. Dalmine has stated that the provision was created and increased as a prudent way of complying with applicable accounting principles, and should therefore not be regarded as an admission of indemnification payable to the plaintiffs.

The pipe that is the subject of this lawsuit was manufactured and sold, and the tort alleged by BHP took place, prior to the privatization of Dalmine, and Techint Investments Netherlands BV ("Tenet") –the Siderca subsidiary party to the contract pursuant to which Dalmine was privatized– believes that, under the Dalmine privatization contract, Tenet should be entitled to recover from Fintecna S.p.A. ("Fintecna") on behalf of Dalmine (as a third party beneficiary under the Dalmine privatization contract) 84.08% of any damages it may be required to pay BHP. Tenet has commenced arbitration proceedings against Fintecna to compel it to indemnify Dalmine for any amounts Dalmine may be required to pay BHP. Fintecna has denied that it has any contractual obligation to indemnify Dalmine, asserting that the indemnification claim is time-barred under the terms of the privatization contract and, in any event, subject to a cap of EUR13 million. Tenet disputes this assertion. The arbitration proceedings were suspended at a preliminary stage pending a decision by the British trial court in BHP's lawsuit against Dalmine. Upon request by Tenet and Dalmine, the arbitration panel decided to resume the proceedings in light of the court of appeal's recent decision to dismiss Dalmine's appeal against the judgment of liability in favor of BHP.

#### (ii) Consorcio Siderurgia Amazonia, Ltd.

In January 1998, Amazonia purchased a 70% equity interest in CVG Siderúrgica del Orinoco C.A. ("Sidor") from the Venezuelan government. Tamsider, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Tamsa had an initial 12.50% equity interest in Amazonia, which increased to 14.11% in March 2000 as a result of additional investments as described below. As of March 31, 2003, Tamsider's equity interest in Amazonia remained at 14.11%. The Venezuelan government continues to own a 30% equity interest in Sidor.

Sidor, located in the city of Guayana in southeast Venezuela, is the largest integrated steel producer in Venezuela and the sixth largest integrated steel producer in Latin America, with an installed capacity of more than 3.5 million tons of liquid steel per year. In 2002, Sidor shipped 3.2 million tons of steel.

## Notes to the consolidated condensed interim financial statements (Cont'd.)

### 10 Contingencies and commitments (Cont'd.)

Sidor has experienced significant financial losses and other problems since the acquisition by Amazonia in January 1998, despite a significant reduction in Sidor's workforce and management's efforts to improve the production process and reduce operating costs. In 1999, due to negative conditions in the international steel market, a sustained and intensifying domestic recession in Venezuela, deteriorating conditions in the credit markets, an increase in the value of the Venezuelan currency relative to the U.S. Dollar and other adverse factors, Sidor and Amazonia incurred substantial losses and were unable to make payments due under loan agreements with their respective creditors. In 2000, these loan agreements were restructured. Despite continued efforts by Sidor's management to improve technology and optimize production levels, in late 2001 Sidor and Amazonia were again unable to make payments due under the restructured loan agreements, following a continuation and aggravation of the same negative factors described above accompanied by increased competition from steel imports in Venezuela. Sidor and Amazonia are currently involved in discussions with their creditors and the Venezuelan government regarding a possible restructuring of their loan agreements. As of December 31, 2002, Sidor had approximately USD1.58 billion of indebtedness (secured in part by fixed assets valued at USD827.0 million as determined at the time Sidor's loans were restructured in March 2000) and Amazonia had approximately USD313 million of indebtedness. We cannot give you any assurance as to whether Sidor or Amazonia will succeed in restructuring their existing indebtedness, or that their lenders will not accelerate any defaulted indebtedness in accordance with the terms of the applicable loan agreements or foreclose on any of the assets of Sidor or Amazonia pledged as collateral.

