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Codere at a glance



- Manages 53,765 machines, 142 bingo halls and 179 betting shops, 7 casinos and 3 race tracks
- #2 AWP operator in Spain (c.6.2% market share)
- #1 bingo operator in Mexico, through agreements with local partners
- #1 gaming operator in the Province of Buenos Aires
- Leading gaming operator in other growth markets (Italy, Panama, Colombia, Brazil and Uruguay)
- €996⁽¹⁾ million LTM revenues and €213⁽¹⁾ million LTM EBITDA

Key Operating Metrics / Codere's Footprint									
	Spain	Argentina	Mexico	Italy	Panama	Uruguay	Colombia	Brazil	Total
Machines	15,586	4,475	21,236	2,331	1,570	1,541	7,026		53,765
Bingo Halls	1	14	109	12			6		142
Casinos					5				7
Race Tracks					1	1			3
Betting shops	118		 46		5	6		4	179
Note: As of Septeml	ber 30, 2009.								
% on oo EBITDA (2)	17%	43%	26%	6%	5%	2%	1%	0%	

- (1) Results for 2008 are adjusted by the losses on assets disposals as they are included as a separated line item since Q1 2009
- (2) Excludes Corporate Overhead.

9M 09 EBITDA (2)

Growth drivers are not directly linked to economic cycles

Increasing Gaming as % of GDP

- Regulatory dialogue
 - Tax authorities outsourcing, large employer, responsible gaming
- Technological & game innovation
 - Video, server-based gaming, TITO, jackpots, multigame
- Market knowledge
 - Customer preferences, distribution footprint

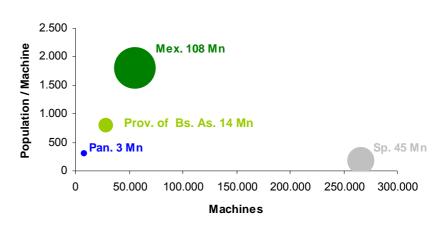
Gaming turnover (% GDP)



Increase market share

- Operating efficiency
 - Enhancing customer experience, economies of scale, control of data gathering systems
- Strategic alliances
 - Attracting best partners, successful partnership dialogue
- Driving consolidation
 - Leadership in core markets, successful integration of acquisitions, cross-fertilization of best practices

Population per machine

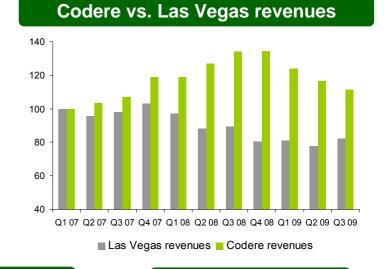


Integrate market knowledge, regulatory expertise and technology, to develop successful, legal, gaming experiences

Codere's business model

Characteristics

- "European" model of gaming
- Growth focused on profitability rather than scale
- Horizontal versus vertical integration
- Institutionalisation / professionalization



"European" model

VS.

"Las Vegas" model

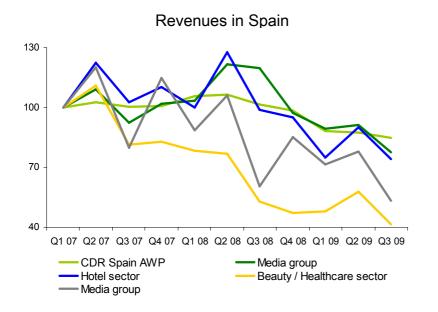
Regulation	High	Low
Target market	Local clientele	Tourist
Stakes / prizes	Low	High
Capital intensity	Low	High
Marketing	Restricted	Permitted
Taxes	High	Low
Number of players	Low	High

Spain: 2008 / 2009 crisis

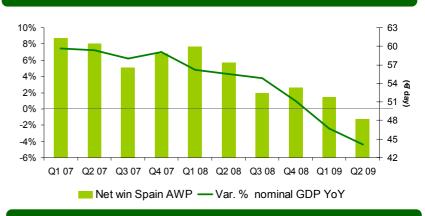
Market

- Mature, highly fragmented
- Factors affecting business
 - Significant macroeconomic downturn
 - Absence of regulatory changes
 - Lack of technological innovation

