YPF - Chevron Agreement

To develop Vaca Muerta

YPF

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YPF's actual future financial condition, financial, operating, reserve replacement and other ratios, results of operations, business strategy, geographic concentration, business concentration, production and marketed volumes, reserves, capital expenditures, investments, expansion and other projects, exploration activities, ownership interests, divestments, cost savings and dividend payout policies, as well as actual future economic and other conditions, such as future crude oil and other prices, refining margins and exchange rates, could differ materially from those expressed or implied in any such forward-looking statements. Important factors that could cause such differences include, but are not limited to, oil, gas and other price fluctuations, supply and demand levels, currency fluctuations, exploration, drilling and production results, changes in reserves estimates, success in partnering with third parties, loss of market share, industry competition, environmental risks, physical risks, the risks of doing business in developing countries, legislative, tax, legal and regulatory developments, economic and financial market conditions in various countries and regions, political risks, wars and acts of terrorism, natural disasters, project delays or advancements and lack of approvals, as well as those factors described in the filings made by YPF and its affiliates with the Securities and Exchange Commission, in particular, those described in "Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors" and "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects" in YPF's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012 filed with the US Securities and Exchange Commission. In light of the foregoing, the forward-looking statements included in this document may not occur.

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Agenda

1 **The importance of Unconventional**

2 Strategic partner and investment project magnitudes

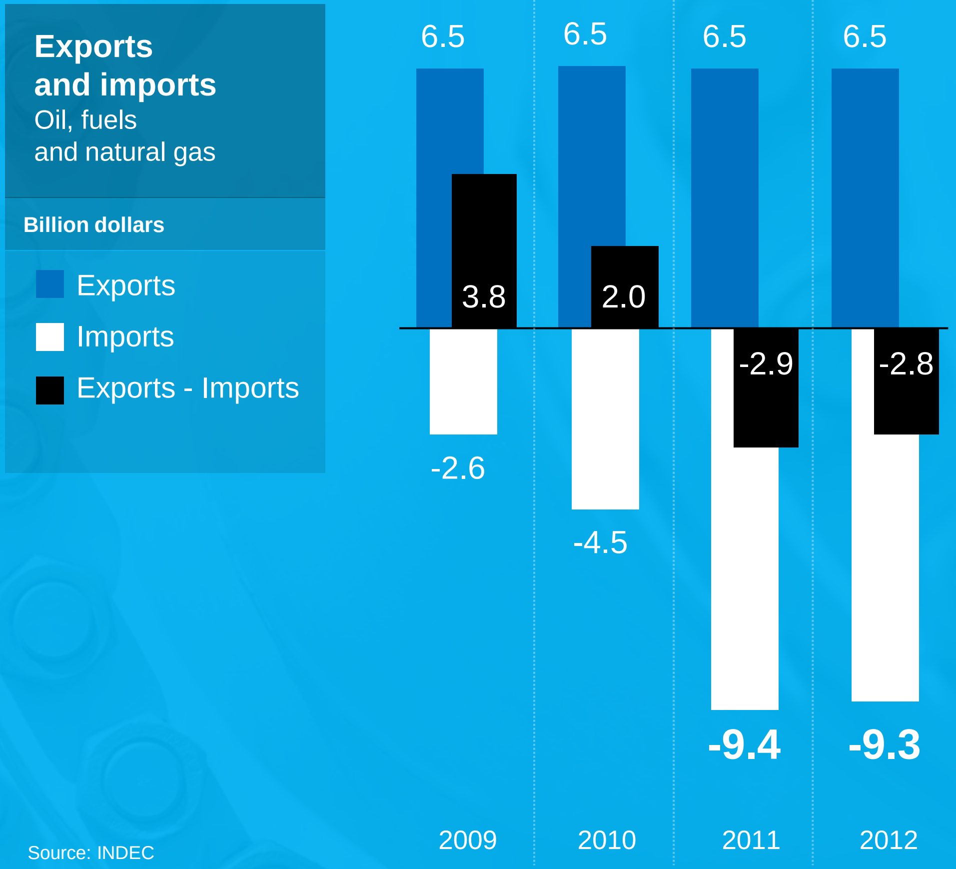
3 Description of the agreements

Energy Deficit

Growing imports that **do not favor the trade balance**

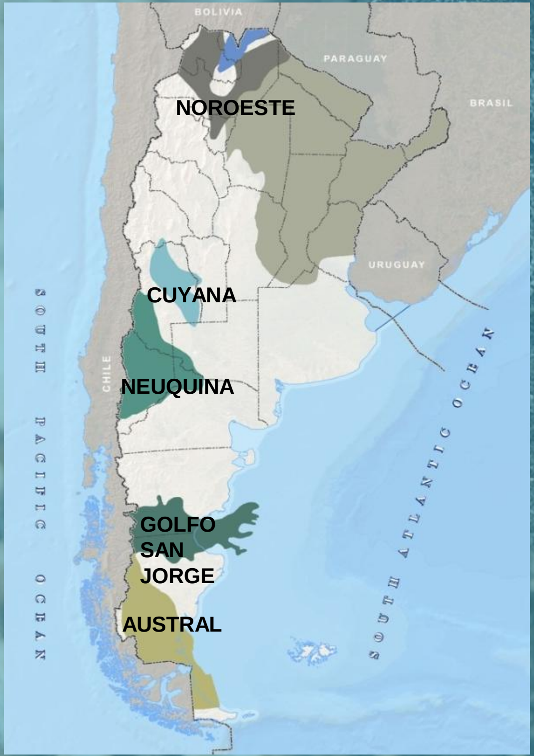
In 2011 Argentina became a net energy importer

Shale offers Argentina the historical opportunity of stop being an energy importer



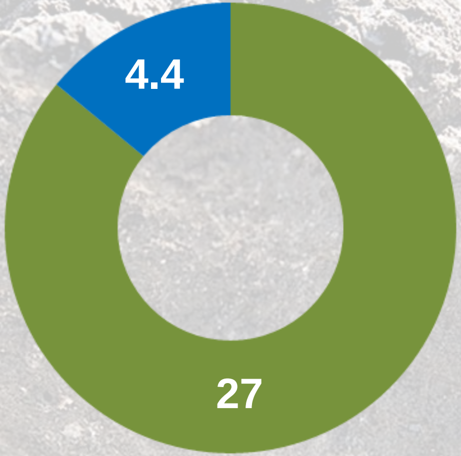
Source: INDEC

Argentina's hydrocarbons resource potential



Notes: Source SEN / U.S. Energy Information Administration (DOE) / Advanced Resources International (ARI), 2012

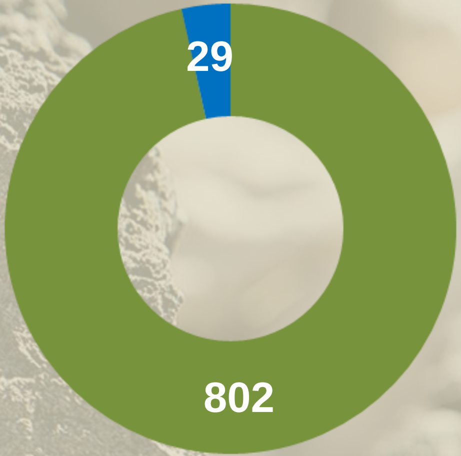
Oil potential
(Bbbls)



- **Conventional** (Oil 3P + Resources)
- **Unconventional** (resources)

4th in UC oil resources

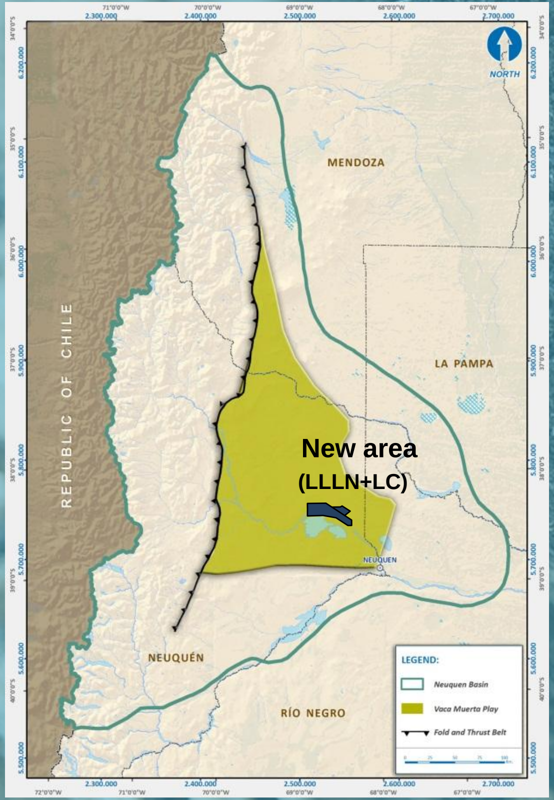
Natural gas potential
(Tcf)



- **Conventional** (Nat. gas 3P + Resources)
- **Unconventional** (resources)