As a result of the adverse trends discussed above, Tamsider made additional capital contributions to Amazonia, resulting from the restructuring concluded in 2000, while recording significant losses in the value of its investment. In addition to its initial capital contribution of USD87.8 million, Tamsider was required to make capital contributions in the amount of USD36.1 million (of which USD18.0 million took the form of a convertible subordinated loan to Amazonia, as described below) in connection with the restructuring of Amazonia's loan agreements in 2000. The value of Tamsider's investments (as recorded in Tamsa's consolidated financial statements) has decreased significantly since 1998, from USD94.2 million as of December 31, 1998, to USD4.2 million as of March 31, 2003. Further losses and provisions may be recorded in respect of Tamsider's investment in Amazonia. Subject to various conditions it is currently contemplated that Tamsider would make additional capital contributions as a part of a restructuring of Sidor's and Amazonia's existing indebtedness.

In addition to the risk of further losses in the equity value of its investment, Tamsider has significant exposure in respect of its investment in Amazonia under several agreements and guarantees. Below is a description of the nature and extent of this exposure. We cannot predict whether Tamsider will be required to make payments or will otherwise incur losses under these agreements and guarantees.

Notes to the consolidated condensed interim financial statements (Cont'd.)

10 Contingencies and commitments (Cont'd.)

- The Sidor purchase agreement between Amazonia and the Venezuelan government requires the shareholders of Amazonia, including Tamsider, to indemnify the government for breaches by Amazonia of the Purchase Agreement up to a maximum amount of USD150.0 million for five years from the acquisition date. In connection with this indemnity, the shareholders of Amazonia are required to maintain a performance bond (which Tamsa has guaranteed directly) for five years, beginning in 1998, in the amount of USD150.0 million during the first three years, USD125 million in the fourth year and USD75.0 million in the fifth year. Tamsider's maximum liability under the indemnity would be USD18.8 million, as its obligations with respect to the indemnity are proportional to its initial 12.50% equity interest in Amazonia. The five-year period covered by the indemnification clause included in the purchase agreement expired on January 26, 2003; all events occurred after the date of expiration are not subject to the provisions of the said clause.
- The Sidor purchase agreement further requires the shareholders of Amazonia to guarantee, also on a proportional basis, the principal and a portion of the interest payable under a loan made to Sidor by the Venezuelan government. Tamsider's maximum liability under this guarantee, which continues to apply to the loan as restructured in 2000, is USD92.2 million.
- The loan agreement between Amazonia and a group of private lenders (the proceeds of which were used by Amazonia to finance the acquisition of its equity interest in Sidor) required the shareholders of Amazonia, including Tamsider, to pledge their shares in Amazonia as security and also required Amazonia to pledge its shares in Sidor as security. These pledges continue to apply to the loan as restructured in 2000.
- As discussed above, in connection with the restructuring of Amazonia's loan agreements in 2000, the shareholders of Amazonia, including Tamsider, were required to make additional capital contributions in part by making subordinated loans convertible into additional shares of Amazonia. Tamsider made a subordinated loan of USD18 million to Amazonia as a result of this requirement.
- Also in connection with the restructuring of Amazonia's loan agreements in 2000, the parent companies of several shareholders of Amazonia, including Tamsider, were required to enter into a put agreement pursuant to which they agreed to purchase, upon certain conditions and in no case prior to December 31, 2007, up to USD25 million in loans payable by Amazonia to its private lenders. The shareholders of Amazonia also delivered a letter to these lenders contemplating the possibility of additional capital contributions of up to USD20 million in the event of extreme financial distress at Sidor. Tamsa's obligations under the put agreement, and Tamsider's share of any capital contribution under the letter, are limited in proportion to its interest in Amazonia when the put is exercised or the contribution is made. Based on Tamsider's current 14.1% equity interest in Amazonia, Tamsa's aggregate liability under the put agreement would be limited to a maximum of USD3.5 million and Tamsider's share of any capital contribution under the letter would be limited to a maximum of USD2.8 million.

Notes to the consolidated condensed interim financial statements (Cont'd.)