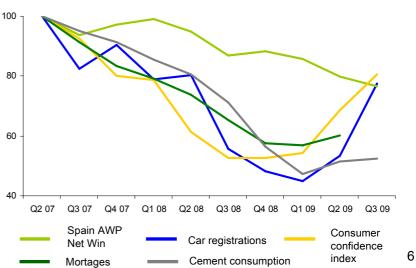
Spain AWP vs Spanish Mid Caps



Net win vs. GDP



Spain AWP net win vs. Spanish indicators



Argentina: 2008 / 2009 crisis

Market

- Relatively new market, limitation on number of licenses (regional monopolies)
- Factors affecting business
 - Implementation of coinless systems (TITO)
 - Depreciation of Ar\$ vs. euro
- H1N1 virus in Q3 2009

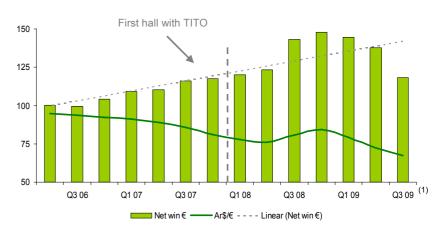
Net win in Ar\$ vs. GDP



Net win Ar\$ vs. machines installed

First hall with TITO 5,000 1200 4,500 1000 4,000 800 Machines Net win 600 3,500 3,000 400 2.500 200 2,000 Q3 06 Q1 07 Q3 07 Q1 08 Q3 08 Q1 09 Q3 09⁽¹⁾ Q1 06 Number of slots — Net win Ar\$ - - - - Linear (Net Win Ar\$)

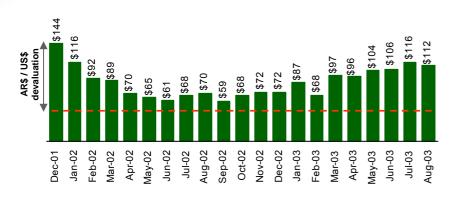
Net win €vs. Ar\$/€



(1) Net wins in Q3 2009 were negatively impacted by H1N1 virus

Codere has demonstrated remarkable resilience

Net Win per Day in US\$

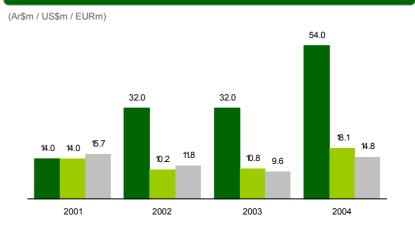


- December 31, 2001 Argentine government eliminated Peso peg to US\$
- Peso devalued 67% versus US\$ in 2001-2002
- By August 2003 net win per machine was back to July 2001 levels in real terms
- 2002 EBITDA decreased 25% in euro terms following the devaluation of the Peso
- Strong profitability maintained throughout economic crisis

Net Win per Day (constant July 2001 pesos)



EBITDA



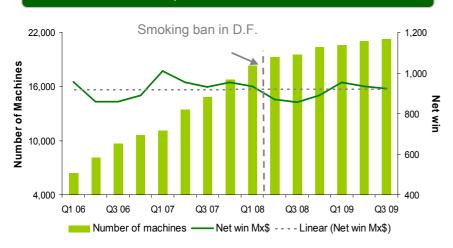


Mexico: 2008 / 2009 downturn

Market

- Newly regulated market
- Factors affecting business
 - Aggressive machine deployment (EBTs and Class III)
 - Smoking ban (April 2008 in D.F. Aug. 2009 rest of states)
 - Depreciation of Mx\$ vs. euro
 - Gap in net win CIE vs. Caliente
- H1N1 virus Q2 2009

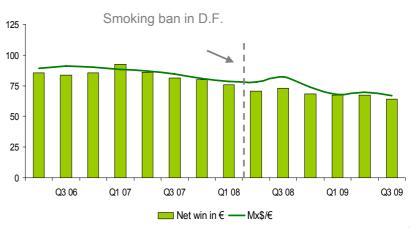
Net win Mx\$ vs. machines installed



Net win in Mx\$ vs. GDP

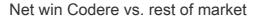


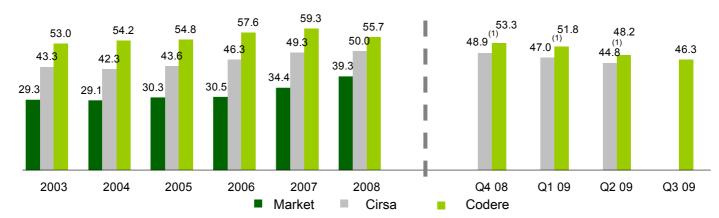
Net win €vs. Mx\$/€



Leadership position in attractive markets uniquely positions Codere to take advantage of market recovery