2nd in UC natural gas resources

Vaca Muerta – World class asset



Shale Oil and Gas

Total

Area	**30,000 km²**
EUR	**20 - 40 Bbbl**
EUR	**100 - 200 TCF**

Approximately 100 years of current production

Net YPF

Area	**12,075 km²**

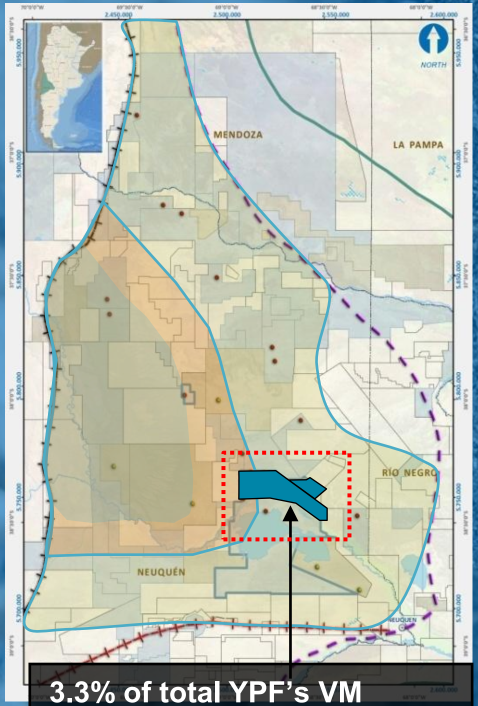
Main unconventional acreage holders in America

- Chesapeake
- ExxonMobil
- **YPF**
- Chevron
- Apache

	Vaca Muerta	Barnett	Haynesville	Marcellus	Eagle Ford	Bakken
TOC (%)	3-10	4-5	0.5-4	2-12	3-5	12
Thickness (mts)	30-450	60-90	60-90	10-60	30-100	20-30
Pressure (psi)	4,500-9,500	3,000-4,000	7,000-12,000	2,000-5,500	2,500-8,500	4,200
Area (km2)	30,000	13,000	23,000	250,000	5,000	5,200

Source: SPE, Wood Mackenzie and YPF

Vaca Muerta, LLLN – LC / Today



3.3% of total YPF's VM acreage (*)

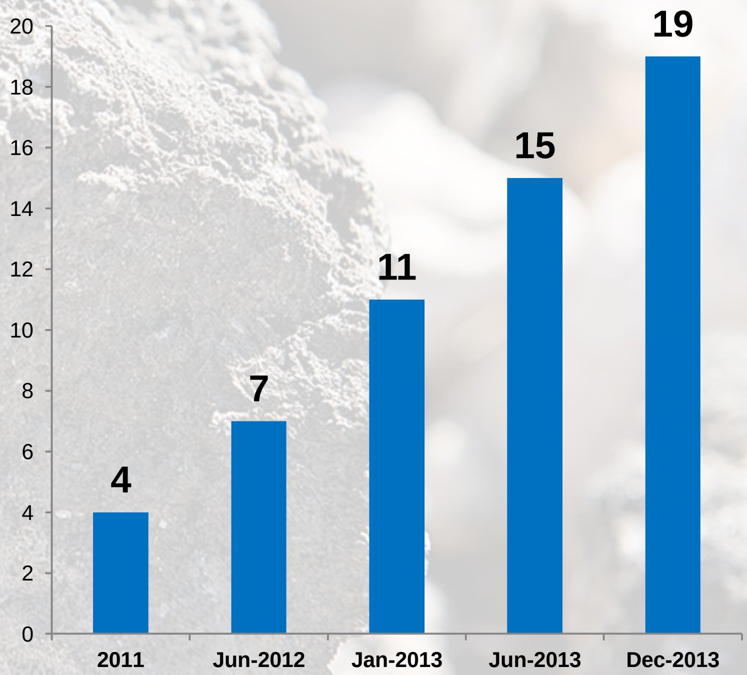
(*) 395 Km² / 12,075 Km²

Production (Unconventional)

11,800 boe/d
as of July 2013

+90 wells
in production

Number of Drilling Rigs



Chevron – Experience and financial capacity

3rd oil company
In the world

Market cap
235 billion dollars

Sales (2012)
222 billion dollars

5th producer
Of unconventional gas worldwide

3rd holder
Shale acreage, mainly in Marcellus and Utica (USA)

Production 2,650 Kboe/d from which approximately
190 Kboe/d are from unconventional reservoirs.