10 Contingencies and commitments (Cont'd.)

(iii) Tax claims

Siderca

On December 18, 2000, the Argentine tax authorities notified Siderca of an income tax assessment related to the conversion of tax loss carry-forwards into Debt Consolidation Bonds under Argentine Law No. 24,073. The adjustments proposed by the tax authorities represent an estimated contingency of ARP44.5 million (approximately USD14.9 million) at March 31, 2003 in tax and penalties. On the basis of information from Siderca's tax advisors, Tenaris believes that the ultimate resolution of the matter will not result in a material obligation. Accordingly, no provision was recorded in the financial statements.

(iv) Other proceedings

Dalmine is currently subject to a criminal proceeding before the Court of Bergamo, Italy, and two civil proceedings for work-related injuries arising from its use of asbestos in its manufacturing processes from 1960 to 1980. In addition, some other asbestos related out-of-court claims have been forwarded to Dalmine. Of the 39 claims (inclusive of the out-of-court claims), 13 incidents have already been settled or are to be covered by Dalmine's insurer. Dalmine estimates that its potential liability in connection with the remaining cases not yet settled or covered by insurance is approximately EUR7.0 million (USD7.6 million). This amount was recognized as a provision for liabilities and expenses as of December 31, 2002.

(v) Contingent liabilities

Tenaris had the following contingent liabilities at the corresponding period ends:

	At March 31, 2003	At December 31, 2002
	(Unaudited)	
Third party assets held in custody by Tenaris	8,559	17,603
Deposit guarantees and other guarantees	246,724	179,924
Total	255,283	197,527

(vi) Commitments

The following are the main off-balance sheet commitments:

- (a) Tamsa entered into an off-take contract with Complejo Siderúrgico de Guayana C.A. ("Comsigua") to purchase on a take-and-pay basis 75,000 tons of hot briquette iron, or HBI, annually for twenty years beginning in April 1998 with an option to terminate the contract at any time after the tenth year upon one year's notice. Pursuant to this off-take contract, Tamsa would be required to purchase the HBI at a formula price reflecting Comsigua's production costs during the first eight contract years; thereafter, it would purchase the HBI at a slight discount to market price.



Notes to the consolidated condensed interim financial statements (Cont'd.)

10 Contingencies and commitments (Cont'd.)

The agreements among the parties provide that, if during the eight-year period the average market price is lower than the formula price paid during such period, Tamsa would be entitled to a reimbursement of the difference plus interest, payable after the project financing and other specific credits are repaid. In addition, under the shareholders' agreements, Tamsa has the option to purchase on an annual basis up to a further 80,000 tons of HBI produced by Comsigua at market prices. Under its off-take contract with Comsigua, as a result of weak market prices for HBI, Tamsa has paid higher-than-market prices for its HBI and according to the original contract accumulated a credit that, at December 31, 2002, amounted to approximately USD12.6 million. This credit, however, is offset by a provision for an equal amount recorded.

In connection with Tamsa's original 6.9% equity interest in Comsigua, Tamsa paid USD8.0 million and agreed to cover its proportional (7.5%) share of Comsigua's cash operating and debt service shortfalls. In addition, Tamsa pledged its shares in Comsigua and provided a proportional guarantee in support of the USD156 million (USD76.8 million outstanding as of March 31, 2003) project financing loan made by the International Finance Corporation, or IFC, to Comsigua. In February and December 2002, Tamsa was required to pay USD1.3 million and USD0.2 million respectively, representing its share of a shortfall of USD14.7 million payable by Comsigua under the IFC loan and additional operating shortfalls of USD5.3 million. Comsigua's financial condition has been adversely affected by the consistently weak international market conditions for HBI since its start-up in 1998 and, unless market conditions improve substantially, Tamsa may be required to make additional proportional payments in respect of its participation in Comsigua and continue to pay higher-than-market prices for its HBI pursuant to its off-take contract.