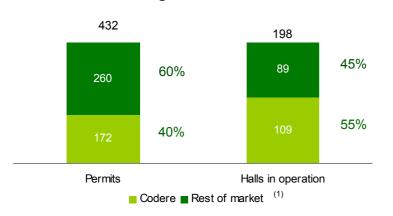
Spain





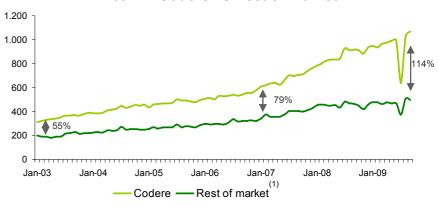
Mexico

Bingo Halls Permits



Buenos Aires Province

Net win Codere vs. rest of market

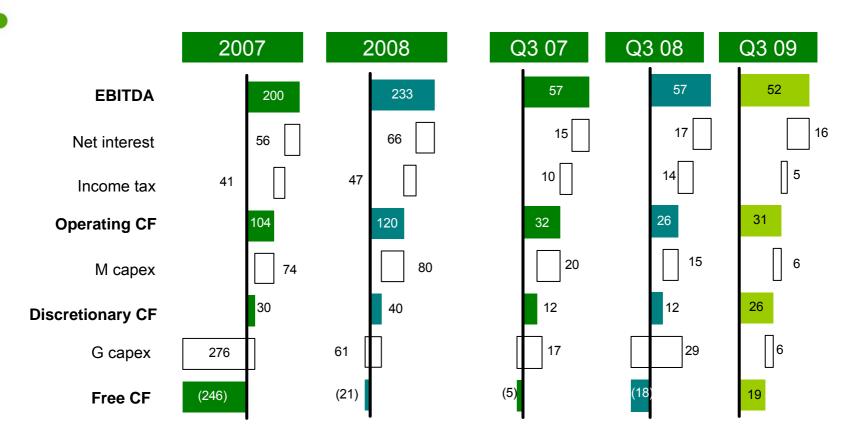


Q3 2009 results

(in € millions)	Q3 2008	Q3 2009	% change	Q3 2009 At constant currency ⁽¹⁾	% change ⁽¹⁾
Revenues	271.4	228.6	(15.8%)	253.4	(6.6%)
EBITDA					
Spain AWP	16.1	9.1	(43.5%)	9.1	(43.5%)
Argentina	28.6	20.9	(26.9%)	24.2	(17.7%)
Mexico	16.1	16.2	0.6%	18.8	15.3%
Others	4.5	13.0	n.a.	13.0	n.a.
Corp. overhead	(8.6)	(6.9)	n.a.	(6.9)	(7.8%)
Total EBITDA	56.7	52.3	(7.8%)	58.2	0.9%
Net Income	4.9	8.8	79.6%	11.5	88.5%

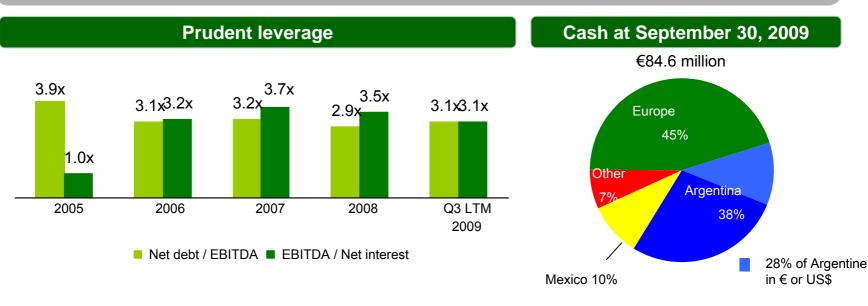
⁽¹⁾ Revenues and EBITDA of Q3 2009 and the comparables of Q3 2008 at constant currency are adjusted in both periods to eliminate the gain or loss on the foreign exchange contracts. Gains on the Argentine hedge contracts were €0.3 million and €2.3 million on the nine months ended September 30, 2008 and 2009 respectively. Gains on the Mexican hedge contracts were €0.6 million and €2.7 million on nine the months ended September 30, 2008 and 2009 respectively.