Chevron's initial investment

First 20 km² - pilot

Investment

1,240 million dollars

Wells

+100

Drilling rigs

19 (as of December 2013)

Direct employees

+1,500

700 drilling
300 transport
350 well services
160 stimulation

Project Magnitudes - 35 years

Total investment
+16,000
Million dollars

Total operating costs
+9,000
Million dollars

Drilling activity
+1,500
New wells

Cumulative production
+750
Million BOEs

Royalties to the Province
+8,500
Million dollars

Production Plateau
+50,000
Barrels of oil per day

+3 million
m^3 of natural gas per day

Agenda

Agreements between the different Parties

Investment Agreement between YPF and Chevron

(Signed 07/16/2013)

Creates the general framework for the investment with Chevron

- YPF will operate the development asset
- Partnership: YPF 50%, Chevron 50%
- Investment amount: 1,240 million dollars in stages
- Pilot project: drilling +100 wells
- 35 year term

Agreement between YPF and Neuquén

(Signed 07/24/2013)
(Ratified by Congress 08/28/2013)

Unifies and extends for 35 years the Loma Campana concession of an area of 395 km^2

- Grant of 20 million dollars
- Corporate Social Responsibility: 45 million dollars.
- Royalties: 12%
- Net Profit Interest: 5% (starting year 2027)
- Reduction to applicable Methanol Plant subsidy
- Minimum investment: 1,000 million dollars

Pilot project for the drilling of + 100 wells in 20 km^2

1st stage

1st disbursement: Chevron advances 300 million dollars to pay 50% of the investments made by YPF to date. YPF guarantees this amount until the execution of final legal documentation.

2nd disbursement: Once final legal documentation is signed, Chevron provides 940 million dollars as investments are required over the next 12 months.

2nd stage

Once the pilot project is finished, Chevron may decide to continue in the massive development stage, in which +1,500 wells are estimated to be drilled and investments are estimated to be 15,000 million dollars. In case Chevron decides not to continue, they are only entitled to 50% of production from the wells drilled in the 1st Stage.

Myths and realities about shale

Myths	Realities
Hydraulic stimulation threatens ground water	No. In Argentina hydrocarbons are **separated by 2 km of rock from aquifers** and groundwater is well protected with steel casing and cement
Hydraulic stimulation compromises water supply	No. In Neuquén only 0.1% of the river flow will only be used versus 5% used for irrigation and human consumption. The remaining 95% flows into the sea
Hundreds of hazardous chemicals are used	No. In Argentina only 3 to12 additives in very low concentrations are used. These chemicals **can be found in ice cream, cheese, drinks and toiletries**
Shale is banned in most countries	No. It was only banned in France and Bulgaria which have **no precedent** in the drilling of such wells

YPF

Myths and realities of the YPF - Chevron Agreement

Myths	Realities
Chevron invests pesos that it already has in Argentina	**Dollars come from abroad** through the sole free foreign exchange market for the total investment
YPF guarantees product pricing to Chevron	Prices will be the prevailing market prices at each moment **without any guarantee from YPF**
YPF is giving away Vaca Muerta	No. The agreement only contemplates the cession of **50% of 3.3% of the area that YPF has over Vaca Muerta and YPF will operate**
Chevron does not undertake any risk	Chevron's investment **is totally at its own risk**, it is only repaid with 50% of the project's profits
Chevron will have extraordinary profits	Investment would be recovered only in the **ninth year**
The Agreement is signed under French Law	The agreements are subject to **New York and Argentine Law,** with arbitration in the ICC in Paris
YPF deposits in an escrow account	No. **YPF will not deposit any dollars** as guarantee
The Agreement is a surrender of sovereignty	Sovereignty is to **not depend** on foreign energy resources

Myths	Realities
The Agreement has secret clauses	**There are no secret clauses,** it is just confidential in compliance with the regulations that apply to any publicly traded company
YPF is a state-owned company	Law 26,741, declared of public utility and subject to expropriation 51% of the equity interests in YPF S.A. In Section 15, the Law establishes that for the execution of the Company's activities, YPF "**shall continue to operate as a public company pursuant to Chapter II, Section V of Law Nº 19,550 and its corresponding regulations**, and shall not be subject to any legislation or regulation applicable to the management or control of Companies or entities owned by the National Government or provincial governments". **YPF is not a state-owned company,** but, as stated in the Law, is a corporation. For that reason, negotiations with Chevron were carried out in compliance with all **obligations arising from both the Corporations Law as well as those arising from regulators and shareholders,** as a company listed on the Buenos Aires and New York Stock Exchange.


YPF
NUESTRA ENERGÍA