- (b) Tamsa purchases from Pemex, at prevailing international prices, natural gas used for the furnaces that reheat steel ingots in the pipe making process. In February, 2001, Tamsa signed an agreement with Pemex, for the supply of 296,600 million BTUs (British Thermal Units per month) of natural gas from January 1, 2001 until December 31, 2003, at a fixed price of USD4.00 per million of BTUs. In order to cover a decrease in natural gas prices, in March 2001, Tamsa entered into a forward contract with Enron North America Corp. ("Enron"), with the option to sell up to 200,000 million BTUs per month of natural gas, at a minimum base price of USD4.05 per million of BTUs, from March 2002, through December 2003.

As a result of Enron's bankruptcy in late 2001, no reasonable prospect exists of exercising Tamsa's option under this contract. The premium paid to Enron of USD2.3 million for this put option was written-off during the fourth quarter of 2001. In order to reduce its exposure to above-market prices under the natural gas supply agreement with Pemex, Tamsa entered into agreements with Citibank, N.A., New York ("Citibank") and JPMorgan Chase Bank ("JPMorgan Chase"), in March 2002 and April 2002. The economic effect of the agreements with Citibank and JPMorgan Chase is to permit Tamsa to purchase 320,000 million BTUs per month at market price instead of at the USD4.00 per million BTU rate charged by Pemex, resulting in a more favourable price to Tamsa for natural gas so long as the market price remains below USD4.00.

Notes to the consolidated condensed interim financial statements (Cont'd.)

10 Contingencies and commitments (Cont'd.)

Under the agreements, Tamsa must continue to make its purchase of natural gas at market price even if the market price rise above USD4.00 per million BTUs, thereby exposing Tamsa to a later risk of above-market prices. Also, under the agreements, Tamsa must continue to make purchases at the USD4.00 per million BTU rate if the market price of natural gas falls to USD2.00 per million BTUs or lower (during the period from May 1, 2002 to February 28, 2003) or to USD2.25 per million BTUs or lower (during the period from March 1, 2003 to December 31, 2003). In addition, under each of the agreements with Citibank and JPMorgan Chase, Tamsa is required to purchase 160,000 million BTUs of natural gas per month from January 1, 2004, to December 31, 2005, at price of USD2.8 per million BTUs.

- (c) In August 2001, Dalmine Energie S.p.A. signed an agreement for the purchase of natural gas with certain take or pay conditions. The agreement began on October 1, 2001, and will expire 10 years later on October 1, 2011. The outstanding value of the contract is approximately EUR685 million (USD746 million) taking into consideration prices prevailing as of March 31, 2003. Dalmine Energie S.p.A. has contracted transportation capacity until August 31, 2003 and will be requesting Snam Rete Gas, the transportation company, the necessary capacity for the following six years. Such capacity is allocated following regulations enacted by the Italian energy regulatory authority taking into consideration all allocation capacity requests filed by August 1st, 2003.
- (d) Under a lease agreement between Gade Srl (Italy) and Dalmine, executed in 2001, relating to a building site in Sabbio Bergamasco used by Dalmine's former subsidiary Tad Commerciale, Dalmine is obligated to bid in the auction for the purchase of a building from Gade for a minimum amount of EUR8.3 million (USD9.0 million). The notice of the auction, according to the contract, was not to take place before January 1, 2003. Up to the date of these financial statements, the auction was not yet announced.

11 Other events with potential impact on minority interest

(i) Plan for the Acquisition of Remaining Minority Interest in Tamsa

On March 31, 2003 Tenaris announced a Plan for the acquisition of the remaining minority interest in Tamsa, which comprised 5.5% of the shares and ADSs of the said company, and to cause the delisting of Tamsa from the Mexican Stock Exchange and the American Stock Exchange, the termination of its ADR facility and, if and when applicable, the termination of Tamsa's registration with the U.S. Securities Exchange Commission (the SEC). The plan was subjected to prior approval by the Mexican securities regulator and Tamsa's extraordinary shareholders meeting. Tenaris currently does not expect to obtain the requisite approvals, and consequently be in a position to effect any exchange of shares and ADSs prior to June 2003.

Notes to the consolidated condensed interim financial statements (Cont'd.)