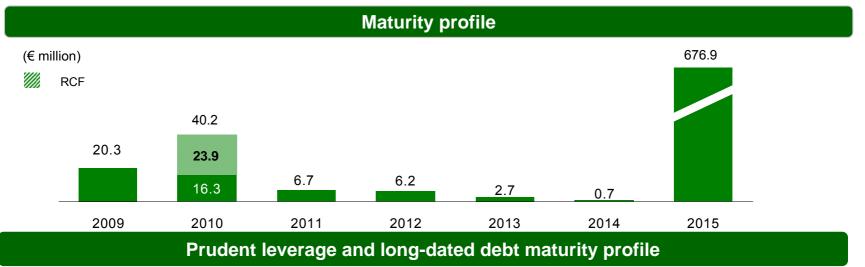
Focus on cash flow generation



Strong cash flow growth driven by tight discipline on capital expenditure

Debt profile and cash





Outlook 2009

Assumptions and expectations

- Maintenance of the portfolio; weakness in the Spanish business and a significant devaluation of the Argentine and Mexican pesos.
- Fourth quarter EBITDA expected to be in the range of €50 million.
- Focus on cash generation
 - Reduction in capital expenditures
 - Cost reductions

	4Q 08	FX forwards as of November 4, 2009 4Q 09	% change 4Q09 vs. 4Q08
€/AR\$	4.79	5.71	+19.2%

2009 Capex

- Limited investment focused in key markets
- Relative stability in number of machines in Spain and Argentina and small increase in Mexico
- Expect an increase of €10 million over the original guidance, due to the addition of 50% of capex associated with purchase of rights for Italian VLTs. At least 75% will be financed by the machine suppliers.

Unit	% change in # machines vs. 08	Capex Guidance (net)
Spain AWP	-5% - 0%	27
Argentina	0% - 5%	27
Mexico	8% - 10%	1
Other	NA	28
Original guida	€83	
Italian VLT's	€10	
New guidanc	€93	

14

2009 management agenda

Argentina

- Continue implementation of TITO and other coinless systems
- License renewals

Mexico

- · Continued build-out of permits and installation of machines
- Improvement of performance of ICELA operations
- Implementation of anti-tobacco regulation

Spain

- Continued focus on investment discipline and cost reduction to counter wpd softness
- Introduction of Madrid regulation-Q4 effect
- Potential technological innovation

Other Operations

- Sports Betting- Gradual withdrawal of William Hill and implementation of business plan adapted to current environment
- Italy- Monitor regulatory developments

Corporate

- Reduction in corporate overhead expenses
- Focus on liquidity
- Continued improvement of intercompany charges

Strengths

Unique strategic model

- Proven ability to develop profitable gaming activities working with regulators
- Proven track record in identifying and integrating high-return investment opportunities
- "Adjacent expansion" strategy, applicable to new markets and business lines

• Resilient business and capital structure

- Leadership positions in attractive markets create significant barriers to entry
- Demonstrated resilience throughout economic cycles
- Flexible investment program
- Cash generative business
- Long term debt (2015)

Highly experienced management team and Board of Directors

- Leadership with 25 years experience in gaming across product lines and regulatory environments
- Well integrated management team across diverse disciplines
- Board includes independent directors with significant experience in gaming sector
- Four years reporting as a public company

Unique international gaming footprint with exceptional growth potential

Q & A

Financial Results: Consolidated results

(in € millions)	2007	2008	% change	9M 2008 ⁽¹⁾	9M 2009 ⁽¹⁾	% change
Revenues ⁽¹⁾	880.3	1,054.3	19.8%	775.1	721.2	(7.0%)
EBITDA ⁽¹⁾						
Spain AWP	72.9	63.6	(12.8%)	52.2	32.5	(37.7%)
Argentina	98.5	110.0	11.7%	80.3	76.1	(5.2%)
Mexico	57.9	69.0	19.2%	52.0	47.0	(9.6%)
Others	(4.1)	27.8	n.a.	18.8	22.9	21.8%
Corp. overhead	(25.0)	(35.7)	n.a.	(26.1)	(21.2)	n.a.
Total EBITDA	200.2	234.7	17.2%	177.2	157.3	(11.2%)
Net Income	(9.9)	(10.6)	n.a.	5.6	3.1	(44.6)

^{(1) 9}M 2008 and 9M 2009 exclude the effect of the gains or losses on assets disposals, which are now reflected as a separate line item.

Strong evolution of the business in a challenging environment

Foreign exchange risk coverage

Foreign Exchange Risk

Risk Source

- Foreign exchange risk is principally related to the potential negative impact in the consolidated financial statements (denominated in euros) of non Euro currencies devaluations against the Euro
- The Argentine Peso (Ar\$) and the Mexican Peso (Mx\$) are the most relevant sources of foreign exchange risk as operations in those countries generated the 43% and 26% of the EBITDA⁽¹⁾ for 9M 2009, respectively

Risk Mitigation By Natural Coverage

 In addition to forward contracts, natural coverage plays a relevant role in foreign exchange risk mitigation as most significant operating cost (typically gaming taxes and personnel expenses) are denominated in local currency

Coverage

Policy

- Contract foreign exchange forwards on a rolling forward four-quarter basis for approximately 50% of projected Argentina and Mexico EBITDA
- Make financial projections based on forwards rates available on the market

Forwards contracted as of November 13, 2009 (€in millions)

Quarter	∉ Ar\$	US\$/Ar\$	€ US\$	€ Mx\$
4Q09	-	16.1	10.8	5.0
1Q10	-	15.8	-	7.9
<u>2Q10</u>	Ξ	21.0	Ξ	8.0
Total	-	52.9	10.8	20.9

(1) EBITDA pre Headquarters' costs

Argentine Licenses

Hall	Expiration	Renovation		fee (MM)			(2)			% Argentine EBITDA
	date	date	Ar\$	EURO	⁽¹⁾ AR\$	EURO (1)	1,050 ⁽²⁾	352.5	233 ⁽²⁾	110
Mar	Sep-06	Mar-07	14.3	2.5	33.4	5.9	1.1%	3.3%	1.2%	2.6%
Lomas de Zamora	Jul-06	Jun-07	16.6	2.9	38.6	6.8	1.9%	5.8%	2.5%	5.2%
Sol	Jun-06	Mar-07	15.6	2.7	36.9	6.5	1.6%	4.7%	2.3%	4.8%
Peatonal	Jun-06	May-07	5.7	1.0	13.4	2.4	0.6%	1.7%	0.9%	1.9%
Lanus	Apr-07	Apr-07	38.2	6.7	89	15.6	4.0%	12.1%	5.3%	11.2%
Platense	Jun-07	Oct-09	28.4	5.0	137.7	24.2	4.0%	12.0%	6.5%	13.8%
Puerto	Dec-09						0.4%	1.2%	0.7%	1.6%
San Martín	Dec-09						4.5%	13.5%	8.5%	18.0%
Morón	Jun-13						3.5%	10.6%	6.5%	13.9%
Ramos Mejía	Apr-14						1.3%	3.9%	1.8%	3.7%
San Miguel	May-14						2.6%	7.7%	4.8%	10.1%
Lomas del Mirador	Sep-14						4.3%	12.9%	8.4%	17.9%
San Justo	Oct-14						3.2%	9.6%	5.9%	12.4%
Temperley	Aug-16						0.4%	1.2%	0.5%	1.2%

⁽¹⁾ Based on the Eur/Ar\$ exchange at November 13, 2009

⁽²⁾ Exclude the gains or losses on assets disposals

Smoking bans overview

	Scope	Effective Date	Regulation for gaming venues	General regulation	
Italy	National	Jan. 2005	50%* of total surface	Total ban	No clear effects
Spain	National	Jan. 2006	30%* of total surface (max. of 300 m ²)	Same as gaming	Daily win reduction
Uruguay	National	March 2006	Total ban	Same as gaming	of up to 15%. Recovery in 9 to 12 months
Mexico	D.F.	April 3, 2008	Total ban	_	Heterogeneous impact
	National	July 1, 2009 ⁽¹⁾	Maximum of 33%* of total surface (TBD by state)	Same as gaming	among halls. Recovery in 9 months
Panama	National	April 25, 2008	Total ban	Same as gaming	Daily win reduction of up to 15%. Recovery in 6 months
Argentina	Distrito Mar del Plata	April 1, 2007	40%* of total surface	Same as gaming	Revenue decrease limited to bingo business and only in
(Prov Bs.As.)	Bs. As. province	April 20, 2009	Not affected if surface is bigger than 400 m2 (2)	Total ban	certain halls
Colombia	National	Dec. 4, 2008	Total ban	Same as gaming	Daily win reduction around 10%. Recovery in 9 months