11 Other events with potential impact on minority interest (Cont'd.)

(ii) Dalmine Shareholding

Pursuant to purchases made in the market, during the three-month period ended on March 31, 2003 Tenaris increased its shareholding in Dalmine so that it now holds over 90% of Dalmine's ordinary shares. Accordingly, on March 11, 2003 Tenaris announced its intention to launch, in accordance with Italian regulations, a residual public offer for the remaining shares of Dalmine at a price to be determined by the Italian securities' regulator ("CONSOB"). On March 31, 2003 a filing with the CONSOB was made in relation to the said residual public offer, upon the conclusion of which, Dalmine's shares will be delisted.

(iii) Plan for the Acquisition of Remaining Minority Interest in Siderca

On February 21, 2003 Tenaris announced a Plan for the unilateral acquisition of the remaining minority interest in Siderca, which comprised 0.89% of the shares and ADSs of the said company, and to cause the delisting of Siderca. The acquisition procedure is based on the authority granted to Tenaris by Decree 677/01 of the Argentine Government, which entitles controlling shareholders holding 95% or more of the shares of a public company to compel the sale of the shares held by minority investors. On April 3, 2003 the Argentine securities regulator ("CNV") approved Tenaris' proposal to effect such acquisition. Simultaneously, Siderca's ADR program was terminated.

Notwithstanding, on April 11, 2003 Tenaris was served with a claim from four Siderca shareholders and a preliminary order from a commercial court sitting in Buenos Aires preventing Tenaris from acquiring the shares held by such shareholders until a final decision on their claim is made by the courts. The plaintiffs, who hold 0.01% of the shares of Siderca, argue that the provisions of Decree 677/01 that authorize Tenaris to purchase unilaterally the shares of minority holders contravene their property rights protected by the Argentine Constitution. Following the court order, the administrative step necessary for Tenaris to consummate the acquisition was delayed, therefore preventing the Company from completing the acquisition. Subsequently Tenaris agreed with the plaintiffs to replace the referred order by an attachment of shares of Siderca owned by Tenaris for an amount equivalent to those held by the plaintiffs. In light of such agreement, the CNV authorized the resumption of the acquisition process (which would also include the acquisition of the plaintiff's shares). On April 24, 2003 Tenaris successfully completed the acquisition of all the remaining minority interests in Siderca at a price of six Argentine pesos (ARP6.00) per Siderca share and sixty Argentine pesos (ARP 60.00) per Siderca ADS, plus ARP 0.16 per share and ARP 1.60 per ADS in dividends approved by the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of Siderca held on April 28, 2003, totalling USD 19.1 million.

With respect to the plaintiffs' claim, Tenaris will argue before the competent courts its view that the provisions of Decree 677/01 do not violate any constitutionally protected rights of such persons.

Notes to the consolidated condensed interim financial statements (Cont'd.)

12 Acquisitions

During the three-month period ended March 31, 2003 the Company acquired 1.59% of shares of Dalmine from minority shareholders for USD 3.1 million. The fair value of net assets acquired was USD 4.4 million giving rise to negative goodwill of USD 1.3 million.

Also during the three-month period ended March 31, 2003 Siderca acquired Reliant Energy Cayman Holdings, Ltd., a company whose principal asset is an electric power generating facility located in Argentina, with a capacity of 160MW, for a total amount of USD 23.1 million, which approximates with the fair value of the net assets acquired. The acquisition was performed with the intention of ensuring self-sufficiency of electrical power requirements in Siderca's operations, which consume around 160 MW at peak production. The acquisitions of Reliant Energy Cayman Holdings, Ltd. did not give rise to significant goodwill.

The assets and liabilities arising from the acquisitions are as follows:

	Three- month period ended March 31, 2003 <u>(Unaudited)</u>
Other assets and liabilities, net	2,734
Property, plant and equipment	21,215
Goodwill	<u>(1,308)</u>
Net assets acquired	22,641
Minority interest	3,880
Total non-current liabilities	<u>(289)</u>
Total liabilities assumed	<u>(289)</u>
Purchase consideration	<u>26,232</u>

  
Carlos Condorelli  
Chief Financial Officer