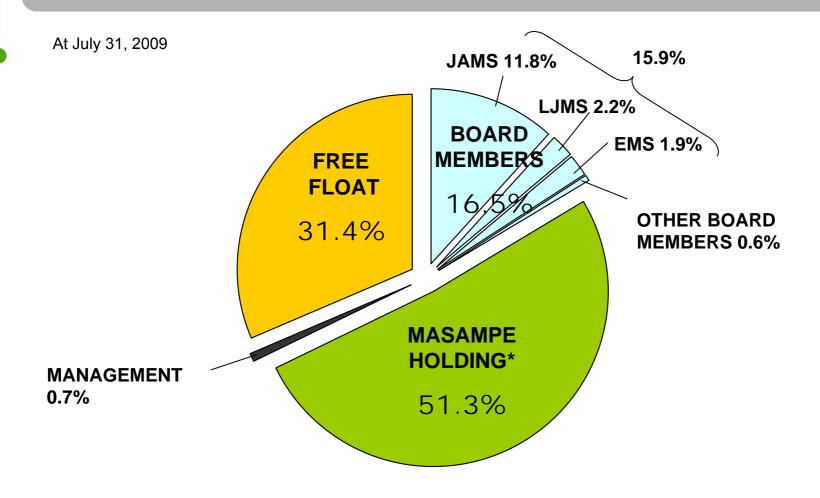
There is a world trend to regulate smoking in public places. Codere's experience suggests a moderate negative impact in revenues but with a recovery in the medium term

^{*} Percentage of space allowed for smokers

⁽¹⁾ Effective date of the Federal regulation that develops the Federal Act

All Codere halls meet this requirement

Shareholder structure



^{*} Masampe Holding Partners: JAMS, LJMS y EMS

Shareholder obligations

Payment to Franco brothers and ICIL

- In March 2006 the Martinez Sampedros ("MS") purchased 17.9 MM shares from the Francos. The shares were transferred to Masampe B.V.
- The total consideration for the Franco shares was payable in three installments.

	Total consideration (€MM)	Paid
March '06	39.0	✓
April '07	<u>152.6</u>	√
	191.6	
April '08*	N/A	Settled via delivery of 2MM shares

- July 28, 2009 MS reached an agreement with the Francos to terminate the Sale Process and novate the March 2006 agreements.
- The novation agreement involved the delivery of 1MM shares to each of the Francos, representing 3.63% of the share capital
- Considering the total of €191 million paid by the MS to the Francos, the price per share for the 15,9 shares purchased (17,9 minus the 2 MM delivered) was €12.06
- There are no remaining claims in relation to the March 2006 Sale and Purchase Agreements
- 1.1 MM shares were purchased from ICIL for total consideration of €22.7 MM, which was fully paid in April, 2008

PIK loan

- In June 2007, Masampe B.V. borrowed €340.0 million, used to repay the amount outstanding under the initial PIK loan and to make the second installment payment to the Francos and ICIL
- In December 2008, MS repurchased (but did not cancel) €73.5 million nominal amount via a tender offer

Summary terms

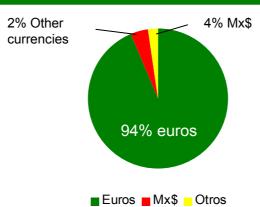
Term	Description
Issue	€340.0 million
Maturity	15 December 2015 (6 month outside existing HY)
Interest	3 months EURIBOR + 750 bps.
Par call window	From June 2008 to December 2009
Covenant	Net debt to EBITDA < 6.5x
Mandatory Prepayment	If Masampe fails to own at least 50.1% of the issued and outstanding shares of Codere S.A.
Principal amount outstanding as of Dec. 31, 2009	€447.8 million

Debt breakdown

As of September 30, 2009

	Efective interest rate	Final maturity	€million	Currency	
HQ (Bond)	8.25%	2015	669.2	EUR	
lcela	TIIE + 2,27%	2015	24.6	Mx\$	
HQ (RCF)	Euribor + 1,75%	2010	23.9	EUR	
Italy	Euribor 1M+ 2,50%	2012	9.9	EUR	
Colombia	DTF + 5,20%	2012	9.3	COP	
lcela	9.91%	2009	4.9	Mx\$	
Panama	Libor + 4,0%	2009 - 2014	2.9	USD	
Mexico	TIIE + 3,75%	2011	2.2	Mx\$	
Spain AWP	4.58%	2009 - 2014	1.5	EUR	
Sub - Total			748.4		
Uruguay (Bond)	Local Index +6%	2014	5.2	UYU / UI	
Total			753.7		

Distribution of debt by currency



Debt structure and headroom (as of September 30, 2009)



Headroom under Senior

Headroom determination:

- Senior Debt Limit: €200MM
- (-) Capacity used:
 - Senior Credit Facility (€25MM)
 - ICELA Debt (100%) (€60MM)
 - Senior Debt @ subs. (€6MM)

(**€**91MM)

Headroom under Senior: €109MM

Debt Terms

Bank financing:

- New Senior Credit Facility signed October 19, 2007
 - €100MM multicurrency revolving credit facility
 - €60MM cash and LC at Euribor (or Libor) + 1.75%
 - €40MM LC at 2.75%
 - o Key covenants:
 - Net financial debt / EBITDA <4.25x
 - Net senior debt / EBITDA <1.5x
 - EBITDA / Net interest >2.5x
 - Qualifying country EBITDA Qualifying country maintenance capex / Consolidated net interest >1.0x
 - Arranged by CS, Barclays and BBVA

• 3.0x FCCR incurrence test

Key bond covenants

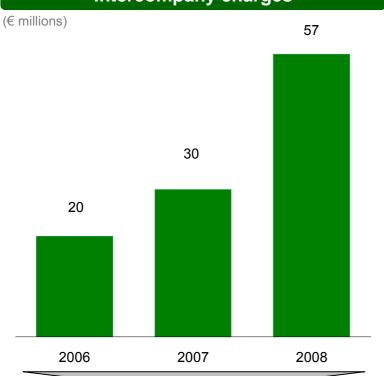
• €200m senior debt limit

^{£15.9} million of interest

²⁵

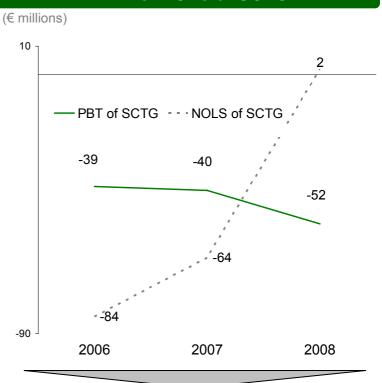
Intercompany charges

Intercompany charges



In 2008 intercompany transfers increased by 92% to €57 million

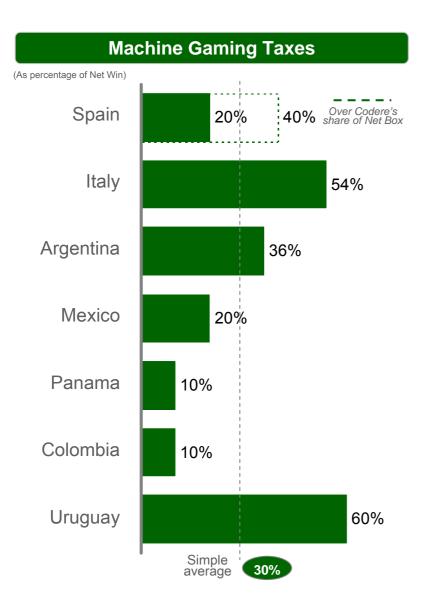
PBT vs. NOLs of SCTG



The significant increase in intercompany charges has reduced the fiscal gap in the Spanish Consolidated Tax Group (SCTG), resulting in the use €1.9 million of NOLs

Cash upstreamed from Argentina and Mexico to HQ in 2008 was 2008 €53 and €24 respectively

Comparative gaming taxes



Comments

- Fixed gaming tax per machine, "tasa", that differs by Comunidad Autónoma. In 2008, the average annual tax per machine was circa €3,600. The stated percentage was determined considering Codere's actual average net win levels
- Max. of 12.6% + 0.8% (including PREU + Canon) over amounts wagered ("coin-in"). The stated percentage was determined based on the current pay out ratio (75%)
- Includes payments to Non Profit Organizations (2% of net win, on average, in 2008). Canon tax surcharge of renewed halls suppose, on average, an extra 7% to 12% of total net win for these halls
- Federal tax of 20% over net win. Reimbursement of SEGOB and state taxes at 100%.
- Fixed percentage over slot machines net win
- In Colombia gaming taxes are calculated as a % of the current minimum salary multiplied by the number of machines in operation. Historically has represented the stated % of net win
- Percentage of net win that the "Dirección General de Casinos" (DGC) withholds to Codere for the operation of the halls. No further gaming taxes exist

Growth and maintenance capex

(in € million)	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	9M 2009	
Spain AWP	26.5	30.7	86.7 45.0 ⁽⁶⁾	59,4	42,9	11.7	
Maintenance	13.3	18.8	4J.U	39,7	35,6	12.0	
Growth	13.2	11.9	41.7 (7)	19.7	7.3	(0.3)	
Argentina	2.9	16.8	57.1	21.3	51.7	9.4	
Maintenance	1.8	-	7.8	9.2	17.5 (13)	6.8	
Growth	1.1	16.8	49.3	12.1	34.2	2.6	
(1)	40.7	22.0	CO F	000.4	40.0		
Mexico	18.7	33.8	60.5	203.1	12.6	6.9	
Maintenance	0.2	- (4)	0.5 (4)	0.5 (11)	7.1	2.2	
Growth	18.5	33.8	60.0	202.6	5.5	4.7	
Italy (2)	5.4	6.2	22.5	26.6	3.9	7.2	
Maintenance	-	0.4	1.7	3.5	7.2 (12)	5.1	
Growth	5.4	5.8	20.8	23.1	(3.3)	2.1	
(3)	12.5	1146	F2 6	25.3	30.2	7.0	
Other		114.6	53.6 8.6	35.3 21.1		7.2 2.3	
Maintenance	8.4	9.0 ₍₅₎	45.0 (10)		12.7		
Growth	4.1	105.6	45.0	14.2	17.5	4.9	
Total	66.0	202.1	280.4	345.7	141.3	42.4	
Maintenance	23.7 36%	28.2 14%	63.6 23%	74.0 21%	80.1 57%	28.4 (67)	%)
Growth	42.3 64%	173.9 86%	216.8 77%	271.7 79%	61.2 43%	14.0 (33	%)



(6)

(13)

Numbers for 2007 and 2008 exclude discontinued operations (2)

Includes holding company, Spain Bingo, Panama/Chile, Brazil, (3)Colombia, Uruguay, and Sports Betting

Related to the opening of 42 bingo halls (4)

Mainly includes Royal €60.6m, and Operbingo €33.3m (5)

One-off RF portfolio purchase

Includes mainly MAE acquisition (7)

Includes 6 license renewals (€30m)

⁽⁸⁾ Bingo Palace (€12m) (9)

⁽¹⁰⁾ Rete Franco (€6m)

Includes acquisition of 49% stake in ICELA and 10% of minorities (11)(12)

Includes €2.8 million in proceeds for the sale in WHCI Includes €25.1 million related to the minority purchase

Operating data (I)

of Machines and Bingos

	As	of September	30,	As of S		
	2008	2009	% change	2008	2009	% change
A	AWP/Slots/EBTs			Bingo Halls		
Spain	15,909	15,586	(2.0%)	1	1	0.0%
Argentina	4,487	4,475	(0.3%)	14	14	0.0%
Mexico	19,575	21,236	8.5%	102	109	6.9%
Italy (1)	2,360	2,331	(1.2%)	12	12	0.0%
Colombia	8,639	7,026	(18.7%)	6	6	0.0%
Panama	1,410	1,570	11.3%	-	-	n.a
Uruguay	<u>1,529</u>	<u>1,541</u>	0.8%	-	-	n.a
Total	53,909	53,765	(0.3%)	135	142	5.2%

¹⁻ Includes 601 machines in Q3 2008 and 586 machines in Q3 2009 deployed in Italian bingo halls.

Operating data (II)

Net Win per Machine per day

	Nine months ended September 30,			Three months ended September 30,			
	2008	2009	% change	3Q 08	3Q 09	% change	
	Euros						
Spain (AWPs)	56.5	48.7	(13.8%)	52.5	46.3	(11.8%)	
Italy (AWPs)	62.2	65.3	5.0%	60.4	65.7	8.7%	
Italy Bingo	91.5	91.1	(0.4%)	88.8	98.5	11.0%	
Mexico	55.6	50.8	(8.6%)	55.2	48.7	(11.7%)	
Argentina (1)	180.8	187.3	3.6%	200.8	166.0	(17.3%)	
Local Currency							
Mexico (EBTs)	889	948	6.6%	855	924	8.0%	
Argentina (Slots) (1)	854	949	11.2%	919	913	(0.6%)	

^{1.} Net wins for the Q3 and the nine months ended September 2009 are negatively affected by the hall closures in Q3 2009 due to the H1N1 virus.





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